The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CL. SATURDAY, MAY 30. 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PROF. BRIGGS CAST OUT.

His Appointment Vetoed by the General Assembly.

THE RESULT FOREORDAINED

Overwhelming Vote Against Union Seminary's Instructor.

PATTON'S FORCES BADLY SCARED.

Dr. Worcester's Argument Creates a Panic Among the "Antis."

NO BENEDICTION AT THE ADJOURNMENT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—There is no question but the result in Dr. Briggs' case was Calvinistic. The vote of 440 against his confirmation to 59 for it left a majority too great to admit of any question as to its foreordination. The chair of biblical theology in Union Seminary is vacant. The report unseating the incumbent, drawn by the head of Princeton College, which maintains a theological institution, found nearly eight supporters to one opponent in the assembly.

It has been freely talked on the side in the ante-rooms of the churches and the hotel corridors that the report was not written wholly in a spirit of brotherly love, but that sectional jealousy dictated it. It is also affirmed by many that this spirit was permitted to dominate and triumph over an innate sense of generosity which exists in every man and prevented the acceptance of any of the appeals for compromise or lenient action made by Dr. Briggs' friends and the directors of Union Seminary. The lines were drawn strictly, and a few who advocated a milder punishment, a middle course between practical expulsion from the ministry and utter indorsement of Dr. Briggs, were forced ultimately to vote for disapproval.

These charges of selfishness and jealousy are refuted and derided by the Princetonians from Dr. Patton down. They asserted in open debate and declare in conversation that they were actuated by love and warmth of feeling for Union and its pamphlet-producing professor. They were driven to the painful action by the stringent terms of the compact entered into between the assembly and the church. While they professed the warmest desire to tide the matter over and postpone it until next year, they could not do it legally and perform their duty to the church. Never did an earnest minority plead so urgently with an iron majority for mercy.

No Show for Briggs' Friends.

The case was hopeless. The result was a foregone conclusion from the election of Prof. W. H. Green of Princeton Theological Seminary as Moderator. His choice to the position determined not only the politics but the identity of the Committee on Seminaries. The card was prepared while the canvassing in the interests of the candidate was being made.

The day was not without interesting features. At the noon adjournment the sentiment was in favor of asking the clemency begged by the Union men. Before the opening of the afternoon session the leaders of the anti-Briggs forces had rallied the wavering commissioners, and the peace-promoting efforts of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Worcester of the Sixth Congregational Church of Chicago had been counteracted. If the vote could have been taken after his speech, Union Seminary would still have had the higher critic on its staff. Dr. Worcester's argument was the ablest of the assembly. It was fair and logical. Prejudice went down before it. When it was concluded the active gavel could not quell the repeated bursts of applause that followed.

Dr. Patton was frightened off his feet. He gathered his principal support in an anteroom and called for counsel. Dr. Worcester, in the interest of harmony, had presented a substitute for the report of Dr. Patton. The speaker's words in support of it were ringing through the church carrying conviction with every syllable. Dr. Patton was alarmed. A defeat of his report was the ignominy of Princeton. He invented several plans. One of them came in the way of a proposition to the Briggs contingent to adjourn further discussion of the matter until October and continue the assembly until that time. The New York Presbytery would have passed on the case now pending and there would be no question as to the propriety of the assembly handling it.

Came to Princeton's Rescue.

Some plan of compromise would have been offered but for the Rev. Alexander Allison of Philadelphia. He was strongly opposed to lowering the ensign in the thickest of the fray and insisted upon going on. Dr. Patton hastily left the conclave and returning to the main floor found Col. McCook. "Colonel, shall I move to have that report recommitted to our committee?" The New York member of the fighting Ohio family was aghast.

"Not for the world," exclaimed the warrior. "Not for the world; don't think of it." The Colonel had been hissed vigorously and did not feel at all comfortable.

Dr. W. A. Bartlett, in the interests of the fortune of the day, happened along at that juncture and added his protests against what he and McCook considered largely in the nature of felo de se, or, if not that, the slaughter of their dearest hopes. At last Dr. Worcester finished. It seemed years to some—seconds to others—since he began. The time was greater or less according to the position of the listener on the point in issue.

Saved by the Adjournment.

It was time for adjournment and the Theological Seminary committee was glad of it. During the noon hour the final pins were set. At first it was decided to take a test vote at once in the afternoon. Then it was considered that the "antis" needed not a test but time, and the program ultimately carried out was agreed upon. It was with difficulty that Briggs men got the floor. They could not catch the Moderator's eye. Dr. Worcester had been endeavoring to do so for a day and a half and only succeeded in obtaining a hearing by the loud cries of his friends, which drowned all other calls. He was promised the floor by the Moderator yesterday, having obtained recognition just after Judge Breckinridge's speech, but the succeeding mournful events doubtless caused Dr. Green to forget it, for the Rev. Dr. Israel N. Hathaway of Jersey City was recognized the first thing this morning.

His speech was a surprise to all. He had counseled moderation all the time, but the fact being known that his son was about to enter upon a theological course at Princeton it was not considered that he was at all radical in his support of Dr. Briggs. When he supported Dr. Logan's amendment with the strongest arguments yet produced the hopes of the Union Seminary men visibly brightened. He said in effect:

The amendment suggested is the least the majority can concede to the minority. It is in the interests of harmony and the church; it is feasible and right, and so far from being in opposition is in direct line with the spirit of the compact between Union Seminary and the church. Technically Dr. Patton's interpretation of the letter of the law may be correct. You have seen the gleaming of his Toledo blade of arguments and noted its keenness. The letter killeth, the spirit giveth life.

We should not use a technicality to defeat the ends of justice. No reasons are given by the committee for its action. Who ever heard of a man being condemned without a reason shown? This report of Dr. Patton's is a trap to catch votes. Those who support it are at liberty to assign any reason they choose. It leaves the door of the imagination open. I'd rather meet 100 open foes than deal with one in ambush. If, as is asserted, the Presbyterian Church is liable to be destroyed by one man, how much is the church worth. Shylock had his right to the pound of flesh. So has this assembly the right to cripple the usefulness of Union Seminary, and perhaps drive it out. The matter will perhaps go into the courts.

I am not pleading for Dr. Briggs, I am a Princetonian. My son just graduated from there and will complete his theological course there. At Union he would be at home, but for associations' sake he and I preferred Princeton. Let us do nothing in this matter which our children will blush over when they attempt to explain. Let us not in this Briggs affair put ourselves in the position of John Calvin when he consented to the burning of Servetus at Geneva.

Dr. Samuel Borden of Genesee, N. Y., followed with an explanation of the legal bearing of the case and a half hour's demand for Dr. Briggs' immediate removal.

Col. John J. McCook, an elder of Dr. John Hall's New York church, then obtained the floor. He submitted a twenty-eight page argument in brief, printed and bound, showing why Dr. Briggs should be unseated. It was entitled: "Memorandum of the Facts and the Law Controlling the Relations of Union Theological Seminary to the General Assembly." Col. McCook also made a speech which he regretted subsequently. As already set forth, he was interrupted by hisses and cries of shame even by his friends. Briefly he said:

Col. John J. McCook Hissed.

I ask you to do the only thing you can if you love, honor, and wish to obey the laws of the Presbyterian Church. We must protect the honor and purity of the Word of God. Do not be unnecessarily alarmed by this fear that Union Seminary will withdraw. Our obligation is that of honest men enforcing an honest contract. We can no more suspend that duty than we can suspend our relation with God in prayer. Why did not Brother Hathaway send his son to Union Seminary, where he could pursue his studies and at the same time enjoy the blessings of home life? Go into his mind; you will see that he sends him to Princeton because he feared to have his son subjected to the influence of any man who reviles and discredits the Word of God. [Cries of "Shame! Shame!" "No! no!" and prolonged hisses.]

Col. McCook took his seat after attempting an apology.

The friends of compromise attempted to get Dr. Worcester to the floor, but the Rev. Dr. S. C. Logan, whose voice could not be stilled in the assembly, mounted the platform and defended his title to it in face of all cries for the question and other attempts to drown him. He attacked the committee for not giving reasons for disapproving of Dr. Briggs' appointment, although he is a strong "anti." He also derided the proposition dwelt upon so strongly by the committee that a postponement or temporary disapproval would be illegal.

Dr. James A. Ramsey of New York City followed with one of the most powerful addresses of the assembly. He favored the amendment not through friendship, but from a sense of justice. He said substantially:

Although I am sentimentally opposed to Dr. Briggs, I am also opposed to this committee's report. I expect to go back from here to New York and stand behind the committee prosecuting Dr. Briggs; yet I do not think the committee's resolution fair. My sense of congruity and consistency is too strong to permit me to vote for this report. I doubt whether the assembly has the power of veto it is so ready and willing to exercise. When did a consenting overture come from the New York Presbytery permitting the case of Dr. Briggs to be removed from before it, the court of original jurisdiction, to be decided in this, the court of final appeal? I shall follow up the case and the prosecution, but there should be no judgment without a verdict. If this resolution of the committee goes through it will render our trial a farce. I stand for the prosecution of Dr. Briggs, and I say let us alone, whether it is for one year or ten. Will it do any harm to give the Presbytery of New York and Dr. Briggs their rights?

Dr. Worcester's Substitute.

At this point friends of Dr. J. H. Worcester then insisted upon his being recognized by the Moderator, and he went to the platform.

Dr. Worcester presented the following as a substitute for Dr. Logan's amendment:

The assembly recognizes that the present relations of our theological seminaries to the General Assembly were brought about through the voluntary and generous concession by Union Seminary of a portion of its independence in the interest of a better adjustment for all. It recognizes that in the recent transfer of Dr. Briggs to the chair of biblical theology the directors of Union Seminary acted in perfect good faith upon a possible construction of their powers under the acts defining those relations. It recognizes also that the present widespread uneasiness and agitation in the church have grown out of utterances of Dr. Briggs subsequent to that transfer. At the same time it regards those utterances as certainly ill-advised and as having seriously disturbed the peace of the church and led to a situation full of difficulty and complication. Yet the assembly desires to act in the spirit of the largest charity and forbearance consistent with fidelity to its trust and of the most generous confidence in the directors of Union Seminary. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the assembly consisting of eight ministers and seven ruling elders for the following purposes, viz.: To confer with the directors of Union Theological Seminary in regard to the relations of said seminary to the General Assembly, and report thereon to the General Assembly; to request the directors of Union Seminary to reconsider the action by which Dr. Briggs was transferred to the chair of biblical theology; to advise that in any case Prof. Briggs be not allowed to give instruction during the year previous to the meeting of the next assembly.

In support of his substitute Dr. Worcester said among other things:

I do not stand here as an adherent to Dr. Briggs, although I respect his piety and honor his learning. Nor as an opponent, although he has said many things with which I disagree and in a spirit of which I disapprove. I felt sure that from the committee we would get a moderate deliverance in this matter. I listened to the extreme recommendations with deep sorrow. These recommendations strain our authority to a limit. Dr. Patton says it is the least that could be done. What could we do more? We cannot hang, imprison, impeach him, or cast him out. We can only veto his appointment; veto and give no reasons.

Strong Plea for a Compromise.

Some time ago there was a serious question raised whether the President had the right to remove a Postmaster without assigning a cause. Are we to remove Dr. Briggs from one of the highest offices in the Presbyterian Church and not support our action with a definite reason? Shall we remove him because Dr. Patton says he is under suspicion? Why should you not hold this question open as proposed? The next assembly will be in the same position and have the advantage of knowing more of Dr. Briggs' theology. Are you afraid to trust such men as Dr. Dickey and the others who compose the directory of Union College? Do you question the good faith of such men. If such is your feeling the sooner we cut Union College loose from the church the better. But you can rely upon their good faith. The proposition which the Union Seminary, through Dr. Dickey, holds out to us is an olive branch of peace of which there can be no question.

During the thirty minutes' argument Dr. Patton was uneasy and did not remain long in a place. Before gathering his conferrees together in the back room he said in reply to an inquiry: "I think I shall be willing to accept that." Then came an adjournment and a new order of events. During the intermission the other side was not idle. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was seen and upon urgent solicitation decided to make an appeal for his friend. At 2 o'clock the church was filled. The end was coming and there was no absence of spectators. The Rev. W. H. McKibben of the Cincinnati Presbytery obtained the floor. His speech, although he is himself a young man, was characterized by bitterness against Dr. Briggs. He talked long, but advanced no new arguments.

The Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Erskine then obtained the floor and from this time forward the moderator had little control of the con-

[Continued on second page.]

CREGIER AND CAMP 20.

BOTH WORKING TO DEFEAT THE REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL NOMINEES.

Laboring Actively in the Interest of a Purely Democratic Bench—Necessity for Vigorous Action on the Part of Republicans—The C. C. C. Ticket Makes Its Appearance—Cregierites to Hold a Meeting Sunday Afternoon—Work of the Bar Primary Committee.

Every move of the Cregier party Campaign committee shows that the most extensive arrangements have been made to defeat the five Republicans on the non-partisan judicial ticket. Ex-Mayor Cregier is taking an active part in perfecting the plans, and is only second in the movement to W. S. Forrest, the Clan-na-Gael's attorney.

Republicans generally seem to have supposed that the Campaign committee that has been operating from No. 91 Dearborn street was a lame affair, and that there was a scarcity of funds with which to conduct the fight. This is a mistake; no stone has been left unturned, and every Democratic organization has been pressed into the service. The great army of idle men who lost their places in the City Hall shortly after the election have rendered the committee efficient service and will be at the polls election day. These employés, it should be remembered, are not confined to any one locality. They are scattered over the entire city and will be found at every polling-place Monday.

The County committee held a meeting at the rooms of the County Democracy yesterday that was largely attended and it was clearly demonstrated that the greatest interest is being taken in the election by the workers of the Cregier organization. Every detail is being looked after, and the reports from the wards showed that even the men who were at first opposed to the holding of a convention have taken off their coats and fallen into line.

Trouble and Its Source.

Some trouble has arisen between the friends of Jesse Cox and the Campaign committee, and this accounts for the statement given out at headquarters that there is one man on the ticket that it is believed will be defeated. The trouble grows out of the part Camp 20 has taken in the campaign. Mr. Cox objected to participating in a campaign which was supported entirely by funds raised by the Clan-na-Gaels. It is said he talked plainly to the members of the committee that he had something in view aside from the honor of the bench; that he cared more for his reputation than he did for being a Circuit Judge. His friends protested, it is said, against taking any money from the Camp 20 gang, and insisted that the cold shoulder be given this organization, it being argued that this society had an end in view or it would not be so liberal with its money. The protest was in vain. Mr. Forrest is determined on accomplishing his purpose, and he felt no doubt that if four of the men on the ticket were elected a great victory would be accomplished.

Another feature of the fight is the determination of the Cregierites to teach the Chicago Democracy a lesson. This alone is causing many to rally to the support of the ticket, and a number of Harrison Democrats have been whipped into line. There is much hostility toward the Harrison faction.

Another View of the Situation.

The situation can be viewed in still another light. There are only five Republican candidates out of the seventeen nominated. Eleven Judges are to be selected. A voter who is not disposed to non-partisan ideas has twelve Democrats from which to make up his ticket of eleven. This alone shows the importance of every Republican going to the polls and voting the straight non-partisan ticket.

The C. C. C. ticket made its appearance yesterday. It is headed "The People's Judicial Ticket," and contains these names: Judges Collins, Horton, Driggs, Waterman, Tuley, Baker, and McConnell, and Francis Adams, James Frake, E. W. Adkinson, and John P. Ahrens. Of the sitting Judges Tuthill, Clifford, and Moran are left out. Of the trio Tuthill is a Republican and the other two are Democrats. Mr. Adams is on the non-partisan ticket, but Frake, Adkinson, and Ahrens have not been heard of as judicial candidates before. Mr. Adkinson said yesterday that he had not authorized the use of his name, and that he was not aware his name was on the ticket until a friend handed him one.

"I am not a candidate," he said, "and am taking an active part to secure the election of the bar primary ticket."

Showalter, Ewing, Cox, Boyle, Windes, and McKey were rejected, and in order to complete the ticket it was necessary to put on it men who were not candidates.

A long circular was mailed with the Cregier party ticket. It contained an elaborate argument and in many places shows the earmarks of W. S. Forrest. A large part of the argument is devoted to a discussion of this subject: "Non-Partisan Tickets Opposed to the Best Interests of the People." The Democratic County committee was the first organization to put itself on record as favoring a non-partisan ticket. The committee at a meeting passed resolutions to this effect and indorsed an elaborate proposition directed to the Republican committee proposing that the Democratic committee name six candidates and the Republicans five. The Republicans did not treat with the Democratic committee and because this latter organization did not get to name the eleventh man it now sends out a circular that it is opposed to non-partisan tickets, and appeals to the public to support a ticket named by an irresponsible convention run by the Camp 20 gang. Mr. Forrest in his circular also tells the people what constitutes the qualifications of a good Judge. He attacks Mr. Adams and says that he is the attorney of corporations, but fails to inform the people that Candidate Ewing is the same Mr. Ewing that was down at Springfield a couple of weeks ago lobbying for the Illinois Central Lake-Front bill.

In addition to sending the tickets through the mails the Cregier party has arranged to distribute tickets by ticket-peddlers. These tickets will be given out this afternoon at No. 91 Dearborn street.

A Democratic meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at Forty-fourth and School streets. This is in a Clan-na-Gael neighborhood near the Stock-Yards. The speakers will be W. S. Forrest, Michael McInerney, Frank Walker, C. Porter Johnson, F. J. Hoffmann, and Jonas Hutchinson.

Earnest Work Necessary.

Chairman Kochersperger of the non-partisan committee was much pleased by the reports received yesterday. In addition to the official ticket peddlers furnished by the State the committee has arranged for a ticket peddler to be paid for by the committee. This is not enough, however. Every employé of the City-Hall, County and Government Buildings should be on hand Monday ready for active work. The Republicans in the public offices of this county can carry the election for the non-partisan ticket if they will but attend the polls. In the City-Hall there is a carelessness manifested that is astonishing. The situation is serious, and there is no excuse for the lack of interest.

The committee of the bar primary ticket sent out its tickets yesterday.

The office of the Election Commissioners will be open all day today for the convenience of judges who have not yet secured the ballot-boxes of their precincts.

ARGUED FOR A NON-PARTISAN BENCH

An Enthusiastic Meeting at the North Side Turner Hall.

M. J. Keane presided at the non-partisan judiciary meeting in North Side Turner Hall last night. There were over 600 persons present.

Gen. Herman Lieb was the first speaker. He was introduced as the old War-Horse of the Democracy, but said he was now no War-Horse of any party, but merely a citizen engaged in a contest for an independent judiciary. Five so-called Republican and five so-called Democratic Judges and one other candidate were on the ticket. It was safe to presume that these Judges would remain Republican or Democrat, as the case might be, after they were reëlected, but it might be believed that they would keep the ermine above politics. For the last six years, ever since the non-partisan arrangement took effect, Cook County had had a bench as nearly independent as possible. Judges ought to be under no obligations to a party "boss" to whom they were indebted for nomination and election. Of whatever party a Judge ought to know that if he was honest and impartial he would be renominated and kept on the bench. Francis Adams, the new candidate, stood at the head of the bar in the opinion of lawyers.

Carter H. Harrison was loudly cheered when he appeared on the platform. He said in substance:

"It is generally thought that our forefathers, when they established this government, were the wisest men the world has known. They created a judiciary independent of party and popular cabals, making the Supreme Court Justices appointive and removable only by impeachment, besides giving the court a power almost as great as that of the executive and legislative branches of the government combined. Many States elect their Judges now. This is a right which the people, always jealous of encroachment, would not easily give up. From across the sea the opinion has often been expressed that the elective judiciary would yet prove the bane of American institutions. We have thought, however, that the people can be trusted to elect their Judges. Yet has it not been charged, even in Chicago, that men have been condemned not by justice but by popular clamor? Whether the charge be true or not it has been made.

"A few years ago, when Cook County was overwhelmingly Republican, I have heard it charged that a Democrat could not get justice. Yet it is due to the Republicans to say that when they were in power they gave the Democrats a share in the selection of the bench. I plead the cause of a non-partisan judiciary. If I could plead that cause successfully and be able to say like my friend Sam Breckenridge, 'I have done my duty,' it would be the proudest moment of my life if it was like his the last.

"Our judiciary is recognized to be incorruptible. I don't believe there is one man in ten in Cook County who wants a partisan judiciary. If the county should become Democratic do you want to have all the Judges Democrats? Are the hustlers at the primaries the ones to select the best Judges? Does the hustler at the primary select the best man for Mayor, the man that will make him a bridge-tender? Would the hustler at the primaries not select as candidate for Judge one who will make him bailiff?

"The ten men now on the Circuit bench are able Judges. Frank Adams was Corporation Counsel for six years while I was Mayor. He knows more corporation law than all the rest of the lawyers in Cook County, because he knows it all. I am a Democrat from top to bottom, but I would rather vote for an honest Republican than a disreputable Democrat. Twenty honest Republicans are better on the bench than twenty pettifogging Democrats."

Frank Lawler urged his hearers to show the people who came to the World's Fair that this was a law-abiding city and elect good men for Circuit Court Judges. Democrats who nominated a ticket of Democrats throughout acted in bad faith after the conference held with the Republican Central committee. The Republicans, on the other hand, were showing their good faith by allowing the Democrats the sixth Judge—Mr. Adams.

Instructions to the Police.

The General Superintendent of Police issued the following last evening:

CHICAGO, May 29.—Special Orders, No. 79—Inspectors are directed to see that none of the police force under their command are permitted to interfere with voters or do political work at the election Monday next. The entire effort of the Police Department must be directed to enforcing the provisions of the Election law, keeping the peace, and protecting every voter in his right to cast his ballot as he chooses without molestation.

It will not be accepted as an excuse for having permitted violence or disorder at any polling-place that the officer on duty failed to see it. Every officer, from Inspector down, will be held responsible for the enforcement of this order.

R. W. MCCLAUGHRY,
General Superintendent of Police.

Will Nominate Justices Tuesday.

The Circuit and Superior Court Judges have decided to meet Tuesday and nominate Justices of the Peace to fill the vacancies created by the rejection of two of those named in February and for the purpose of filling the places created by the new law.

To Discuss the Lake-Front.

A mass-meeting of citizens to discuss Lake-Front matters will be held at the Princess Opera-House, No. 558 West Madison street, this evening at 8 o'clock. John H. Hamline, Judge R. S. Tuthill, Carter H. Harrison, Frank Lawler, and others will speak.

MARIE PRESCOTT IS DIVORCED.

Released from the Bonds That Bound Her to Mr. Persell, She Will Marry Again.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 29.—[Special.]—Marie Prescott Persell, the actress, was today granted a decree of divorce from William Persell at Paris, Ky. Miss Prescott was non-suited in the Common Pleas Court a year ago, but the decision was not sustained and the case was sent back for another hearing. Persell did not resist the petition for divorce, but claimed he never married her. Miss Prescott claimed that they were married in her rooms in New York City by the Rev. Mr. Vickers, but did not file Mr. Vickers' deposition nor put in evidence a certificate of marriage. She said that she kept the marriage a secret for months because she was about to enter into a contract with a certain theatrical manager and that, as unmarried ladies were more attractive to the general public and commanded larger salaries than the married, she would have injured herself in a financial way. By the decree Miss Prescott is restored to her former name, Marie Prescott Burk. She is expected to spend her vacation in Millersburg, Bourbon County, and in September to be married to R. D. MacLean, at present her business associate.

INSANITY ATTACKS FIVE IN ONE FAMILY.

The Mother Dies of Grief and the Children Are Taken to an Asylum.

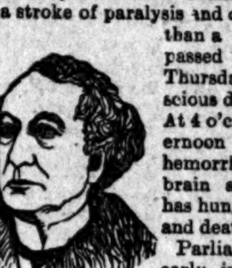
ST. JOHN, N. B., May 29.—[Special.]—At Baker Brook, N. B., Xavier Nadau reared a family of nine children. The terrible scourge of insanity came among them and attacked the five eldest. In childhood they were active and promising, but as they advanced in years their minds were found to be yielding to insanity. Overcome by the calamity the mother died three weeks ago and left to the bereaved husband the entire care of the afflicted family. On the mother's death the insane sons became violent. The father thought to keep them near him in the house, but finding himself unable to treat them with sufficient attention was reluctantly compelled to take them to the asylum. Sheriff Rice and two neighbors accompanied the party, as at times the young men were violent. No reason can be ascribed for their condition. The remaining four sons show no indications of the malady. Mr. Nadau and Sheriff Rice arrived here today with the insane children to place them in the asylum. They are four boys and a girl, their ages ranging from 10 to 19 years.

CANADA'S PREMIER DYING

SIR JOHN MACDONALD SUFFERS A STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

The Doctors Abandon All Hope of His Recovery—Parliament Adjourns and Members of the Cabinet Hasten to the Bedside of the First Minister—Sir John Thompson May Succeed to the Leadership—Excitement Among the People.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Sir John Macdonald, Canada's Premier, is dying. At 1 o'clock this morning it was reported that he had spoken a few words, but all hopes of his recovery have been abandoned. He has had a stroke of paralysis and cannot live more than a few hours. He passed an easy night Thursday and was conscious during the day. At 4 o'clock Friday afternoon he suffered a hemorrhage of the brain and since then has hung between life and death.



SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Parliament adjourned early in the evening. The Cabinet Ministers and Lord Stanley, the Governor General, are in conference at Earnscliffe, Sir John Macdonald's residence. The latest bulletin issued by Sir James Grant is that the Premier may die at any moment.

Dr. R. W. Powell, who is in constant attendance, at 10 o'clock last night issued the following bulletin:

"Sir John Macdonald has suffered a relapse. He is quite conscious, but his condition is most critical."

A short time after there was a decided change for the worse and Dr. Powell issued this bulletin at 10:30 o'clock:

"I have just seen Sir John in consultation. His speech is gone and the hemorrhage has extended to his brain. His condition is quite hopeless."

They Hoped for the Best.

The city is in the wildest state of excitement concerning the critical condition of the Premier. Friday morning cheering reports of improvement were given out at his residence. A bulletin issued by the doctors attending him stated that the Premier passed a quiet and comfortable night and that his physical strength showed distinct signs of improvement. This was signed by Dr. Powell. Hugh Macdonald, the Premier's son, confirmed the announcement made by the physicians. Lord Stanley, who called at noon, received the same assurance. This was also the impression given forth by prominent officials of the government who were in a position to know the true state of affairs concerning the Premier. All day, however, a feeling, growing stronger as the day increased, that the great Conservative chief was nearing his end pervaded the public mind, and hundreds of people gathered in public places discussing the serious attitude of affairs.

Parliament Adjourned.

There were heard on many sides expressions of the hope that the strong will and great vitality of the patient would pull him through this sickness, as it had sustained him on former occasions. This hope, however, as general with his political enemies as with his friends, received a sudden shock when it was announced at night that the Premier had suffered a serious relapse and was sinking rapidly. Though he was described as still conscious his condition was considered almost hopeless.

Sir Hector at once consulted with his colleagues and with Secretary of State Chapleau. Minister Bowell immediately went to Farnescliffe to be near the dying chief. At 11 o'clock the medical attendants from the bedside reported that Sir John could not live another hour.

When this announcement was made in Parliament a hush fell upon the chamber. A motion was made to adjourn, which was seconded by Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, who was deeply affected as he feelingly alluded to the sorrowful circumstances which caused the adjournment. The members then silently filed out of the House, most of them pallor stricken.

When the Premier dies the Ministry, according to English Parliamentary practice, is dissolved. Sir John Thompson, in all likelihood, will be called upon to form a Ministry.

[The Premier of the Canadian Government has been almost as well known to newspaper readers as statesmen of the United States. His going before the people for indorsement last winter when his regimé had still a year of life to run was essentially American. While the large majority of the people of this country was and is opposed to Sir John Macdonald's ideas on reciprocity and on the United States in general his courage and forcing an expression of opinion from the people could not but be admired. His success was not so pronounced and his majority not so large that there was much cause for self-congratulation. Briefly his biography may be written as follows: Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., D. C. L., LL. D., Q. C., etc., eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald of Kingston, Ont., and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, born Jan. 11, 1815; called to the bar in 1836; created a Queen's Counsel in 1846; was the head of the extensive law firm of Macdonald & Marsh, Toronto; the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of A., F. and A. M. of England; holding the rank of a Past Grand Senior Warden of the Free Masons of Canada; was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from 1847 to 1848; was Receiver-General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, and successively Prime Minister, Attorney-General, and Minister of Militia, and government leader up to the union in 1865; has been a delegate to England and other countries on public business on many occasions; was Chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1866-'67, when the act of union known as the "British North America act" was passed by imperial Parliament; in July, 1867, when the new constitution came into force, formed the first government, holding office until he and his ministry resigned on the Pacific Railroad charges—Nov. 6, 1873; in 1871 was appointed one of her Majesty's Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to act in connection with five commissioners named by the President of the United States, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, etc., which resulted in the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871. Received degree of D. C. L. (hon.) from Oxford University, 1865; is also LL. D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and A. D. C. L. of Trinity College, Toronto; created K. C. B. (civil) by Her Majesty; is Knight of Grand Cross of the Royal Order (Spain) Isabella Catholica, and a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council since 1879. He was unanimously elected leader of the Canadian Liberal Conservative Opposition in 1873. During summer of 1881 was created G. C. M. G. by Her Majesty the Queen, and was the only Colonial statesman who has been so highly honored. The following are among the principal measures carried through Parliament by Sir John—viz: The secularization of the clergy reserves; the improvement of the criminal laws; the promotion of public instruction; the consolidation of the statutes; the extension of the municipal system; reorganization of the militia; settlement of the seat of Government question; establishment of direct steam communication with Europe; establishment of additional penitentiaries, criminal lunatic asylums, and reformatory prisons, and providing of inspection thereof; construction of the intercolonial railway; enlargement of canals; ratification of the Washington treaty; confederation of British North America, and extension and consolidation of the Dominion. In his position of leader of the opposition, he on several occasions gave the government the benefit of his ability and long experience, in perfecting several of their most important measures, notably the insolvent act, and act constituting the Supreme Court of the Dominion. His last great piece of statesmanship from his point of view was declining to enter into trade relation with this country.

Ex-Gov. Boyd's Father Dead.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 29.—Joseph F. Boyd, father of ex-Gov. James E. Boyd of Nebraska, and whose failure to take out his final naturalization papers was the cause of the Nebraska gubernatorial muddle, died here this evening, aged 79 years.

SENSATION IN LOUISVILLE SOCIETY.

A Chicagoan Cowhides the Man He Supposes to Have Traduced His Affianced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—A sensational story, which involves the Ward McAllister of Louisville and a prominent gentleman of Chicago and may result in a duel between the blue-blooded antagonists, has just been revealed. The principals of the affair are James Heth, son of a Chicago grain operator, and Douglass Sherley, author and society leader of this city. For several years past Mr. Heth has been devoted in his attentions to a prominent society lady, whose beauty and wealth have made her a belle in all the Western and Southern cities, and it is reported that he has pressed his suit so successfully that the wedding day has been set.

About a week ago Mr. Heth came to Louisville and went direct to Pewee Valley, where the young lady is visiting relatives. While there a malicious gossip attributed to Mr. Sherley a remark that ascribed to a temporary illness of the young lady a most insulting cause. Mr. Heth at once announced his intention of avenging the insult, and, although the family used every effort to dissuade him, he was obdurate and declared that he intended to carry his threat into execution the following day. Accordingly Monday evening last he came into the city, accompanied by W. P. Johnson and Sidney Muir, and with them repaired to Mr. Sherley's residence.

Mr. Heth's card was handed to Mr. Sherley, and that gentleman in response walked boldly into the parlor. As he faced Mr. Heth the latter raised a cowhide which he carried in his hand and struck the alleged slanderer a stinging blow across the face, leaving a livid brand from temple to chin. Before the blow could be repeated Mr. Sherley blindly grappled with the assailant and the two fell together, with Heth's hand clutching the Kentuckian's throat and the cowhide plying like a flail upon the latter's broad back. At this point the two friends interfered and stopped hostilities, assuring Mr. Heth that his object had been accomplished. Mr. Sherley promptly disclaimed any responsibility for the brutal slander, but demands at once the fullest reparation for the cruel blow, which in Kentucky marks a stain indelibly upon his brow.

Mr. Sherley has placed the matter in the hands of Henry Watterson and Dr. David W. Yandell, with the request that a public apology or a hostile meeting be demanded, while Mr. Heth has refused to make an apology and designated William P. Johnston, a prominent tobacco-dealer, and ex-Consul General Warren Green, son of Dr. Norvin Green, to act for him. Dr. Yandell is a fine Southern fire-eater of the old school and, it is understood, insists on an immediate appeal to the code, but through the influence of Mr. Watterson, who hopes to avert bloodshed, no challenge has yet been sent, and positive action will be postponed till tomorrow.

Both the principals refused to talk further than to state that they had designated the friends named above to act for them. Mr. Watterson and Dr. Yandell were closeted together tonight and refused to talk, while Messrs. Johnston and Green would only state that they were awaiting the action of the other party.

The young lady who is the unfortunate victim of the publicity of the affair is one of the most popular members of Louisville society and has the heartiest sympathy of all who have penetrated her identity. Her engagement to Mr. Heth was to have been announced today, but owing to the publicity of the present affair the announcement will be postponed. She is naturally alarmed at the danger to her lover, but like a true Kentucky maiden she would not have him act the craven, and unflinchingly supports him in his course.

At the Beaurivage, where Mr. Heth has been living, the janitor said that both Mr. Heth and his father were in Kentucky, what part he did not know. He said they would return Monday and would be at the Richelieu.

SCHWEINFURTH IN GOOD CLOTHES.

He Prates About Immaculate Conception While Clad in a Smoking Jacket.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—[Special.]—Schweinfurth, the Nazarine, is booming his religion in the Missouri valley. This evening the Rockford Jesus was found reclining in an easy chair at Mrs. Ward's "heaven No. 2" on Fourteenth street. The long robe, girdle, and sandals of the day of Christ were missing. On Mr. Schweinfurth's feet were light silken hose and dark bronze kid slippers; a neat fitting pair of black trousers, and waistcoat of rich material, and over the vest a light check smoking jacket with silk braid and trimming about completed his attire. He was elegantly dressed and a heavy gold chain and locket hanging upon his vest showed that he appreciates good jewelry.

On the question of immaculate conception Mr. Schweinfurth said: "I merely accept the testimony of these ladies and I know that they are right. In one case it was a married woman upon whom the blessing fell and no question can be asked about this. In the other case it is true and unquestioned that the miracle was wrought."

Several hundred people have already sought to obtain tickets to hear this prince of frauds preach next Sunday. His sermon will be four hours long and he will take up part of the forenoon and all of the afternoon delivering it.

DR. J. B. HAMILTON COMING TO CHICAGO.

He Resigns from the Marine Hospital Service to Become a Rush Professor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—[Special.]—Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, has resigned that office and accepted the position of Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College, Chicago. He will be succeeded as Surgeon-General by Walter Wayman of the Marine Hospital service, who has been his chief assistant in this city for some time. Dr. Wayman's appointment was announced this afternoon. Dr. Hamilton will remove to Chicago, his old home, at an early day. It is understood that Dr. Hamilton's resignation as Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service is due to the failure of Congress to make an adequate increase in the salary of the office, which he has held for twelve years past. In 1875 the salary was fixed at $4,000, and it has remained the same ever since, notwithstanding the fact that the business of the bureau has more than quadrupled. Dr. Wayman, who has been appointed head of the bureau to succeed Dr. Hamilton, has been in the service since 1876, having served at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New York, and during the last two years has been the principal assistant at headquarters. He had charge of the bureau during the absence of Dr. Hamilton in Europe last summer. He is a graduate of Amherst College.

Suit Over the 'Frisco Road.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—This morning the important and interesting suit of the stockholders against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company came up for a hearing in the United States Supreme Court. It is a plea on the part of the stockholders for an injunction against the Atchison and 'Frisco roads to prevent the consolidation of the two roads and have a receiver appointed to take charge of the affairs of the St. Louis and San Francisco road until a board of directors could be elected by the stockholders. A large number of prominent railroad owners and attorneys are in attendance at the hearing, which will probably last several days.

Southwestern Reds on the Rampage.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 29.—Information has been received at army headquarters from military sources at Fort Bayard, N. M., to the effect that rumors of Indian hostilities are again rife in that quarter. It is reported that a man named Whittam was killed on Blue River, A. T., and also a family was killed on Eagle Creek. A man named Campbell was killed on White Water, in Mogallon Mountains. Three murders are said to have been committed between the 1st and 5th of May.

LAST EDITION.

AFTER BARNUM'S BODY.

Bold Attempt to Rob the Grave Near Bridgeport, Conn.

GHOULS SURPRISED AT WORK

Sleepy Watchmen Aroused by Men Digging Near the Tomb.

THEY ESCAPE AFTER A HOT CHASE.

Custodians of the Remains Fire Several Shots at the Robbers.

LEFT A DARK LANTERN BEHIND AS A CLEW.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 29.—[Special.]—An attempt was made to steal the body of P. T. Barnum at an early hour this morning. It was made possible by the sleepiness of John Callahan and George Blankman, the watchmen who have stood guard over the vault since the remains of the veteran showman were placed within it. When they went to the cemetery last evening, they say, they were very tired, having had no sleep the day previous. They had been there nightly for many weeks, and as they had never seen anything to excite suspicions of any trouble they, with a feeling of perfect security, dozed off for a short nap shortly after midnight.

They were awakened a little before 2 o'clock by a noise which sounded as if it were made by a pick or a spade striking a stone. Their first thought was of their charge. Looking toward the Barnum Monument they saw a sight that seemed to make their hearts cease beating. In the shadow of the monument the forms of three men could be seen. Two of them were bent over busily at work, and the other seemed to be standing on guard.

In Pursuit of the Robbers.

"Who's there?" called out Callahan.

At that there was a startled exclamation from one of the men, the rays of a dark lantern were flashed in the direction of the guards, and then the light was suddenly extinguished.

"There was but one thing to do," said Callahan. "Those men could only be there for one purpose at that hour of the night and the chances were that they might do us harm. It might be our lives or theirs. I called again, and, receiving no answer, fired in the air. The men at once started on a full run over the graves, not stopping for shrubbery or anything else. We ran after them, firing as we went. They had a good start, but we could hear them throw their tools into the bottom of a wagon over near the cemetery pump. Not knowing how many more men we might have to cope with we thought it just as well not to go any further, but as they started their horse on a run we could discern the shape of a covered wagon in the shadow of the trees. We then went back to the grave and found that they had made a hole about four feet long which they had dug a foot deep at the west side of the grave. The dark lantern, the rays of which we had seen, was lying upon the upturned sods, having either been forgotten or dropped by the frightened scoundrels in their flight."

Tried to Keep It Quiet.

Nothing else happened throughout the night and at daylight Callahan and Blakeman covered up the excavation, replacing the sods. They thought it best to keep the matter as quiet as possible until they had notified H. E. Bowser and Charles R. Brothwell, agents of the Barnum estate. These gentlemen say that the watchmen are strictly reliable and that their story is no doubt genuine. They had concluded not to make the matter public until they had communicated with Mr. James Bailey and Treasurer Fish of the Barnum and Bailey show as to what steps should be taken. They thought that if they kept the matter secret the grave robbers might, in a feeling of security, become careless and drop a clew that would lead to their arrest. But as an inkling of it reached the public they decided to reveal the facts.

The bullseye lantern left by the would-be body snatchers is of the cheap kind, made of brown japanned tin. What the object of the body snatchers in digging at the side of the grave instead of directly into it is unknown, unless they intended to effect an entrance through the side of the vault instead of trying to remove the two-ton stone slab which covers the crypt. This afternoon Mr. Brothwell placed the matter in the hands of the police. It is likely that a reward will be offered tomorrow.

HARVARD STUDENTS HAVE A FIST-FIGHT

A Pugilistic Affair Follows a Banquet in a Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—[Special.]—The members of the "Institute of 1770," one of the aristocratic Harvard College societies, dined at the Parker House last evening, and as wine flowed freely the morning found the company in a hilarious mood. They attempted to take possession of one of the rooms in the hotel and the clerk had to summon the police. The students had respect for the officers, but they proceeded to devote their attention to the hotel porters. A general mêlée resulted. Four of the Harvard boys were badly battered and worsted. One of the fellows knocked down by a porter was said by his companion to have been training for a crew, and in view of this fact the ease with which he toppled over when hit was a great surprise to them. The Parker House has been a kind of headquarters for Harvard students, but Mr. Whipple declares they will have to go elsewhere if they try to turn his house into a brothel, even if they do belong to "first families."

Given a Dinner by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Nearly all the persons who accompanied the President on his recent tour were entertained at dinner at the Executive Mansion tonight by the President and Mrs. Harrison. The dinner was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd of Philadelphia. Mr. Boyd is the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania railroad company. Among those present were Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk and Miss Rusk, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Maj. and Mrs. J. P. Sanger, Marshal D. M. Ransdell and Mrs. Ransdell, and Messrs. Clarke, Austin, and Oulahan, the representatives of the press associations with the party.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton has signed a draft for $7,500,000 in payment of pensions due June 4.

William F. Kime of Westboro, Mo., who had recently been speculating in grain, and disappeared from home about three weeks ago, was found in the street in St. Louis yesterday partially demented.

Attorney-General Tabor of New York is to begin action against the Celluloid Novelty company and the Celluloid Brush company for violation of their charters. This is a blow at the celluloid trust, which was organized on exactly the same lines as the sugar trust.

Samuel Rhodes, late manager of the stone department of the Union Pacific railway company, is under arrest at Denver charged with misappropriating the company's funds. It is supposed that Rhodes has information about the peculations of another official and has been promised immunity if he will tell what he knows.

WAS FRAMED TO DECEIVE.

THE CENTRAL'S LAKE-FRONT BILL VAGUE AND INDEFINITE.

An Examination of the Measure Shows the Rights of the Railroad to Be Protected Carefully While Those of the City Are Disregarded to a Large Extent—Probable Results of Monday's Judicial Elections in Illinois—Other Political News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—Soon after the House was convened this morning Sherwood Dixon from the Judiciary committee reported the Lake-Front bill agreed on last night with the recommendation that it pass. It was then read a first time and advanced to a second reading. Mr. Dixon promptly moved it be made a special order for next Thursday. There was a vigorous protest, especially on the part of the Representatives from the West Town led by Hutchings, Brooks, and Nohe. Mr. Prince objected because the bill was not printed and Frank Jones and Dearborn, who, by the way, were opposed in committee to reporting the bill favorably, joined with him. The opposition was so strong that Mr. Dixon withdrew his motion for a special order until the bill is printed.

The Illinois Central agents here had several typewritten copies of the bill. They refused to permit the newspaper representatives to have them for examination, but instead presented a misleading synopsis of the provisions which was published in their organs this morning.

An examination of the bill in the possession of the Clerk of the House today showed it is vague and indefinite as to the time at which the part of the contract to be performed by the railroad company shall be completed. There are phrases to the effect that the work shall not be "indefinitely delayed," that the contract shall be carried out in "reasonable time," and then there is the paragraph setting forth in glitteringly general terms that the contracts shall be completed within two years after the work is entered on.

It appears also that the company wants to widen Randolph street from Michigan avenue so as to afford a suitable approach to its dock, but the widening shall be at the expense of one of the three blocks proposed to be given to the city, and which it is proposed to reduce to 160 feet in depth. This will give the Illinois Central a thoroughfare 150 feet wide, at the public expense, in front of the city for a suburban passenger depot. Along the track at the foot of Park row the railroad company wants a block 300 feet long and 150 feet wide.

Indeed, the more the bill is examined the more it appears to be meant to deceive. The interests of the railroad company are carefully protected, whereas the rights of the city are invaded in many essential particulars. It is expected the bill will be printed Monday. Then it will be subjected to a searching analysis. Mr. Prince before leaving for his home this afternoon said:

"I will study the subject carefully and will frame such amendments as are in my judgment calculated to protect the State and the city's interests. I think the railroad asks too much of the dock frontage. The State is interested in giving to Chicago as large a lake harbor as circumstances will allow. I am disposed to think the city should get the four Michigan avenue blocks, and I am certainly opposed to taking off 150 feet of the east ends of the three blocks for a roadway. This roadway should come off the railroad company's property. It can afford to give it up, as it gets so much. An arrangement can be easily made with the Michigan Central by which such right of way can be extended north. There must be a more definite arrangement also concerning the proposed viaduct. In fact, the bill ought, in my judgment, to have several of its sections recast."

This expresses the sense of the best-informed men in the House.

Speaker Crafts also favors the material amendment of the bill. He hopes, however, that some basis of settlement and compromise may be reached. This expresses the views of his intimate friends and lieutenants, and they will assist in making the bill as reported a special order for discussion and amendment the latter part of next week.

The House and Senate propose to sit next Friday and Saturday and to hold two sessions daily and night sessions if necessary in order to finish the business of the session.

Opposed to the Three-Mill Tax Bill.

Unexpected hostility to the city three-mill additional tax for street-cleaning purposes in Chicago has been developed here. The *Journal* today and yesterday attacked the measure. It is said the attack was inspired by some of the Chicagoans who came down to fight the Lake-Front bill and who returned without saying a word against it.

Fight Over Loan Associations.

There was a protracted fight this morning over Mr. Kerrick's Building and Loan Association bill in the Senate. Mr. Noonan is the representative of the local associations in Chicago and led the fight, and the fact was developed that outside associations with large capital are doing business in this State without contributing anything in the way of taxation for its support, and that bankers are using the organizations to extort usurious interest. Mr. Kerrick was willing that the bill should be amended to protect the home associations against unfair competition and to subject the outside companies doing business here to a proper tax, but Mr. Noonan was not prepared with amendments covering these points. The consideration of the bill was then deferred till Tuesday.

The Anti-Trust Measure.

The motion to reconsider the Ferns Anti-Trust bill in the Senate, entered by Mr. O'Conor of La Salle, was made a special order for next Wednesday.

A Victory for the Private Banks.

The private banks have won in their fight against State inspection and supervision.

In the House this morning the Committee on Banks and Banking reported unfavorably on Mr. Springer's bill providing for State inspection of private banks and bankers. This bill is one of those introduced as the result of the failure in quick succession of Kean & Co., Prettyman & Co., and other private banks of Chicago. Mr. Springer moved to non-concur in the report of the committee. In support of his measure he insisted that no honest banker should be afraid of an inspection by the State Auditor. That the interests of depositors should first be considered, and if wrongs had been perpetrated in the past by private bankers this would be sufficient reason for forcing public inspection. Private banks should receive no more consideration than National banks. If it is good to inspect the latter class of banks in the interest of the public, much more should the State insist on the inspection of the former class.

The Anti-Truck Bill Signed.

Gov. Fifer today signed Senator Arnold's Anti-Truck bill, and this very important measure is now a law to go into effect July 1. There has been great speculation as to whether Gov. Fifer would sign the bill, as a similar measure was vetoed by Gov. Cullom ten years ago.

Additions to the Kankakee Asylum.

The subcommittee of the House Appropriations committee having under consideration Senator Secrest's and Representative Allison's bills, making further provisions for the insane of the State by increasing the capacity of the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee, recommended that the latter bill be laid on the table and all of the former be stricken out after the enacting clause, and recommended a substitute therefor. The substitute as recommended by the subcommittee and finally recommended by the committee provides for additions at the hospital at Kankakee sufficient for the accommodation of 300 additional patients, and appropriates the sum of $14,000 for the erection, completion, and furnishing ready for occupancy the new building. It also calls for an additional appropriation of $20,000 for the ordinary and contingent expenses.

The Reformatory Bill in Danger.

The bill for the establishment of a reformatory prison is in imminent danger of defeat. It passed the Senate with a handsome majority and today came up on second reading in the House. Mr. Partridge of Lake held some amendments which had been agreed upon by the friends and enemies of the measure, intended to kill a good deal of the opposition manifested against it. Before Partridge could get the floor Dixon of Lee offered as a substitute the Miller bill of two years ago. The substitute measure proposes to vest the Penitentiary Commissioner with power to set apart one of the penitentiaries as a reformatory institution. The bill also declares for the parole system. It differs from the Sheets bill in many important particulars. The Sheets measure contemplates an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a new reformatory institution. The discussion of the substitute was long and in many respects quite entertaining. The friends of the Dixon proposition argued inasmuch as there were 900 empty cells at the Chester penitentiary it would be economic to locate the reformatory there. Then the friends of the Sheets bill said it would cost about $75 to take a prisoner and guard from Northern Illinois to the Chester penitentiary. In a few years this expense would aggregate more than the cost of the institution. Pending the debate on the substitute the House adjourned, and the discussion of the question will be resumed Tuesday when the House reconvenes. It is in this position: If the substitute prevails nearly all of Northern Illinois will fight it. If it is lost Southern Illinois and the economists will oppose the Sheets bill. It may be amended after all and sent through, but the offering of the substitute at this critical time is not conducive to the safety of the measure.

Aid for the Keeley Institute.

In the House today the Committee on Appropriations reported favorably Townsend's bill appropriating $5,000 to the Chicago Pasteur Institute, to be expended in treatment of indigent hydrophobia patients.

Mr. Craig moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and a long discussion followed. The motion was defeated, and then various amendments of a ridiculous nature were introduced proposing like appropriations for Dwight Inebriate Institute, for Pasteur filters for Chicago River water, etc. They were all defeated or ruled out of order except one including the Dwight Alcohol Institute, which was adopted. The bill, as finally ordered to a third reading, provides that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated for payment of medical treatment in "Pasteur Institute," at Chicago, and the Keeley Alcohol Institute, at Dwight, of all indigent or poor patients suffering from the disease known as hydrophobia, or who have been exposed to inoculation, or who are suffering from alcoholism. The certificate of any reputable physician that the patient is a resident of the State and is suffering from disease or requires treatment shall be sufficient warrant for treatment. For the treatment of each patient who is cured the institutes shall receive $50.

WILL BE A LIGHT VOTE.

Probable Result of the Judicial Elections in Illinois.

PEORIA, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—It is only within the last few days that there has been much interest taken in the Judicial elections. For the Fifth Supreme District the Republicans, on the basis of the Presidential vote, have about 6,000 majority in the thirteen counties and the friends of Maj. Wells, the Republican candidate, have high hopes. Judge McCulloch, who was defeated by Craig, Democrat, nine years ago was a Prohibitionist. Maj. Wells is not. Craig's friends also claim to be certain of the election of their man. They will probably get out their vote. The Republican strength is largely among the farmers, who are now so busy that it will be hard to get them to turn out and vote. The race will probably be a close one, with the chances in favor of Craig.

Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from nearly all the judicial districts indicate that little interest is being displayed in Monday's elections and that a light vote will be polled. In the First District the Republican candidates, O. A. Harker, A. K. Vickers, and Joseph P. Roberts, are almost certain of election. In the Fourth C. B. Smith and James F. Hughes, Independents, and James W. Graham stand the best chance. In the Fifth the Democrats will elect their men without opposition. Their candidates are Jesse J. Phillips, James A. Creighton, and Jacob Fouke. The Democrats also have things their own way in the Sixth. In the Seventh Cyrus Epler, Judge Herdman, and Judge Lyman Lacy, the regular Democratic nominees, seem to be in the lead.

In the Eighth the Democrats claim they will have an easy victory. Their candidates are N. E. Worthington and Judges Shaw and Green, the present incumbents. In the Ninth the three old Judges—Dibell of Will, Blanchard of La Salle, and Stipp of Bureau—are candidates for reëlection. Their chances are good.

In the Eleventh the Republican nominees, Thomas F. Tipton, Alfred Sample, and C. R. Starr, will be elected without doubt. In the Thirteenth the Republicans have no opposition. The men they have named are J. H. Cartwright and John D. Crabtree, both of whom are now on the bench.

GRANGERS MEET AT KANSAS CITY.

A Stormy Gathering of Alliance Men from Missouri and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—[Special.]—Missouri and Kansas Alliance men met here today several hundred strong. A number of counties were represented in the meeting which President Twist called to order. The only woman delegate present was Mrs. M. V. Carroll, who appeared as the representative of a Bates County lodge. The presiding officer made a conventional speech, outlining the immediate order of business. Only once did he stray from the well-beaten old track temporary presiding officers are wont to follow, and then he did not wander far. He stated the meeting would "wrest our government from the hands of shylocks," and the observation was rewarded by applause sufficiently vigorous to raise the dust.

The question over which the meeting split early in the day was whether members of citizens' lodges of the Alliance might not be present as well as members of lodges in the truly rural districts. The citizens were finally excluded, however, and they walked out of the building hissing as they went.

TILLMAN AGAINST CLEVELAND.

The South Carolina Governor Opposed to the Ex-President's Nomination.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29.—[Special.]—Gov. Tillman in an interview today is reported as saying, among other things, that he strongly opposed Cleveland because of that gentleman's opposition to the free coinage of silver, and also because his sympathy was with Wall street and its money. He thought farmers all over the country should see that a delegation was sent from each State opposed to Cleveland or any other man of his ideas about money. He believed the farmers could control the Democratic party or influence its action and thus press forward their demands for reform. As to the Subtreasury bill he says he is opposed to it. He does not see the need for a third party. The Democratic party properly controlled is the party of the people. Tillman's utterances on the subject of an anti-Cleveland delegation may safely be taken as the key note of the campaign in this State in 1892.

Work in the Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—Representative Diekma's Kindergarten bill passed the House today. It allows school boards at their option to introduce kindergartens in the district schools. The Senate passed the House bill appropriating $92,520 for the Normal School at Ypsilanti. The Governor has signed the bill allowing the State Military board to increase the number of companies in the State service from thirty-six to forty. The law cannot be made operative for another year, as the board has neither the money nor equipment for the new companies. Ironwood, Owosso, and Cheboygan have made formal application for admission into the State service.

The Mount Zion Election Contest Case.

DECATUR, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—In the Mount Zion election contest case today Judge Nelson decided that the contestant, D. C. Davidson, Republican, should have access to the ballots by counsel and present testimony to the court as to the intent of the electors in casting the eighteen ballots in dispute. These ballots, which had slight marks or checks over Davidson's name, were thrown out at the count at the suggestion of W. B. Hunter, the defendant, who is a Democrat, who was counted in as Supervisor by five majority. Hunter served as one of the judges of the election at which he was the candidate.

B. F. Jones Is for Harrison.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, who was Chairman of the Republican National committee during the memorable Blaine campaign in 1884, and who called the Harrison convention to order at Chicago in 1888, is at the Windsor Hotel. In an interview tonight he said: "I think the campaign of 1892 will be on the issue of 1888, and the same candidates will be at the head of both tickets. The same result will follow—viz.: Mr. Cleveland will be badly defeated. President Harrison has steadily gained strength since he went to the White House, and I think he is one of the strongest Republicans now before the country. Mr. Blaine is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not resign. I feel certain that he has no Presidential aspirations."

If you buy good butter and have it shipped in a poor package it will not be good. Have it packed in the Record Tight Tin-lined Package made by the Record Manufacturing company, Conneaut, O., and you will get it pure as made.

ANOTHER BUBBLE BURSTS

COLLAPSE OF THE AMERICAN EXPORT AND TRADING COMPANY.

A Concern of Great Pretensions and No Capital Gives Up the Ghost—The Treasury Looted of $150,000 Derived from the Sale of Stock—Secretary Foster After a Hundred Scalps in the New York Custom House—J. & G. Fowler Fail for $500,000—Gotham Miscellany.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—The American Export and Trading company, of which Edward H. Goff was President and which occupied sumptuous offices at No. 5 Bowling Green, has collapsed. Almost simultaneously with the bursting of the bubble comes the information that its promoter, Mr. Goff, who had figured more or less notoriously before the public of the United States and Canada for many years, is dead. The failure of his last great project was not due to the death of the man. Not even the prolongation of Mr. Goff's life could have lengthened that of the Export and Trading company. It was doomed from the first. It was organized on paper, run for a few months on wind, and finally went down under the weight of its unrealized though mighty pretensions. Two days before the death of the great promoter, which occurred Thursday evening, the company, which had declared a 2 per cent quarterly dividend and had claimed a surplus of over $542,000 Dec. 31 last, was ordered to vacate its offices for the non-payment of two months' rent. The dividend of course was unearned and the surplus was purely mythical. In fact, the company never conducted a purely commercial transaction in its entire career. It was capitalized for $500,000, and had perhaps at one time $150,000 actual capital. When its peculiar career was brought to an inglorious termination every cent of its capital was found to have vanished.

In the prospectus of the American Export and Trading company printed last November these glowing passages occurred:

> The company is established to conduct a general import, export, and banking business between this country and Mexico, Central and South America, which now has a commerce amounting to the enormous sum of a billion dollars per annum. This company has been appointed agents and attorneys for extensive and rich properties, such as coffee, sugar, rubber, fruit, and fiber plantations, and haciendas, mining and ranch properties, railroads, and other valuable concessions and business enterprises in different parts of Central and South America amounting to over $20,000,000 in value, upon which its profits will be very large, independent of its regular commercial and banking business.
>
> Extensive landed estates for the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, sugar, rubber, henequen, and tropical fruits have been secured in Mexico and other parts of Spanish America, for which this company is organizing local companies to operate and develop, all of which become subsidiary to this "parent organization," purchasing all supplies and selling their products through it, thus creating an enormously valuable business in this department. Responsible and active agencies have been appointed throughout Spanish America from Mexico to Chile.

Goff was able to place at par ($25) over 6,000 shares of the precious stock. Goff's fraudulent quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and the stock dividend of 10 per cent extra before a dollar's worth of business had been transacted seem to have been too much for him. He contracted the grip about ten days ago and died at his home, No. 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, Thursday evening. Previous to this event the owners of the property leased by the company (Vanderbilt estate) ejected the company, who were in arrears for two months' rent. The treasury of the company was found to be absolutely looted.

The surviving officers explain that the $150,000 secured from the sale of stock was all spent in "developing trade with South America." No returns from that developed trade have yet been received. Goff was once prominent as the President of the American Electrical Manufacturing company of New York, upon the failure of which, several years ago, a shortage of nearly $2,000,000 was discovered.

DEMANDS A HUNDRED HEADS.

Secretary Foster Sets Up a Guillotine in the New York Custom House.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—There will be consternation among some of the subordinates in the custom-house tomorrow when they learn that the guillotine is to be set in motion and that about 100 official heads are likely to tumble into the basket. Orders came from Washington today from the Secretary of the Treasury directing Special Treasury Agent Charles S. Wilber, in charge of the New York office, and Special Agent W. A. Chance to proceed at once Monday to investigate the workings of every branch of the customs service at this port with a view of reducing the force of employés as much as possible.

The special agents are to prepare a list of the names of clerks and others whose services, in their judgment, can be dispensed with without impairing the efficiency of the service. The official reason given for the contemplated reduction of force is that the civil service appropriations are exhausted and that the next fiscal year will not begin until July 1, when the appropriations will be available.

Enforced retrenchment is not the only motive which inspires Secretary Foster. His chief object is to get rid of some of the "deadwood" in the custom-house. There are in the custom-house proper about thirty men who are too old and decrepit to be longer useful. They have been at their desks some of them for nearly half a century. In the Appraiser's office there is a similar condition of things. Altogether, it is estimated, there are about 100 men in the Collector's office, the Surveyor's office, the Naval office, and the Appraiser's office who are not needed.

FAILED FOR HALF A MILLION.

J. & G. Fowler, Sugar Importers, Forced to Make an Assignment.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—James D. and George M. Fowler, composing the firm of J. & G. Fowler, importers of sugar, made an assignment today. The house is one of the oldest in the trade. At Cienfuegos, Cuba, they have a branch house under the style of Fowler & Co. The firm claimed to have a capital of over $250,000, enjoyed good credit, and had the confidence of the trade. The liabilities are reported to be about $500,000. The immediate cause of the assignment, it was said, was the non-arrival of remittances from Cuba, which were expected in order to meet maturing obligations.

WILL OF THE LATE CHARLES PRATT.

The Institute Founded by Him the Only Public Beneficiary.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—In the Kings County Surrogate's Court the will of the late Charles Pratt, the millionaire philanthropist, was filed today. There is nothing in the instrument to indicate the actual value of the estate, which has been variously estimated to be worth between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. The only public beneficiary is the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, to which he bequeaths the lots on which it stands on Ryerson street extending to Grand avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb avenues; also the property on Franklin street, Green Point, and the building thereon known as the "Astral," and the property on Vanderbilt avenue, on which is the building known as the "Inwood." The decedent states that he has already given $2,000,000 to the institute and now bequeaths the same to escape legal technicalities.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Senator Pettigrew Denounces the Acquittal of Plenty Horses.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today and expressed himself forcibly about the acquittal of the Indian, Plenty Horses, yesterday at Sioux Falls.

"I think that Plenty Horses murdered Lieut. Casey in cold blood," said the Senator. "I do not see how the lawyers for the Indian could bring in the plea that the Indians had declared war. We might just as well call the Haymarket riot in Chicago a declaration of war and pardon the criminals. I think the freeing of Plenty Horses will have a bad effect. Several white men are charged with ambushing and killing an Indian not long ago. They will be acquitted on account of the Plenty Horses verdict."

Pinkerton Beats a Telegrapher.

Mr. Robert Pinkerton, Chief of Philip Dwyer's police force, distinguished himself today by beating one of the men employed to get out information to the Western Union operators. A small, consumptive-looking man went to the gate just after the first race and called out: "Eleven, twelve, two," these being the numbers of the first three horses in the order named. A man on the outside immediately made tracks for the old hotel, where the telegraphers hold forth these trying days. Robert Pinkerton, who was only a short distance off, came up. In a few moments they began fighting. The stranger got a severe drubbing. He wanted to leave the grounds then but was not permitted.

A Democrat with $15,000.

The *News* (Dem.) prints this: A gentleman whom we know to be perfectly responsible offers through the *News* to make the following wagers: Five thousand dollars that no one can name the nominee of the next Democratic National convention for President. Five thousand dollars that the nominee of that convention will be the next President of the United States. Five thousand dollars that the nominee of that convention will carry the State of New York, whoever he be. Either of these bets will be taken separately or in sums of $1,000 if desired. This offer will remain open until July 15, 1891.

Rich Find by Customs Officers.

Customs officials made a seizure today of the richest assortment of goods that has perhaps ever been taken at this port. The property was found in the trunk of W. T. Smith, a passenger on the steamship Lahn. Everything in the trunk was of the finest quality and of a class never before seized, consisting of cups, saucers, spoons, etc., made of solid gold. Their value has not yet been ascertained.

Brevities from Gotham.

Secretary Blaine's health continues to improve.

Richard D. Young, a New York perfumer, was at Paterson, N. J., today sentenced by Judge Hopper to pay a fine of $100 and half the costs of prosecution for conspiring to ruin the character of Mrs. Emma Young, his wife. Melano D. Richards. his co-conspirator, escaped with a fine of $50 and half the costs of the prosecution.

REPUDIATE MRS. MARGARET SHEPARD.

Resolutions Denouncing Her Adopted by the Loyal Women of American Liberty.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—[Special.]—The work of Mrs. Marie B. Shipley of Chicago in her investigation of Mrs. Margaret Shepard has had its effect here. The National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty has repudiated Mrs. Shepard in this pithy resolution:

> Recent revelations in the character and career of Mrs. Margaret L. Shepard, which have been carefully investigated and duly attested, having confirmed the suspicions which had been entertained concerning her for some months past by many former friends and supporters,
>
> *Resolved*, The undersigned feel it their painful duty to withdraw all indorsement from her, and to publicly announce that they have no confidence in her integrity, or her loyalty to the cause which she professed to champion.

The signers of this include the leading public women of the State, among them being Mrs. Dr. A. J. Gordon; Mrs. Mary E. Hunt, President of Lawrence Branch; Mrs. Sarah E. Noyes, President of Everett Branch; Mrs. Parnell, Secretary of Cambridge Branch; Mrs. E. S. M. Lingham, ex-President of Boston Branch; Mrs. F. L. Chapell, Mrs. E. I. Fisher, Mrs. C. P. Nichols, Mrs. L. A. Morrison; ex-Vice-Presidents Mrs. J. B. Pattee, Mrs. S. H. Sullings, Mrs. E. Hill, Mrs. Mary Emery, Mrs. G. Foster, ex-members of the National Board; Mrs. M. A. Thayer, President of the Boston Branch, Mrs. Mary E. Cheeny, and many others.

Mrs. Shipley received a rather cool welcome when she first came here, sympathy being voted to Mrs. Shepard.

The Boston women explain Mrs. Shipley's charges. The meeting she referred to, they say, was a State convention and not a meeting of the Boston women alone. Mrs. Shipley came into the convention with a membership ticket from Chicago, and as the paper had stated the day before that the Chicago branch had seceded, and as there had never been a Chicago branch recognized by the national organization, owing to the fact that they had never complied with the regulations, they did not consider her a member and asked her to retire till after their business was completed.

Mrs. Margaret Shepard is still a bone of contention. Those who have repudiated her have also retired from the Loyal Women of American Liberty and formed an association to be known as the Patriotic Women of Chicago. A meeting of the latter was held Thursday afternoon at the Grand Pacific, a constitution adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Clara Stinson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. Waller and Mrs. K. West; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Chapman; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Sarah Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. Olive Avery. A number of the officer's of the former organization signed the constitution. The members of the new organization say that the Chicago branch had fifty active members and that thirty-seven of these have withdrawn.

IN PLACE OF THE LATE DR. BENNETT

Dr. C. J. Little Accepts a Chair at Garrett Biblical Institute.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Charles J. Little, D. D., LL.D., of Syracuse University, accepted the call to the chair of Historical Theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, to which he had been elected some time ago by the trustees of that institution. The chair was made vacant April 19 by the death of Dr. Charles W. Bennett, who had held it for six years. Since the death of Dr. Bennett the chair has been temporarily filled by Dr. Milton D. Terry and Dr. Robert D. Sheppard.

Dr. Little is one of the best-known educators of the Methodist church. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Sept. 21, 1840. His early education was obtained in the public schools. For some time before the age of 20 years he was employed in the dental depot of Jones, White & Co. His preparation for college was made under Dr. John Robertson of Philadelphia.

Entering the University af Pennsylvania in 1857 he graduated four years later. The next year he joined the Philadelphia Conference, severing his connection with that conference only last spring. He continued preaching until 1867, when he became a professor in the Williamsport Seminary, remaining there until 1870. He then went to Berlin, where he spent the next year in study. He was pastor of Christ Church, Philadelphia, from 1872 to 1874. In the latter year he was elected to the Chair of History and Philosophy in Dickinson College and filled this place until 1885, when he accepted a call to the Chair of History and Logic in Syracuse University made vacant by the late Dr. Bennett, who at that time came to Evanston to teach in Garrett Biblical Institute. Now a second time he accepts a call to a chair made vacant by Dr. Bennett, but this time by the death of the latter.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, Dr. H. B. Ridgaway, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, said:

"Dr. Little is regarded as the foremost man in this country in the departments of history and philosophy. He represented the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Bishop Warren, in the British Wesleyan Conference in 1890. He is a first-class lecturer, a fine platform speaker, and an eloquent pulpit orator."

ST. LOUIS' MAYOR WAS A BIT MELLOW.

He Insults Chief of Police Harrigan and Receives a Tongue-Lashing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—[Special.]—There was a sensational scene in front of the Southern Hotel last night in which Mayor Noonan and Chief of Police Lawrence Harrigan were the principal actors. The Mayor was somewhat mellow as the result of his entertainment of Mayor Shakespeare of New Orleans, and was in a condition where a fight became an actual necessity. The Mayor was in a carriage, and hailed the Chief of Police, who went up to the carriage.

"The Police Department is not doing the square thing by me, Harrigan," the Mayor began.

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the Chief.

The Mayor then began a denunciation of a detective who he said was continually working against him and from that wandered off into a general complaint that the whole police force was against him.

Harrigan listened without comment until the Mayor stopped and then said:

"Why, man, I made you—made you what you are. Have you forgotten that?"

The accent was contemptuous and it infuriated Noonan. Harrigan turned to go and Noonan sprang after him, exclaiming:

"You — — — —!"

Chief Harrigan turned and started to strike the Mayor, who stopped.

"You're not the first drunken scoundrel who has abused me," said the Chief, shaking his finger at the Mayor, "and it's not the first time that I've been restrained from whipping a man like you by respect for my position."

Chief Harrigan walked into the hotel and the Mayor was then helped into his buggy and driven away.

The Boston City Council were here today, but the Mayor was not feeling well enough to meet them and they had to take in the city by themselves, much to their disgust and indignation.

As the Kansas City papers also had styled them all "Irishmen," the Boston Aldermen were angry enough to pass a resolution declining to speak to any one on any subject, particularly to newspaper men, and they left the city tonight in anything, but an amicable frame of mind.

BARDSLEY'S BAD DEALS.

THE EX-TREASURER'S CROOKED METHODS EXPOSED IN COURT.

After an Examination in the Police Court Bail Is Fixed at $50,000—This the Alleged Embezzler Is Unable to Furnish and Is Sent to Prison—Marsh Bitterly Denounced by the Accused for Running Away—The Interest Paid by the Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—City Treasurer Bardsley was today held in $10,000 on the charge of misappropriating the city funds; $35,000 on the charge of embezzling State funds, and $5,000 on the charge of perjury. He was unable to secure bail and was sent to prison.

The accused was arraigned in the Central Police Court this noon.

Lawrence Brown, an expert accountant, who has been going over Bardsley's accounts, was the first witness called. Mr. Brown testified he made an examination of the accounts of the highway contractors and found that they were credited with the amount of $76,690.37. Of this sum about $35,000 was in the Keystone Bank, and the books of the Treasurer showed that $40,880 was deposited in the Third National Bank. The books of the bank showed that $40,880.80 was drawn from the Third, and that there was only a balance of $1,313.80, while the Treasurer's books showed that there was still a balance of $40,880. District Attorney Graham explained that the Commonwealth proposed to show that the money drawn from the Third National was intended to be placed in the cash drawer of the City Treasurer so as to make up his cash balance before he was called before the Council's investigating committee. Mr. Graham also said the books of the Treasurer's office showed that there was a balance in the Keystone Bank of $600,000, while in fact there was only $400,000 there. In the cash drawer of the Treasurer were checks on the Keystone for $200,000. These Mr. Bardsley took to Bank Examiner Drew and asked to have placed to his credit in the Keystone, stating that he was willing to take his chances with the rest of the depositors.

Chief Clerk David C. King of the Treasurer's office was called and testified that it was the custom of the office for him to draw checks for the highway contractors, and that he knew nothing of the check drawn by Bardsley until after it was done. He made no inquiry of the fact that the books of the bank showed only a balance of $1,312, while the books of the Treasurer's office showed a balance there of $40,880.

The First Charge Disposed Of.

After several other witnesses were called District-Attorney Graham said that he now asked that the prisoner be held on the specific charge of misappropriating $39,000. Mr. Graham said although he did not intend to try to prove the money went into Bardsley's pocket, still it was clearly a conversion to his own use.

Mr. Graham next took up the charge of the embezzlement of the State fund.

Lawrence Brown, accountant, testified that in the last three years Bardsley had collected taxes for the State amounting to $4,242,887. This was deposited in a number of banks, but the Keystone Bank was not among them. Mr. Graham said he proposed to prove that Bardsley had loaned the State funds out at interest to a number of banks and bankers, among which were Drexel & Co. and the Keystone Bank.

Mr. Graham said it was clear that Bardsley had withdrawn the State funds from other banks and deposited them in the Keystone to receive the interest.

Counsel for Mr. Bardsley said that it was true that his client had deposited $945,000 of State money in the Keystone Bank, taken due bills for it, received interest on it, and when the bank failed lost his money as any other depositor would have done.

Mr. Graham asked if Mr. Bardsley was willing to make this statement himself and was told that he was.

Mr. Bardsley arose from his chair, tottered to the witness stand, and in a trembling voice said:

"I admit all that my counsel has said. I did put the money in the Keystone Bank, and will have to take what the law gives me. I got as high as 4 per cent interest for the money. I deposited the money and took due bills for it, as is done every day, and when the bank failed I lost the money. I paid it either to President Marsh, Cashier Hays, or Assistant Cashier Lawrence."

In answer to the question whether he received interest from any other banks Mr. Bardsley said that he did, but only mentioned the Spring Garden.

Interest Paid by the Banks.

Edward T. Stolesbury, a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., was called, and testified that Bardsley came to their firm and asked what interest they would pay on deposits. He was told 3 per cent, and received this interest on four checks of $25,000 each that he deposited there at different times.

Mr. Bardsley again took the stand and said that he had been paid interest by all the above-named banks with the exception of the Farmers' and Mechanics'.

At this point the District-Attorney rested his case and said that as he was unable to prove today the charge of perjury he asked that it be continued until June 12.

After the hearing Mr. Bardsley was taken into the magistrate's private office. His counsel notified Chief Detective Wood that he did not expect to secure bail, and arrangements were at once made to take him down to prison. After an interview with his counsel Mr. Bardsley was placed in a carriage and taken to Moyamensing Prison.

Bardsley Scores Marsh.

During the time which Mr. Bardsley spent at the city hall this morning prior to the hearing the accused City Treasurer remained in the private office of Chief Detective Wood in charge of two detectives. He was much dejected and was not inclined at first to talk about the serious charges which had been preferred against him.

He subsequently said his position was hard to bear, and then turning suddenly to the officers remarked:

"I tell you, gentlemen, I have been in hell for the last six months. I thought things would come out all right, but they did not, and I am glad that the thing is ended. President Marsh's action has been a great disappointment to me. He should have been more courageous and remained in town, but he has proven himself a coward by running away. I never had a thought about going away, but will remain where I am and accept whatever punishment the law places upon me."

Bardsley's Stock Transactions.

The subcommittee of the Finance committee of the City Council, which has been investigating Bardsley's accounts, resumed its work this afternoon after a two-days' recess. The knowledge that the committee would probe into Mr. Bardsley's stock transactions had the effect of bringing to the meeting a large attendance. George Huhn of the stock brokerage firm of R. Glendenning & Co. was the principal witness. He produced the books of the firm and memoranda showing that in 1890 Mr. Bardsley had purchased from Glendenning & Co. stock, principally shares of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Traction company and Chicago Gas and United Gas Improvement companies, aggregating in cost $450,000. From April 8, 1890, to Feb. 28, 1891, Mr. Huhn testified that his firm had borrowed from Mr. Bardsley the enormous sum of $921,000, in sums of $50,000 and $100,000 at a time. The largest amount the firm owed Mr. Bardsley at one time was $510,000. All of this money, according to the books of the firm, had been repaid. At the time of the tightness in the money market last winter Mr. Bardsley was forced to borrow, and the 24th of December Glendenning & Co. advanced.

Glendenning & Co. advanced him $50,000. Later $100,000 was advanced, and soon afterwards he got $100,000 more, making in all $250,000. This loan was secured by Traction and Gas stocks. Mr. Huhn said Mr. Bardsley wanted $500,000.

At 10 o'clock tonight the prison physician was summoned to Mr. Bardsley's cell by the keeper. The physician found the prisoner quite ill and recommended that he be at once placed in the prison hospital, which was done.

Payment of warrants was stopped at the City Treasury this afternoon about 2 o'clock, the "cash in the drawer" being at that time exhausted. Paying-Teller Gallagher explained to a number of people who presented warrants for payment that the cash balance had been paid out, and that Chief Clerk King, upon the advice of the County Controller and in view of the pending change in the office, had decided not to draw any more cash from bank today.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 29.—In an interview tonight Gov. Pattison denies in the most emphatic way that Bardsley ever received interest for State funds deposited in the Chestnut Street National Bank during the time the Governor was President of the bank.

PROF. BRIGGS CAST OUT.

[*Continued from first page.*]

vention. It was the reverse of well ordered and at times there were fifty men at once raising their voice in impatient address to the Chair. The stalwart Commissioner from Scranton, Pa., maintained his position in the face of all demands that he speak to the question. He took up Dr. Briggs' writings in order and characterized the author as a pronounced heretic and a man dangerous to the church and to the seminary. When he was through there was a cry by the anti-Briggs forces for the previous question. It was of no avail to address the Chair, so Dr. Worcester turned to the assembly and requested in honor that debate be not choked off until the other side had yet another opportunity to be heard.

The Rev. J. J. Francis secured the floor, but the loud expressions of disapproval from his friends, who were in the majority, induced him to alter his original intention of making a speech and move that a vote be taken at 4:30 o'clock. With the time limit extended to 5 o'clock the motion prevailed. The Rev. W. A. Halsey asked that in view of Briggs' trial pending before the New York Presbytery the delegation be excused from voting. "No, no," cried Dr. McKibben, "that would give the proceedings the appearance we must avoid. It will look as if the assembly had no right to act. They must take their share of the responsibility."

Every head was bent toward the next speaker. He was the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst. His voice was for peace. There was not a note of discord in his voice, not an accent to invite criticism or war. He remarked:

Dr. Parkhurst Pleads for Peace.

> We will all be tenderly happy when all this is out of the assembly. A few weeks ago, after I had concluded my sermon, a man came to me and said, "I do not care whether its Briggs or anti-Briggs, we want your prayers. For God's sake help me. How I have longed from the bottom of my heart for the time to come when we can return to our duty of helping these poor ones." As a director of Union Seminary I am on trial, the directory is on trial [cries of "No, no."] I mean in a qualified way; I wish I could contribute to the peaceful solution of the difficulty. I am awed by the environments, by what transpired here yesterday. If any misunderstanding exists between the assembly and Union Seminary, I wish to have it placed right. I love Briggs. I know him well. He is difficult. We are for the interests of the church and seminary. No man or men can come between the seminary and the weal of the church. There is some uncertainty as to the legality of the original action proposed and I am in favor of Dr. Worcester's substitute. If you should see fit to adopt them with some degree of unanimity the committee appointed will find the directory of Union Seminary eager and anxious to aid them in their work. I long for the time when we can see things eye to eye and in sympathetic communion make mutual concessions.

Getting Down to a Vote.

After Dr. Parkhurst's conciliatory remarks Dr. Joseph T. Smith of Baltimore spoke in favor of unseating Dr. Briggs. His colleague, Charles Lyman, took the opposite side. Dr. George D. Baker of Philadelphia declared Dr. Briggs to be an unfit teacher for the young men. Dr. Bartlett, who spoke yesterday, closed the debate with a two minutes' attack upon Briggs. Before the vote on the amendment was taken a commissioner asked Moderator Greene if the proposed disapproval of Dr. Briggs' appointment to the biblical theological chair put him back in the Hebrew professorship.

"That question is not before us," replied Dr. Greene.

"This is an important question, and I move that the Moderator lead us in prayer before we vote," interposed an Ohio delegate.

"I have ordered a vote," responded the presiding officer, with something of asperity. The vote was taken, and resulted in the loss of Dr. Worcester's resolution by a vote of 106 yeas to 360 nays. An attempt was made to applaud, and the anti-Briggs leaders had difficulty in checking it. They said it was improper. Dr. Logan's amendment was overpoweringly defeated. Then the resolutions proposed by Dr. Patton were put to vote. Elder Van Rensselaer insisted upon Dr. Halsey voting and the New-Yorker, who had wished to be excused, voted "No." But fifty-nine out of 499 delegates voted for Dr. Briggs. Of the clergymen who voted against the resolutions were: Henry S. Burstein, Baltimore; Samuel M. Johnson, H. S. Beavis, Colorado; Hiram Elwell, Oregon; J. H. Worcester Jr., James Lewis, Charles S. Hoyt, Edward L. Curtiss, John G. Cowden, Edward P. Moral, Illinois; Solomon C. Dickey, F. W. Weatherwax, Indiana; William Snyder, Iowa; W. H. Hills, Kansas; Thomas G. Smith, Owen J. Roberts, Michigan; John N. Mills, Nebraska; James G. Mason, I. W. Hathaway, New Jersey; D. M. Reeves, A. V. V. Raymond, Charles E. Dunn, T. A. Nelson, C. H. Beebe, J. R. Robinson, John M. Allis, F. J. Pohl, A. B. Temple, R. B. Clark, John Service, John D. Stokes, Alexander G. Russell, James S. Ramsey, Charles H. Parkhurst, A. W. Halsey, A. Evans, G. L. Hamilton, G. R. Smith, J. R. Mead, J. H. Eastman, New York; Henry P. Smith, H. C. Hayden, S. G. Anderson, Ohio; John B. Pomeroy, South Dakota.

Forgot to Pray at the Adjournment.

Amid the conversation of thousands the assembly broke up without waiting formal adjournment or the usual prayer.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst talked briefly tonight: "Union Seminary will stand in the future as it has previously—for the independence of Christian thought within confessional lines. These lines are to be generously, not loosely, drawn. In this it has always been the opposite of Princeton, otherwise there would be no necessity for the two seminaries. The effect upon Dr. Briggs' utility as a professor I cannot discuss. I fear this action will be interpreted as against liberty of thought in the Presbyterian Church. Many may say that it forces Presbyterians to swallow the Bible whole. I think myself the result will be that a higher, broader, and wider study of the Christian Bible will be promoted; a fuller spirit of independent inquiry will be raised."

Dr. McKibben in his speech today said that Dr. Patton, chief of the forces against Briggs, was possessed of the full spirit of Christian compromise, and if he could have found a hole large enough in the fence he would have crawled out of the difficulty. It is recognized that McKibben meant well, but he is receiving some criticism tonight on his choice of language. Tomorrow the delegates will go to St. Clair Flats on an excursion.

SURPRISE AT UNION SEMINARY.

The Officers of That Institution Not Prepared for the Result.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—The action of the General Assembly in the case of Prof. Briggs was something of a surprise to the trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, judging from the way Mr. E. M. Kingsley, Treasurer of the institution, received the first announcement of the disapproval of Dr. Briggs' appointment.

"What will the seminary do in the matter?" was asked.

"Well," replied he, "I cannot say. We will have to consider the matter very carefully. As yet we have decided upon no course to be pursued in the event of such action as has now been taken."

No other members of the board could be seen tonight, but it is safe to say that Mr. Kingsley's attitude is that of them all and that no formal determination has as yet been arrived at as to the future course of the seminary with respect to the assembly repudiation of the professor.

When the vote of the General Assembly was brought to Prof. Briggs tonight he received it with no manifestation of surprise.

"The result is one that I expected," he said. "I'm not at all surprised, even by the largeness of the adverse vote. From the stand that the directors of the seminary have taken it must surely be seen that the vote is not a personal one, but against the seminary itself."

JURY-BRIBERS GAIN A SHORT RESPITE.

The Cases of O'Malley et Al. at New Orleans Go Over for One Month.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 29.—[Special.]—A month of legal effort has passed and the alleged jury-bribers in the Hennessy case are as far from the penitentiary as ever. The petit juries in both sections of the Criminal District Court were discharged today and a new jury will be impaneled Monday. The Hennessy bribery cases will therefore not be tried this month, the fight of the defense to prevent such an occurrence having been successful.

The legal fight consisted in attacking the sufficiency of the indictments and the information which followed, and the successful issue led the State to make a clean sweep this evening and file new informations against the accused. The new charges set forth each offense specifically and relate the bribes offered. The average temptation was $500. Bagnetto, the uncle of the lynched Bagnetto, offered $100 to Juror Bonhaye, and the attempt to bribe Juror Gormley, for which McChrystal and Cooney were recently indicted, consisted in offering to support his family while he was on the jury.

MONEY FOR THE BIG FAIR

SUBSCRIBERS PAYING THE LAST INSTALLMENT UP PROMPTLY.

An Unsolicited, Fully-Paid Subscription for $1,000 Received from F. G. Logan & Co.—Labor Men Complain That There Is No Eight-Hour Clause in the Contracts—Directors, However, Say That That Will Constitute a Day's Work—Other Fair News.

Money is tumbling into the World's Fair treasury.

Yesterday Treasurer Seeberger received checks amounting to $56,673. Mr. Yerkes for the West Chicago railway contributed $20,000. The Chicago City railway duplicated this with another $20,000. Five payments of $1,000 each were received, and one for $2,500, with enough smaller ones to swell the amount to the total indicated.

These are advance payments on the second assessment of 20 per cent, which falls due Monday, and Treasurer Seeberger says they are much in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period last year when the first assessment fell due. Mr. Seeberger does not attempt to account for the promptness, but merely says he is gratified with the result.

There is need, the Exposition authorities say, for all the money which is due. Contracts will be let within a few weeks for ten of the buildings. These will involve an expenditure of $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 and monthly payments are to be made on the contracts as the work advances. To carry out the constantly enlarging plans the Directors say that several additional millions over and above the $10,000,000 provided for will be needed. To push along the work of securing more subscriptions the Ways and Means committee, which was given power to act, yesterday confirmed the appointment of Harmon Spruance, it is said, as chief of the Bureau of Subscriptions.

An unexpected verification of the statement that all who are able have not yet, for one reason or another, subscribed to the capital stock was received yesterday by President Baker. The following letter, inclosing a check for $1,000 as a voluntary subscription, was picked out of Mr. Baker's mail:

> CHICAGO, May 29.—W. T. Baker, Esq., President Board of Directors World's Columbian Exposition—Dear Sir: Inclosed in this find our check for $1,000, for which please send us a full paid up certificate of stock, and in doing this permit me (F. G. L.) to say that I have never been personally approached for a subscription, which leads me to think there are many others who are as willing as I have always been to subscribe, and who only need to be approached on the subject to quickly respond. Sincerely yours, F. G. LOGAN & CO.

President Baker lost no time in sending the following reply:

> CHICAGO, May 29.—Messrs. F. G. Logan & Co., Board of Trade, City—Gentlemen: I thank you for favor of this date inclosing check for your unsolicited subscription of $1,000 for stock in the World's Columbian Exposition.
>
> I commend your example to those citizens of Chicago who are interested in the success of the Exposition and who have not already subscribed, and trust that it may be largely followed. If all who can will show the public spirit evinced by you there will be no lack of funds to make the Exposition a success. Yours truly,
> W. T. BAKER, President.

WANT AN EIGHT-HOUR CLAUSE.

Labor Men Complain of Its Absence from Contracts—What a Director Has to Say.

A lively fight, labor men say, is threatened between the Joint Labor committee and the World's Fair directors.

The directors agreed that all building construction should be done by eight-hours-a-day work. The committee asked them for a copy of the record showing this, as well as a copy of the contracts let. On looking over the contract the committee found no clause in it, the men claim, relative to eight-hour labor. Then the clouds began to gather.

J. W. Mackin, Secretary of the Joint Labor committee, said:

"It looks as if they might still beat us out of the eight-hour-a-day clause. This contract which they let to the Minneapolis firm for the construction of part of the Mines and Mining Building is a duplicate of that let to McArthur Bros. The latter firm is working its men ten hours a day and there is nothing to prevent the Minneapolis firm doing the same if it so desires.

"The old eight-hour State law was a nullity because while its first section provided for eight hours the second section recited that 'nothing in the preceding section shall be so construed as to prevent private agreements between employer and employé for a longer term of hours.'

"The attempt to remedy this by the later law was a failure, as there is no penal clause to the later act. Now, in case this firm begins working men ten hours, what recourse have we? As we understand it we have none except this promise of the directors."

Vice-President Bryan said:

"Yes, the contracts signed by McArthur Bros. and Burnett, Record & Chapman are the same. They have not the eight-hour clause. Still, the working people have the assurance of the directory that the eight hours will be recognized. Is it not in the specifications, and are they not a part of the contract? The laboringmen may rest assured that they will receive fair treatment; that every promise made to them by directors will be kept in good faith. Even if there be no penal clause in the law violated we have the penalty in our own hands. We can withhold the pay for the work as a penalty for violation of any law or regulation. As I recollect it that was the penalty agreed on."

WILL ENTERTAIN JOURNALISTS.

Members of the European Press to Be Invited to Visit the World's Fair City.

Members of the European press are to be invited to visit Chicago before the opening of the Exposition and be given information for their guidance concerning the World's Fair.

This was the object in view of a large delegation of foreign-born Chicago citizens who called upon Director-General Davis and other Exposition officials yesterday. While a definite plan was not made the conclusion was reached that plans should be matured and the invitations extended. It is the intention that the guests shall be entertained here by citizens of their own nationality. The gentlemen constituting the delegation yesterday and the nationalities they represent were as follows:

Louis Nettelhorst, German; Richard Barnard, English; Angelo Aratte and John Genochio, Italian; W. Kaspar, Bohemian; H. M. Burhmann, Hollander; Gen. Alex. S. Shklarevich, Russian; Peter Kiolbassa, Polish; Charles S. Henrotin, Turkish; W. W. Sempell, Scotch; Victor Lassange, French; Robert Lindblom, Swedish; John Finerty, Irish; Louis Pio, Danish, and Dr. N. Nelson, Norwegian.

SPRING GARDEN BANK LITIGATION.

Suits to Be Commenced Against Director Nelson F. Evans.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—It is rumored that suits will be begun in a few days against Nelson F. Evans as director of the Spring Garden National Bank, who was so strongly urged upon the government as receiver of the Keystone Bank. All the suits will be brought in the civil courts, and although reports of criminal prosecution against other officers of the bank than the Kennedys (the President and cashier) are flying about thick and fast, both Bank Examiner Drew and Receiver B. F. Fisher say that they have taken no steps towards such a consummation of the hopes of angry and despairing depositors.

The exact nature of the suits which will be instituted is not yet known because, while it has been definitely decided that the suits will be begun, the manner in which to approach the matter is yet under consideration. It is known, however, that in addition to Mr. Evans' nearly $200,000 of indebtedness to the bank in his own and other persons' names on practically worthless collateral he has overdrawn one of his accounts in the bank almost $12,000.

President Francis W. Kennedy of the suspended Spring Garden National Bank, who was yesterday committed for a further hearing on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud, was taken to the County Prison this afternoon in default of bail. Bail had been fixed at $20,000, Mr. Kennedy being detained in custody at a hotel over night. During today every attempt to obtain bondsmen has been made but without success. At 4 o'clock two Deputy United States Marshals placed Mr. Kennedy in a closed carriage and took him to prison.

DETERMINED TO REBUILD

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH WILL NOT BE ABANDONED.

The Congregation Decides to Replace the Structure Laid Waste by Fire — Suicide of Fred M. Lancaster at a Resort on Custom-House Place—A Lengthy List of Accidents of All Descriptions—Meetings to Be Held by Father Ignatius.

Immanuel Baptist church will be rebuilt. A Building committee with power to proceed at once was appointed at a meeting held in Christ Reformed Episcopal church last evening at which 200 persons were present. The committee consists of Messrs. Allen, Chairman; Hamilton, F. A. Smith, Tollman, Tibbetts, Turner, and G. C. Walker. An Advisory committee consisting of fourteen members was also appointed.

A telegram from W. G. Harris, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tremont Temple, Boston, was read as follows: "The Tremont Church tenders hearty sympathy and financial aid if necessary. This from 3,000 members now assembled." The clerk was instructed to return thanks with the statement that financial assistance was not required.

A letter from Dr. Lorimer was read in which he referred tenderly to the calamity that had overtaken his old congregation. "My first impulse upon hearing of the misfortune of the dear old church," he writes, "was to leave Boston and return to Chicago to labor anew amid the fallen ruins."

The Rev. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church extended the sympathy of his church, and said his congregation would be glad to render Immanuel Church any assistance possible.

The Committee on Place of Worship reported that Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Plymouth Church, the Church of the Messiah, and others had proffered the use of their edifices, but none of them could arrange so as to permit Immanuel congregation to worship Sabbath morning. In view of this the committee has decided to temporarily accept the offer of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, for Sunday-school and evening services. The committee's action was approved and the committee continued.

The subject of selecting a successor to Dr. Lorimer was not brought before the meeting. It is understood the committee having the matter in charge has not reached a conclusion.

SUICIDE OF FRED M. LANCASTER.

He Blows Out His Brains in a Resort on Custom House Place.

After a week's debauch Fred M. Lancaster of Richmond, Me., blew out his brains in a disreputable resort at No. 148 Custom House place, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Lancaster was 35 years old, and so far as known was unmarried. He came from Muskegon, Mich., about a week ago, and since that time has been drinking steadily. Thursday night he entered the place at the above number, where he remained until he took his life. About 5 o'clock he entered a rear room on the first floor and closed the door. The next instant the inmates of the house heard a single shot fired and he was found dead. The body was taken to Klaner's, No. 143 Monroe street.

In a pocketbook was found a note written with a blue pencil, which read as follows:

CHICAGO, May 23.—Dear mother: As I am about to depart from this world I will say this much: You have always been a good mother to me, and I hope the rest of the boys will not drink so much as I have. I will bid you good-by.

FRED M. LANCASTER.

To Mrs. Lucy J. Lancaster, Richmond, Me.

Among the dead man's effects was found a letter from his brother, U. M. Lancaster of Richmond, who intimated that the deceased had a sweetheart at home who was waiting his return with some impatience. A card was also found which showed that Lancaster was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sagadahoe Lodge, No. 28, of Richmond.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.

Two Painters Receive Dangerous Injuries—A Laborer Fatally Hurt.

Ole Durvick and Charles Oleson, painters at work on a new building at No. 3622 Lake avenue, were seriously injured by the fall of a scaffold, thirty feet, yesterday afternoon. Durvick received a fracture of the right ankle and internal injuries. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Oleson fell on his side and escaped with a dislocation of the left shoulder. He was taken to the Michael Reese Hospital.

James Caspion, a watchman employed by the Pan-Handle railroad, was struck by a passenger engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul tracks at Kinzie street yesterday afternoon and received internal injuries which will probably result fatally.

John Benkendorf, a laborer, was killed by the fall of an embankment Thursday afternoon. Benkendorf was one of a gang of workmen employed by William Remert, a contractor, of No. 4852 Wabash avenue, to excavate a cellar at No. 1839 State street. With two other men, H. Schriebe and A. Drawcet, Benkendorf was standing in a hole at the south end of the lot, when a pile of dirt caved in, burying him and Schrieber from sight. Drawart leaped back in time to escape the fall, and was uninjured. He summoned help, and soon had Schrieber unearthed. The man was stunned, but soon revived and was able to proceed to his home at No. 2414 La Salle street. Nothing was visible of Benkendorf, and his companions thought he had gone away. Yesterday morning when the men returned to work they unearthed the body of the missing laborer.

The dead body of a supposed laboring man was found in the river at the foot of South Water street yesterday morning. It had apparently been in the water two months. The remains were taken to the Monroe street morgue.

John Hogan, a carpenter employed at Kohl & Middleton's new building, Nos. 292 and 294 State street, fell from the fourth story to the bottom of the elevator shaft yesterday, dashing out his brains. The body was removed to the Monroe street morgue. Hogan was 35 years old and married.

Solomon J. Levis, employed by the Butler Paper company at No. 187 Monroe street, missed his footing while washing windows on the third story yesterday morning and fell to the stone walk, receiving injuries which caused his death. He was 35 years old, married, and lived at No. 178 South Sangamon street.

Hugo Fabian was found dead in a cell at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday. He was picked up on the streets in a condition of intoxication and locked up. Epilepsy and delirium caused his death.

While William Dunn, special watchman for the Francis Building at Monroe and Jefferson streets, was making his rounds through the building last night his pistol-pocket caught upon some shafting and his revolver was discharged, the bullet entering his right thigh. Dunn was removed to the County Hospital. He lives at No. 937 West Eighteenth street.

Olaf Johnson, a Swede living at No. 98 Milton avenue, fell from the second story of No. 60 Gault place and was hurt internally. He was removed to the County Hospital.

Stanislaus Kosander, 10 years old, of No. 278 West Twelfth street was run over by a shavings wagon and had an ear torn off and a shoulderblade broken. James Coughlin, another boy, of No. 88 Miller street was run over by a heavy delivery wagon. He received severe internal injuries, chest was crushed, and a shoulder was broken.

THREE HOLIDAYS IN SUCCESSION.

Saturday and Sunday Are Legal—Monday to Be Observed in Part.

Monday next is judicial election day. Under the law of the State, is it a legal holiday?

The banks generally will be open for the transaction of business. Most of them have notices conspicuously posted to the effect that all paper due on the legal holidays of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday must be paid Friday, May 29. Saturday is Decoration day and is a legal holiday in the general interpretation of the term. Sunday of course is a legal holiday. Monday, however, is a legal holiday in a commercial sense only. The banks will be open for the reception of deposits and the transaction of such other business as will not be legally affected.

The Board of Trade will be closed. Secretary Stone, responding to the query as to whether the board closed because Monday was construed as a legal holiday, said: "The attorney of the board, Sydney Smith, construes Monday to be a legal holiday as related to the business of the board. In the general sense he does not consider the day a legal holiday."

The Stock Exchange will hold the usual sessions Monday. Vice-Chairman Banta said it was customary for the exchange to hold sessions whenever the New York Stock Exchange was in session. The legal phase of the question was only a matter of mutual agreement between the brokers.

The large and small commercial houses as a rule will be open for business. In many instances the employers announce a willingness to afford their employés an opportunity vote. In other cases they must "take their chances." The large manufacturing establishments, so far as can be ascertained, will not observe the day as a legal or any other sort of a holiday. Their employés must vote on their own time as opportunity offers.

The government offices in the Custom-House will all remain open. The Postoffice will close today at 10 o'clock on account of Decoration day and none of the other offices, with the exception of Judge Gresham's court and the Circuit Clerk's office, will be open during the day. Without orders from Washington the Federal officials are not allowed to close their offices except on legal holidays as defined by Congress, and elections aside from those in which Federal officers are chosen are not included in the list.

The various departments of the city administration will be closed Saturday and Monday. The city employés generally deplore the fact that they must spend their vacation without spending money, as they will not be paid until next week. "They can thank County Treasurer Kern for that," said Deputy City Controller Barrett. "They would have been paid this week for May if Mr. Kern had sent over the money for it. He has promised, though, to turn over all the city's cash tomorrow."

DISCUSSING THE POSTAL SERVICE.

A Washington Official Told What Chicago Needs—Cracks in the Building.

Postmaster Sexton, Assistant Postmaster Hubbard, Superintendent of the Free Delivery McGrath, and Supt. Montgomery each yesterday poured into the ears of First Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield several bushels of statistics showing the urgent necessity of an extraordinary appropriation for additional help in all departments of the Postoffice because of the boom the World's Fair has given to business. It was represented to Mr. Whitfield that a crisis had been reached in Postoffice affairs here and that no matter what the income of the Postoffice was a large increase in the Postoffice facilities was absolutely necessary. Mr. Whitfield said he was much impressed with what he had learned and asked that fuller statistics be sent him at Washington and he would consider Chicago's demands from a World's Fair standpoint.

Judge Gresham showed a reporter through his chambers in the Government Building yesterday and pointed out some startling fissures in the walls and floors, as indicating that affairs were getting serious.

"I think it is positively dangerous to longer remain in this part of the building," said the Judge. "The ceilings have bulged so as to break the water pipes, and as a result the air is contaminated and foul gases generated, and I believe it is affecting my health and it would be dangerous for a well man to occupy these rooms. Just look at those cracks. There is a fissure an inch wide at the side of the fireplace that has opened within the last three months and another at the doorway of my room nearly an inch wide, and that has appeared within the last few weeks."

FATHER IGNATIUS' VISIT TO CHICAGO.

He Will Inaugurate a Series of Meetings Here June 7.

Father Ignatius, the British monk, will begin a series of meetings in Chicago June 7. Three meetings will be held each Sunday during the series and two meetings other days.

The opening service will be at Emerson Hall, No. 45 Randolph street, at 11 o'clock, June 7. The afternoon service at 4 o'clock will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Clark and Washington streets. Kimball Hall, No. 243 Wabash avenue, has been engaged for the evening meeting. During the week noon services will be conducted by Father Ignatius every day at 12:15 o'clock in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and evening meetings at the same place Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday evenings Emerson Hall will probably be used. The hall for Thursday evening has not yet been decided upon. The Auditorium Recital Hall will be the scene of the service of Sunday morning, June 14, unless a larger hall is required. The afternoon meeting will be in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the evening service at Kimball Hall.

CANAL STREET BRIDGE TROUBLE.

Capt. W. L. Marshall Instructed to Look Into the Matter and Report.

Capt. W. L. Marshall, engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements here, received instructions from the War Department yesterday to investigate the present condition of Canal street bridge as an obstruction to navigation and to report his findings back to the Secretary of War. He will begin Monday or Tuesday by visiting the bridge, and he may then call a general conference of the marine interests, the property-owners interested in the construction of the bridge, and of the city authorities, although it is doubtful if the city would consent to be formally represented, as the right of the United States to say anything about the control of the Chicago River is denied at the City Hall.

The marine interests at once began preparations to present their case in the strongest possible light before Capt. Marshall. It was planned to have the Board of Trade, the Lumber Exchange, the Coal Association, and the elevator men join with the marine interests in the protests against the bridge.

NELLIE DOUGLASS AND HER PUG.

They May Accuse Her of Other Things, but Not Cruelty to Her Dog.

A New York dispatch of yesterday stated that Nellie Douglass, a player of light parts in comic opera, was the richer by some thousands of pounds left her by the owner of an English estate. Nellie Douglass is now in Chicago, and if appearances are not deceitful she doesn't care a picayune whether any money has been left her or not.

She is pretty, plump, and dark, and last night she lay in a hammock swung in room No. 233 in the Commercial Hotel, while her pet pug dog was snug in the big bed with its snowy counterpane. The reporter who called at Miss Douglass' room last night was told successively by the night clerk, the bell-boy, and the elevator man that Miss Douglass was a "daisy."

"There is no one in England to leave me any money unless it be my mother, and she's not dead," said Miss Douglass. "There's a mistake somewhere, I guess, "but I don't take enough interest to inquire. You see, I ran away from my English home when I was only 15 and left my mother. She's looking for me and has been over here on lots of trips, but I have never showed up. I was stage-struck, you know. I ran away from home, then from a husband, then skipped with Dicky McKee from the 'Poor Jonathan' company at St. Louis, and now even Dicky doesn't know where I am.

"You see, it was a general leave all round and the newspapers wrote it all up. I didn't care when they said I left my husband, but I was angry when they said I threw my dog through the transom. The idea of such abuse! Just look at him." Miss Nellie pointed to the sleeping pug in the bed.

"By the way" continued Miss Douglass, "don't you know Dicky McKee? That's 'his nibs' behind you. There's nothing the matter with Dicky. We are good friends, but Dicky just doesn't know where I am, that's all. I am going on in 'Sindbad the Sailor' at the Chicago Opera House this summer.

"Yes, it's barely possible that my mother caused the report of my fortune to be spread so that I would show up, but if that's the scheme it won't work."

WILL NOT GIVE HER ALIMONY.

Cortiss Claflin Consents to a Divorce, but Contests All Claims for Money.

The nephew of Lady Tennie C. Claflin-Cook and Mrs. John Bidolph Martin of London, Eng., and international fame, was defendant in a divorce suit before Judge Tuley yesterday in which the only contention appears to be over a claim by Mrs. Carrie T. Claflin for a lien on Cortiss Claflin's great expectations of future wealth to fall to him from his aristocratic English relatives.

Cortiss Claflin is the son of Dr. Hebron Claflin, No. 2708 Calumet avenue. He fell in love with Miss Carrie T. Goodman, and they went to Milwaukee and were married. After the wedding, according to Mrs. Claflin, the young husband insisted on the whole affair being kept secret. He said his rich aunts were anxious to have their nephew marry an English girl they had selected for him and would be indignant if he wedded any one else. He declined to live with Carrie and entered upon a career of dissipation, she says, in which he gave abundant ground for the charge of infidelity. Several witnesses testified to this. The husband made no defense and an application was made by the wife for alimony.

On the question of alimony young Claflin has something to say. After the marriage in Milwaukee, in February, 1890, he claims the bride insisted on keeping the matter quiet. Claflin declared that he did not refuse to live with his wife, but, on the contrary, went for a time to her mother's home and subsequently took her to his parents' domicile on Calumet avenue. He thus tells what followed:

"My wife told me I must resign my position, as it would not do for both of us to continue there, as our secret would be discovered. I finally, against my wishes, resigned, though I vainly endeavored to persuade her to give up her position, as I could support her in comfort. I don't blame Harry Marks of the panorama for what followed, for he acted innocently enough, not knowing that we were married. My wife objected to my calling for her so much, saying it would create comment and Mr. Marks would take her home. I finally told him of our marriage. He was dumfounded and told me he had unwittingly done me a grievous wrong. He told me how he had hugged and kissed my wife and she had accepted his caresses."

GATHERING OF THE SCOTTISH CLANS.

Fifth Annual Affair Under the Auspices of Clan MacDuff.

Nearly 1,000 people attended the fifth annual gathering of the Scottish clans last night under the auspices of Clan MacDuff, No. 16, O. S. C., at Grand Army Hall. The hall was gay with the colors of Scotland, England, and America, the beautiful banner presented by the Duke of Fife occupying the place of honor.

The celebration took the form of a concert and ball. The concert program included airs on the bagpipes by William Miller, piano selections by Mrs. Hanna, patriotic readings by Miss Kate Campbell; songs by Miss Flaws, Mrs. R. W. Tullis, Miss Annie Bain, Robert Campbell, and William McKenzie; and dances in full Highland costume by the Cameron family. At the conclusion a dance program of seventeen numbers was carried out.

The reception committee consisted of Chief George Bain, Past Chief John Ramsay, James Duncan, R. W. Adams, Walter Simpson, R. W. Tullis, George Fraser, Alexander Lawson, C. Creighton, William Brown, James Murray, and Andrew Brown.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Y. M. C. A. Athletic Exhibition.

The members of the gymnasium of the Madison street department of the Young Men's Christian Association gave an exhibition at Farwell Hall last night. The first number on the program was the business-men's class in the dumbbell drill for invigorating the digestive, respiratory, and circulatory organs. The members of the students' class gave an exhibition on the vaulting buck for the development of physical judgment and muscular control. The class leaders did some high jumping, the general class went through the bar bell exercise, and selected members made a showing of diving and mat work. The pyramid work, parallel and horizontal bar exhibitions were also features of the entertainment.

Northwestern Associated Press.

Northwestern Associated Press representatives held their annual business meeting at the Tremont House yesterday. Routine business pertaining to the service and adjustment of unequal tolls and the granting of franchises was the order. The sittings were behind closed doors. Those present were: D. N. Richardson, President, Davenport *Democrat*; C. A. Warwick, Keokuk *Constitution-Diurnal*; Alex Stone, Peoria *Transcript*; Thomas Stevens, Birmingham (Ia.) *Gazette*; W. B. Southwell, Burlington *Hawkeye*; William Hamm, Dubuque *Herald*; G. W. Hitchcock, Omaha *Herald*; W. O. Davis, Bloomington *Pantagraph*; Clarence Paul, Springfield *Journal*; R. P. Clarkson, Des Moines *Register*, and Thomas Rees, Springfield *Register*.

Story of the Templars.

The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke delivered an interesting lecture on "The Fall of the Templars" before the Brotherhood of St. Andrews at No. 1437 Wabash avenue last night. The attendance was good. The doctor told of the origin and mission of the Templars, with a sketch of their accomplishments and campaigns up to the reign of Philip the Fair of France. This King, aided by Pope Clement V., attempted to blot the order from the face of the earth, but it survived in secret for years, and it really flourished today with greater strength than ever before and was ready to take up the sword for Christ whenever called upon to do so. After the lecture luncheon was served.

An Odd Sort of a Fish.

Charles Clough of No. 1672 Fulton street, who drives a West Side sprinkling cart, secured a curiosity at the hydrant at Lincoln street and Washington boulevard yesterday morning when he turned the water into his cart. It is a fish, but just what sort of a fish it is hard to say. It is mottled green in color, six inches long, one and a quarter inches wide, with a triangular head and an articulated, fan-shaped tail. The pulpy body is semi-transparent. Its outward form is an exact reproduction on an enlarged scale of the microscopic "rotifer." The respitory organs are placed the same, but, instead of the "rotifer" wheel motion, breathing is effected by means of digitated fans in the same position as fish gills.

The House Obstructed Travel.

An old frame house has been obstructing travel on Wabash avenue for something over two weeks. The owner intended to roll it over to the West Side via Sixteenth street, but the alley road prevented. The five days moving permit expired and the city took a hand in the moving. Permission was obtained from the South Side Express company to put the house on the lot back of the company's little frame office, No. 1523 Wabash avenue. The building was too large to go into the space between the neighboring structures, and it became necessary to rob it of an ornate cornice to accomplish the final removal.

Will Close Saturday Afternoon.

The following iron and steel houses have agreed to close their respective places of business at 1 o'clock p. m., Saturday, from June 6 to Aug. 29 inclusive: Jones & Laughlin, Limited; S. D. Kimbark; Kelley, Maus & Co.; M. Greenebaum's Sons; W. S. Mallory & Co.; Joseph T. Ryerson & Son; Moorehead-McCleane Co.; Singer, Nimick & Co., Limited; Crerar, Adams & Co.; Howe, Brown & Co., Limited; Crescent Steel company; the Union Nut company; Park, Brother & Co., Limited: C. H. Gurney company.

Dividend for Kean Bank Creditors.

Depositors with the defunct banking house of S. A. Kean & Co. will be paid a cash dividend of 20 per cent in the next few days. April 13 all claims were filed and thirty days allowed by the court for any and all objections to the statement. The time for objections has elapsed and the assignee has notified Judge Scales that he is ready to pay on his order a 20 per cent cash dividend on all deposits.

Gambling-Houses Raided.

A Chinese gambling-house at No. 311 Clark street was raided yesterday afternoon and Sam Lee, Yee Ling, and Lee Wah were locked up at the Harrison Street Station. A poker and chuck-a-luck layout was captured at No. 86 Fourth avenue. The house is run by A. J. Scott. The inmates all got away by means of the fire escape.

Mrs. Collins Must Move.

Mary Collins and her five children were yesterday found to have no title to the ten acres of land at Thirty-first street and Ashland avenue upon which she and her dead husband, John Collins, squatted thirty years ago. The jury was out an hour, and seemed to think that the lease Collins took of the land in 1871 was fatal to the claim of the widow. The value of the land is $100,000, and unless a new trial is granted Mrs. Collins and her family will have to vacate.

One Found a Home.

A carload of little motherless children arrived in Chicago a week ago from New York City. The little ones were in charge of Mr. Curran, an agent for a sisterhood institution whose duty it is to take the children from city to city to find homes for the infants. Mrs. Anna Glassey of No. 36 Pine street selected for adoption from the twenty children a pretty girl with blonde hair and deep blue eyes. Around her neck was a tag containing these words: "Ada McCartney, New York City, born Dec. 23, 1886."

Benefit for Their Instructor.

Five hundred pupils of Prof. Tackman's free violin schools filled the stage of the Auditorium last night and assisted at a benefit for their instructor. The program consisted of violin solos, vocal numbers, and instrumental selections. Miss Nellie E. Detweiler was the soprano soloist. An interesting feature of the program was a musical novelty called a chromatic harp solo by Mme. La Roche. The exercises closed with marches, drills, and dances by about forty of the pupils under direction of Miss Edith A. Templar.

Held to the Federal Grand Jury.

M. J. Kurtz, President of the International Bond Exchange company, Nos. 51 to 55 Dearborn street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Joseph Herman, a saloonkeeper, on the charge of sending lottery matter through the mail. Herman says he purchased one of the company's Austrian bonds. Commissioner Hoyne held Kurtz to the Federal grand jury.

Liabilities $25,000.

The Walter Hill company, a furniture concern at No. 218 Wabash avenue, was not able to make collections fast enough to clear up its bills payable. Yesterday the company suspended business and Henry Tifft took possession of its property as assignee. Walter Hill is President of the company and owns most of the stock. He has been in business a long time, but the corporation organized with a capital stock of $25,000 is a more recent institution. Its assets are $20,000. Outside of the stock at No. 218 Wabash avenue they consist of uncollected accounts. Liabilities are scheduled at $25,000, and are in the nature of claims held by supply houses. An attempt will be made to resume business.

The Story Was Not True.

A story published yesterday regarding an alleged experience of ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut at the Palmer House with a hotel thief was the result either of mistaken identity or vivid imagination. The fairy tale was told the reporter by a man from Connecticut who claimed to know ex-Gov. Waller personally and to have witnessed the incident. As a matter of fact Mr. Waller has not been at the Palmer House for months, nor does he carry a cane. The entire yarn was a fiction.

In Famous Sec. 21, Cicero.

At a special meeting of the Cicero Town Board at Austin the plat of the Grant Land Association in Sec. 21 was adopted. The action of the board grants permission to the land association to construct a double-track along Fifty-fourth street from Twelfth to Twenty-second street. The Grant Locomotive company will immediately begin the construction of its great plant.

Commercial Pilgrims.

The Supreme Council, Commercial Pilgrims of America, created April 1 at Council Bluffs, Ia., instituted Chicago Council, No. 3, in this city Thursday night. The Chicago Council starts in with 100 members, active and ex-traveling men. The order proposes to hold triennial "pilgrimages," the first to take place in 1893, the destination being Chicago.

Items.

All the departments of the Postoffice will be closed today, and but one delivery at 9 a. m. and one collection will be made.

Dr. Frank Borton and Kline Abermann, charged with the murder of Rebecca Besman, were acquitted by a jury in Judge Baker's court last evening.

The Ex-Confederate Association will meet at the Illinois Central Railroad Randolph Street Depot at 9:30 a. m. today and take the 10 a. m. train to Oakwoods Cemetery.

Gustave Fuchs, charged with violating the postal laws by sending a postal-card reflecting on the honesty of a former partner, was yesterday released on a habeas corpus by Judge Gresham.

Judge Kettelle yesterday overruled, on a motion for a new trial for Robert Sherman, given one year in the penitentiary for attempting to abduct Maude Jones, 15 years old. The motion was overruled and sentence pronounced.

Robert Tremaine pleaded guilty before Judge Kettelle yesterday to a charge of forgery and was sent to the penitentiary for two years. He forged the firm name of George H. Hammond & Co. to a check for $26.85 on the Drovers' National Bank.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 58° above zero; 9 a. m., 59°; 10 a. m., 58°; 11 a. m., 59°; 12 m., 60°; 1 p. m., 59°; 3 p. m., 60°; 6 p. m., 57°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.52.

George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., Lyon Post, America Post, and Godfrey Weitzel Post will attend services Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Union Temple, Hooley's Theater. The Rev. F. J. Brobst will deliver the address, the subject being, "The Heroic Dead Still Live."

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The Steamer Majestic Hard Aground Near Port Huron—Vessel Movements.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—Today as the steamship Majestic was passing the Haskell, both bound down, the Majestic took a sheer and ran hard aground on the Canadian side abreast of Algonac. It is out about a foot forward. It will probably have to be lightered. The tug Saugatuck, with two large scows in tow loaded with telegraph poles, is hard aground at the southeast bend. The Saugatuck is away out and is badly listed over. The steamship C. B. Lockwood, bound down, had to stop here today and have a diver repair its stern.

Down—Swain and raft, 10; Westford and barges, 10:30; Avery and Hawgood, 11; Savanna and Helena, 12:30; Emery Owen, Michigan, and Nicholson, 1; Susquehanna, 1:15; Syracuse, 2; Sanilac, Mary Pringle, and barges, 4:30; H. Chisholm, Martin, and Kimball, 5; North Wind, 5:10; Lowell, George W. Davis, Corsican and barges, 5:40; J. O. Gilchrist, 6; Nyanza, 6:20; Badger State, 8; Siberia, 9:40; Otego, Monticello, and Montgomery, 10; Joe Harris and barge, 10:30; City of Mount Clemens and Racine, 11:30; Gettysburg, Torrent and raft, C. B. Lockwood, noon, Avon, Waverly, 12:40; Erin, 1; Colby, 1:10; Bulgaria, Northwest and Tuscarora, Servia and consort, W. M. Anderson, 1:30; tugs Stickney, Calkin and dredge, 2; Leland and consorts, 3:30; George H. Dyer, 4; A. H. Lindsey, 5; Sitka, 5:10; Continental, 5:20; Hackett, Brown, 7; Delaware, 7:30; Minneapolis and consorts, 8:30; Davidson, Danforth, 8:40.

Up—United Lumberman and consorts, 1; H. A. Tuttle, 10:30; Wissahickon, Mecosta, 11:40; Tioga, midnight; Ogemaw and consorts, 2:30; Whittaker and Watson, 3:20; Arabia, 3:40; Gladiator, Montcalm, Morey, and Boody, 4; Japan, Jim Sheriffs, Gawn, Navy, James, 5; Roumania and Our Son, 9; Fletcher and consorts, 9:30; America, 9:40; Nelson, Mills and barges, Langell, and Aranac, 1:30; W. H. Gratwick, 2; La Salle, 3:40; City of Alpena, 4; E. B. Hale and Bradley, John Owen, 4:15; Bay City and barges, Hercules, Fannie Campbell, 4:40; Panther and consort, 5:30; Northerner, 6; Crusader, Halson, Sligo, 7; Helena, 7:40; St. Louis and consorts, 9:30. North wind, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Russia, Saranac, Hudson, Buffalo, A. Folsom, M. B. Mitchell, Nelson. Cleared for Chicago—E. P. Wilbur, Boston, Rochester, Alaska, T. Quayle, Nelson, William Blake. The record for coal shipments from this port up to noon today reached [illegible] 670 tons according to the custom-house books and this does not include eight or ten cargoes that went out without clearing here. These will make the month's shipments reach about 400,000 tons. Today's charters include: Propellers R. Mills, C. A. Eddy and consort, N. A. Eddy, to Chicago; W. H. Wolf, R. P. Flower, Aztec and consort, Zapotec, Voltec and consort, Miztec, for Milwaukee, all at 60 cents. Canal freights advanced again. Wheat went at 3¼ cents to New York, with corn at 2¾. The demand is all for wheat. Capt. George Hall has presented his proof of loss in the barge Newcomb, stranded last season on Lake Ontario. The figures are $21,428.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—Down—A. Weston and consorts, 9 p. m. last night; S. C. Baldwin and consorts, 4:30 a. m.; C. W. Elphicke, 5:10; N. K. Fairbank and consorts, 5:45; Allegheny and consorts, 9:05; Grand Traverse, 7:15; Norman, 11; Monteagle, 11:10; John Craig and consorts, 1:30 p. m.; schooner Commerce, 1:50; Algonquin, 3; Maruba, 4:30; Cumberland and consort, 5:20; Clarion, 7:15; J. F. Eddy and consort, 8:15; Harlem, 8:30.

Up—Germain, 11:15 last night; schooner Owasco, 5:15 a. m.; Cuba, 6:30; New York, 9:20; S. E. Peck, 10; Inter-Ocean and consorts, 11:20; Oceanica, 11:25; schooner Joseph Page, 3:50; Nipigeon and consorts, 4:15; Mattoa, 4:35; Gordon Campbell, 5:10; F. L. Vance and consorts, 7:15; Tioga, 7:30; City of Chicago, 7:30. Wind northeast and light; smoky.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—[Special.]—There is a good demand for coal tonnage for Chicago, Milwaukee, and to the head of Lake Superior, but offerings are liberal and rates hold steady. Shipments for the last few days have been heavy. Ore freights are quiet. A few vessels were placed to load at Escanaba for Lake Erie ports on private terms.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—Up—Specular, Magnetic, 8 a. m.; Colonia, Holland, 9:30; Prentice, Carpenter, Middlesex, Smith, 1 p. m.; Manitoba, Hodge, 2; Tampa, Negaunee, Teutonia, 4; Onoko, Joliet, 5:30; Niagara, Empire State, 7; Olympia, Italia, 7:30.

Down—Matoa, Vulcan, 7 a. m.; Harper, 7:30; Arctic, Ogarita, Morrill, 9; Schoolcraft, Nester, Bourk, Keweenaw, 12; Twin Sisters, Vienna, China, 2 p. m.; Sibley, 3; Athabasca, 4:30; Yakima, 109, 6:30; Butteroni, 7.

MONTREAL, Que., May 29.—[Special.]—The Barge Hecla, of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding company, has been chartered to transport corn from Chicago to Montreal via Ogdensburg at 4½ cents per bushel. This is the lowest rate on record. The Hecla will carry between 60,000 and 70,000 bushels.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—Departed—City of Charlevoix, Chicago; Rumage towing Mary Groh, Cleveland.

Arrived—Transport, Baldwin, India, Whitney. Weather extremely smoky.

The man killed on the Schooner Sage yesterday was Orrin Kane, not King. Kane's body was sent to Port Huron; also the injured sailor Edmund.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Merrimac, R. Wente. Sailed—Schooners Constitution, Stafford, Manchester, F, & P. M, No. 5.

Notes.

The promise of a better day in lake freights than for a week was fulfilled yesterday. Considerable business in the way of getting grain delivered yesterday forward to seaboard points will be done today and Monday.

President Elderkin of the Seamen's Union says the non-union crew of the barge D. P. Rhodes has disappeared so completely that he believes the boat had no crew when she reached Chicago. As a matter of fact the men are kept under guard on the steamer J. S. Fay, which tows the Rhodes. It is the first time this season that the Seamen's Union has been balked in capturing non-union crews from Cleveland.

Rates to Buffalo are 1 cent on all grain and to Kingston 2½ cents on corn, and charters were: To Buffalo—Jewett, Owego, Portage, 115,000 bushels wheat; Allegheny, P. J. Ralph, 100,000 bushels oats; Tuscarora, 60,000 bushels corn; Hiawatha, 60,000 bushels corn. To Erie—Susquehanna, 40,000 bushels corn and 40,000 bushels wheat for Philadelphia; Wissahickon, corn and wheat; Lycoming, 24,000 bushels wheat from Milwaukee. To Kingston—D. M. Wilson, Manitowoc, John Rugee, 130,000 bushels corn. To Ogdensburg—F. H. Prince, 100,000 bushels oats. Totals—Wheat, 215,000 bushels; corn, 290,000 bushels; oats, 200,000 bushels.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Props Pewaukee, Menominee; Reid, H. Soper, Maud Preston, Muskegon; Joys, Colin Camppell, Hinton, M. T. Greene, S. Chipman, Carter, Butters, Ludington; May Durr, Cheboygan; Hayward, Escanaba; Westover, Ontonagon; Emerald, Green Bay; David May, L. Gage, Muskegon; Peshtigo, Escanaba. Sundries—Props City of Chicago, St. Joe; Lawrence, Cheboygan; Indiana, Manitowoc; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; Jewett, Florida, Buffalo; Petoskey, Harbor Springs; Susquehanna, Erie; Menominee, Muskegon. Coal—Props Viking, Fitzgerald, R. A. Packer, Buffalo; schr Michigan, Buffalo. Iron ore—Prop Minnesota, Escanaba.

Cleared light—Propellers J. S. Fay, Escanaba; Eddy, Buffalo; M. T. Greene, Ludington; H. Soper, Pied, Hayward, Preston, Muskegon; Pewaukee, Roanoke, Menominee; schooners Rising Star, Snow Island; L. B. Shepard, Big Bay de Noque; Alert, Noquebay, Peshtigo; Rhodes, Escanaba; Waukesha, Traverse Bay; Ida, Ford River; Stafford, Manistee; Success, Jacksonport; Bradley, Duluth; E. Williams, St. Martin's Bay; Dewey, Pine Lake. Sundries—Propellers Indiana, Manitowoc; Menominee, Muskegon; City of Chicago, St. Joe; Petoskey, Harbor Springs. Grain—Propellers John Plankinton, Cayuga, Owego, Milwaukee; P. J. Ralph, Buffalo; Jay Gould, Marquette, Acadia, Montreal; Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg; schooners Minnehaha, Alleghany, Buffalo.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden & Selleck Co Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Don't patronize foreign wines when you can get a better one at home. Try Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

TRIBUTES OF PATRIOTISM

STIRRING ADDRESSES, MUSIC, AND FLOWERS FOR A NATION'S DEAD.

Children of the Public Schools Honor the Memory of the Heroes Who Died That the Union Might Live—Profuse Decorations of Flags and Flowers and Elaborate Musical and Literary Programs—Decoration Day Ceremonies at the Suburban Institutions.

In all the public schools of Chicago yesterday exercises appropriate to Memorial day were held. It was a day when juvenile patriotism assumed a quieter tone than the Fourth of July because of the sad yet glorious memories which link the present to the past of thirty years ago. The programs carried out did not vary much, although the exercises and decorations were more elaborate in some schools than in others.

The flag of the Nation waved in the breeze from the windows and pole of every schoolhouse. Inside the scenes were such as to make glad the hearts of men who were once Union soldiers and impress every American visitor with the assurance that true patriotic sentiments and a spirit of remembrance for the dead heroes of the war were being instilled into the receptive minds of the coming generation. The corridors, the hallways, every room and office in the school houses, were adorned with flags both large and small, and bunting of the same colors, and busts of war Generals and Presidents formed a feature of the general decorations. Boys and girls both in the schools and in the street wore miniature flags and flowers and appropriate badges, while some carried large flags in the proud consciousness of their American citizenship.

The National Colors Everywhere.

Every boy and girl and little child came dressed in the Sunday best frocks and suits. So did the teachers and principals, though they didn't make so much ado about it. The usually barren appearance of the class rooms was changed. Besides the profuse decorations of red, white, and blue the desks, tables, platforms, pianos, and other receptacles were covered with bushels of beautiful flowers freshly cut. The pupils brought these tokens of love and remembrance to be placed on the graves of the soldiers who died that the union might live. On the blackboards, the walls, and on easels were to be seen the work of the more advanced pupils in the drawing department in frames of the Stars and Stripes. Boys from the higher grades, distinguished by badges, acted as ushers, and they were models of youthful politeness in conducting the visitors to the rooms where the exercises were being held. Most of the speakers were Grand Army men who wore their uniforms, and the rest were prominent citizens of the neighborhood, invited by the principals to talk to the pupils about the memories and lessons of the day.

The Children Have Admirers.

Thousands of men and women who had children or friends at the schools attended while the exercises were in progress and expressed their admiration for the pupils who read essays on patriotism, recited selections founded on the war, sang, played on the piano and other instruments, or who took part in the sword, dumb-bell, wand, and flag drills, and in the blackboard drawings. The exercises at the high schools began about 12:30, and those at the grammar schools an hour later.

Eleven hundred pupils of the West Division High School, representing forty-eight classrooms, participated in the patriotic singing within Irving Hall, and listened to the addresses by Horace Clark, State Commander of the G. A. R.; Frank L. Sheppard of the Sons of Veterans, and Gen. John C. Black.

Over 500 pupils attended the brief exercises of the North Division High School, addresses forming the bulk of the program. The speakers were Dr. H. H. Belfield, Capt. Leonard, Gen. Herman Lieb, and Prof. O. S. Westcott, the principal.

There was an extra supply of patriotic enthusiasm and an excellent program heard in the gymnasium of the South Division High School. The orators were J. M. Southworth of Post No. 28 and William Lawrence of Post No. 5. Ald. Frank C. Vierling addressed the pupils of Rooms 1 and 2. The junior class exercises were in charge of the Tri-Club, the Grand Army speaker being Prof. E. S. Bastin of Post No. 5. The pupils of Rooms 5 and 6 combined and were addressed by Prof. Delafontaine of the G. A. R.

Militiamen at the Exercises.

The special feature of the celebration at the La Salle School, Hammond and Eugénie streets, was the presence of Company G, First Regiment, I. N. G., in uniform, and the oration of Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Turner. He advocated the formation of battalions from the Chicago public schools similar to those organized in Boston and San Francisco. He wore an old battered sword, which he told the children was presented to him by an officer who fought with it before the Colonel joined the army. He had used it at Bull's Run, Ball's Bluff, in all the battles under Gen. McClellan, in the Chickahominy Swamps, at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Seven Pines, Fort Stevens, at the siege of Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, and finally at the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston.

There are 1,200 pupils in the Brown School, but as there is no assembly-room the visitors were compelled to crowd in the corridors and passageways to hear what was going on. Several cartloads of flowers were brought by the children. The instrumental music was furnished by the school orchestra of seven pieces.

Commander C. A. Dibble of Grant Post, who lost a limb at Vicksburg, was the orator at the Grant School. The 1,000 pupils of the Doré School listened to a program of twenty-five numbers. W. K. Jamieson delivered the address. Principal A. R. Robinson prepared several songs which were chorused by the entire school.

An elaborate program was rendered at the Lake High school. After addresses by William Love, Miss Ida Wallace, O. N. Goldsmith, Agnes Kinloch, the Rev. Mr. Brobst, all joined in a "Columbia's reception." The exercises at the Normal School were participated in by Meade Post, G. A. R., and the Sons of Veterans. In the Lake View High School Principal French, J. N. Carlstein, and Richard Houlihan made addresses. At the Evanston High School Dr. P. L. McKinnie, Horace S. Clark, and Prof. H. L. Boltwood made appropriate remarks.

Memorial exercises were held in the upper hall of the Bowen School, South Chicago. Albert R. Sabin and the principal made addresses. At the Hyde Park High School a musical program was interspersed with papers and an address by Henry V. Freeman.

Memorial Day Services.

Capt. E. R. Lewis has arranged programs for memorial services at the Bohemian National Cemetery, Irving Park; Polish Cemetery, Norwood Park; Arlington Heights; and Grosse Point. At each the ritual of the G. A. R. will be used, and the ceremonies will include speaking, children's choral services, and the strewing of the graves with flowers. At the Bohemian cemetery the features will be a chorus of forty children's voices and the presence of the Bohemian Sharpshooters, to whom the services will be interpreted.

For a Thirteen-Story Building.

A permit was issued yesterday for the erection of a thirteen-story office building which is to occupy the premises at Nos. 34 and 36 Washington street. The structure is to have a frontage of fifty feet and is to cost $300,000. The contract is in the hands of the George A. Fuller company.

Hung Himself in the Barn.

Martin Conelly, the 72-year-old father of James Conelly, No. 219 Aberdeen street, committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn at the rear of his son's residence at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Conelly had been sick for a long time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea,

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious 25 cents

Caligraph Writing Machine disposes of the fatigue of using the pen.

PULLMAN ROAD BICYCLE RACE.

Special Train, Illinois Central Ry., May 30.

On Decoration Day, May 30, a special train via the Illinois Central railroad will leave Van Buren street at 10:30 a. m. sharp, running through to Pullman in about 30 minutes, for the accommodation of those desiring to witness the finish of the bicycle race.

Regular commutation tickets will be accepted on these trains; single tickets, 50 cents for the round trip.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SUBURBAN TRAINS

To Oakwoods Cemetery May 30.

On Decoration Day, May 30, all Illinois Central suburban trains leaving the city between 9:05 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. inclusive, will run to Oakwoods Cemetery except the 10:40 a. m. train. Returning all trains arriving at the city between 10 a. m. and 5:20 p. m., excepting train due at Central Depot at 4 p. m., will stop at the cemetery. Tickets for the round trip, 25 cents.

Fast Trains Between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Sunday, May 31, 1891, the Chicago and North-western Railway Company will materially reduce the running time of their trains between Chicago and Milwaukee. On that date the following schedule will become effective:

Leave Chicago.		*Arrive Milwaukee.*
7:00 a. m.	Daily except Sunday	9:55 a. m.
8:30 a. m.	Daily except Sunday	11:00 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	Daily except Sunday	2:00 p. m.
3:00 a. m.	Daily	5:30 p. m.
5:00 a. m.	Daily	7:30 p. m.
7:30 a. m.	Daily	10:00 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	Daily	12:50 a. m.
8:30 a. m.	Sunday only	11:35 a. m.

Leave Milwaukee.		*Arrive Chicago.*
3:25 a. m.	Daily	6:25 a. m.
7:30 a. m.	Daily	10:00 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	Daily	11:30 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	Daily	1:35 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	Daily except Sunday	4:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	Daily	7:00 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	Daily	9:45 p. m.

Tickets, parlor car reservations, etc., can be obtained at ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Notice of Removal.

The freight depots of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will be removed May 30 to their new location, Twelfth and Clark streets, where largely increased facilities have been provided for the benefit of shippers and receivers of freight of all kinds. All freight will be received at and delivered from new depots Monday morning, June 1.

Freight will be received and delivered May 30 (Decoration day) at Fourteenth street houses until 10 o'clock a. m.

E. P. BROUGHTON, General Agent.

Don't Get Left.

Train for Cincinnati and Indianapolis leaves at 7:40 p. m. instead of 3:35 p. m.

Louisville Night Express leaves at 7:40 p. m., not 7:30 p. m. Ticket office, 73 Clark street; depot, Dearborn station.

Decoration Day Rates.

On Saturday, May 30, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell round-trip tickets to Calvary Cemetery at rate of 40 cents each. Ticket offices: No. 207 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

The morning train via the Monon makes direct connection at Louisville for Memphis. Through tickets sold at Monon Ticket Office, 73 Clark street, or at Dearborn station.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dullness, blues, opium habit, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Indiana, fair; Saturday slightly warmer; variable winds.

For Illinois, fair, slightly warmer, south winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair Saturday; slightly cooler except stationary temperature in south; north winds.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair Saturday, cooler by Saturday night; variable winds.

For Iowa generally, fair, cooler by Saturday night; south winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 28, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for 24 hours ending 7 p. m. May 30: Fair weather, warmer.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.84	80	84	S.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.82	64	66	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Boston, Mass.	30.00	52	54	N. E.	Rain	.12
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	68	74	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Cairo, Ill.	29.94	72	76	N. W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	72	78	Calm	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.58	70	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	29.98	58	60	N.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	64	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	†
Cleveland, O.	29.96	56	60	N. E.	Cl'udy	.18
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.90	50	60	N. E.	Cl'udy	†
Davenport, Ia.	29.94	74	76	E.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.50	78	82	S. E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.88	74	78	S.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	58	66	E.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.						
Dubuque, Ia.	29.94	74	78	Calm	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	60	60	N.	Cl'udy	
El Paso, Tex.						
Erie, Pa.	29.96	56	62	W.	Rain	.01
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	78	82	S.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.96	62	68	W.	Cl'udy	†
Green Bay, Wis.	29.98	68	78	N. E.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.98	42	48	N. W.	Rain	.12
Huron, S. D.	29.66	86	92	S.	Fair	
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.94	56	58	N.	Cl'udy	.14
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.96	72	82	S. E.	Fair	.02
Kansas City, Mo.	29.88	76	80	S. E.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.98	74	78	N. E.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.96	64	72	S. W.	Fair	†
La Crosse, Wis.	29.90	74	80	S.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	29.92	62	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Manistee, Mich.	29.98	60	68	N.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	58	74	N.	Sm'ky	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.98	60	64	E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.06	42	56	N.	Cl'udy	
Montreal	29.94	66	70	S.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.80	74	76	E.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.	29.94	68	12	N.	Fair	†
New Orleans, La.	29.76	78	84	S. E.	Clear	
New York City	29.98	60	66	W.	Cl'udy	.42
Norfolk, Va.	30.00	62	66	E.	Cl'udy	†
Omaha, Neb.	29.84	76	80	S.	Fair	.04
Oswego, N. Y.	29.96	62	70	Calm	Rain	†
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.00	62	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	†
Port Huron, Mich.	30.00	54	60	S. W.	Rain	.06
Rapid City, S. D.	29.62	74	86	N.	Cl'udy	
Rochester, N. Y.						
St. Louis, Mo.	29.92	74	76	N.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.90	66	76	S. E.	Rain	.06
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.80	56	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Sandusky, O.						
Sioux City, Ia.	29.76	78	86	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	72	76	N.	Fair	
Springfield, Mo.	29.90	76	80	Calm	Clear	
Toledo, O.	29.98	56	58	E.	Cl'udy	†
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.92	72	82	N. W.	Clear	
*Portland, Ore.	30.04	50	..	S.	Rain	†
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.08	52	..	W.	Clear	

*Morning reports. †Inappreciable.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Glasgow—Arrived, Prussian, Boston.
London—Sighted, Lydian Monarch, New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas F. Grune, Julia Callaghan	27—20
August Fritz, Martha Berndt	26—19
John Evert, Martha Radung	25—19
N. C. Henrick, Magdalena Schmidt	28—25
Anton Niesen, Antonia Neidewitz	47—39
Frank Bartkowska, Rozalia Wartecka	26—20
Louis Gignal, Eugenie Maien	24—22
B. Winnan, Annie Hansen	30—20
John Smith, Mary Maxwell	29—26
John D. Nelson, Lottie Johnson	24—26
Patrick M. Leahy, Kate Hartnett	28—27
August Johnson, Axelina Johnson	30—29
Carl Schneider, Helen Dietz	30—22
Charles Paul, Mattie Settelmeyer	24—21
Carl Hatzfeld, Johanna Huebner	62—52
Frederick R. White, Leona Stubbs	26—21
James Poots, Annie Slotky	21—19
Fred Ascher, Belle Levy	27—19
B. Roth, Mollie Wurst	24—20
William A. Zoffin, Lizzie Kaspar	23—22
Mathias P. W. Damgaard, Madalene P. Jensen	35—26
Charley A. Anderson, Hanna Johnson	25—27
Hakon Olson, Lina Peterson	26—25
Edward F. Stoetzel, Minnie L. Goetze	25—23
J. Thompson, Harvey, M. Hermanson, same	24—23
Edward Koenig, Mary Klas	30—25
Johan Newbauer, Anna Foitag	25—22
August Tams, Katherine Hoffman	21—19
F. Galitz, Niles Center, Ill., Minnie Bethmann, same	25—21
Herbert C. Meade, Grand Rapids, Mich, Nina B. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn	22—21
W. Schneider, Christine Kasper	40—33
Edwin E. Reynolds, Amanda Schneider	24—21
J. Simonsen, Marie Damgaard	25—25
Michael Lowry, Annie M. Sharen	29—21
John W. Marshall, Rogers Park, Ill., Eva A. Wightman, same	33—25
Lars Anderson, St. Peters, Minn., Mathilda Johanson	62—33
S. Lindgren, Eva M. Carlson	23—24
John A. Rufner, Elizabeth Bittner	21—23

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

BARROW—Walter Gibson Barrow, May 29, at his residence, 848 Fulton-st. Funeral private at 2 p. m. Sunday, to Graceland.

CHANDLER—At the family residence, 448 Irving-av., Thursday, May 28, Florence A. Chandler, only daughter of Henry W. and Rowena C. Chandler, aged 14 years and 2 months. Funeral Sunday, May 31, at 12 o'clock from Covenant Congregational Church, West Polk and Claremont-av.

ECHLIN—At Lake City, Colo., May 25, 1891, Robert Echlin, aged 61 years, husband of Mary A. Echlin of 2707 Emerald-av.

ENGLISH—Charles, son of Anna English, of a hemorrhage. Funeral will take place from family residence, 150 South Hoyne-av., Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

FENNELL—Died on Friday, May 29, from result of accident, John P. Fennell, husband of Bridget Fennell, nee Collins. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. from 325 S. May-st. to Holy Trinity Church, thence by cars to Calvary, C., M. and St. P. R'y.

GREY—May 28, 1891, Louise Helen, dearly beloved wife of Charles Grey, aged 24 years and 4 months. Funeral Sunday, May 31, at 1 o'clock, from 180 West Jackson-st.; by carriages to Graceland.

HOSS—O. H. Hoss at Council Bluffs, Ia., May 29, aged 42 years; will be buried at Council Bluffs.

KIMBALL—May 29, Mark Kimball, aged 70 years and 24 days, husband of Elizabeth J. Kimball and father of Eugene S. Kimball and Mrs. Helen M. Galloway. Funeral services at his late residence, 2108 Prairie-av., at 4 o'clock this Saturday afternoon. Friends will please omit flowers.

KEATING—May 29, Mrs. Margaret Keating. Funeral from 123 Sixty-fifth-st., Englewood, to Mount Olivet, Sunday, May 31, at 10 a. m.

KOGLE—May 29, Sanford Kogle, 29 years, at 286 West Madison-st.

KING—At her residence, 307 Walnut-st., Mary A. King. Funeral Sunday, May 31, at 1:30 p. m.

LIEBMAN—May 28, Sol Liebman, beloved husband of Tillie Liebman, nee Topper, at his residence, No. 266 Garfield-av. Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m. from residence in carriages to Rosehill.

McILVAINE—May 28, William McIlvaine, aged 62. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Tapper, 555 Blue Island-av., Sunday, May 31, at 1:30 p. m. Carriages to Oakwoods.

McCARTHY—May 27, at her residence, 172 Oak-st., Margaret McCarthy, beloved wife of Daniel J. McCarthy. Funeral Saturday, May 30, at 10 a. m., to Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by Chicago and Northwestern railroad to Calvary.

McCLELLAND—May 29, Bella McClelland, at Chicago, Ill. Remains to be sent to Brooklyn, N. Y., for burial.

READ—May 29, at 5564 Atlantic-st., Adrian, beloved son of Harry C. and Margaret G. Read, aged 11 months and 2 days. Funeral Sunday, 1 p. m. by carriages to Mount Olivet.

RUNDELL—May 29, 5 a. m., Ernest O. Rundell, son of Edwin R. and Frances L. Rundell, aged 13 months, 201 S. Robey-st.

SPRING—At New Orleans, May 28, Hazel Belle, aged 4 months, daughter of M. O. and Jennie Howard Spring.

WALKER—Isaac Walker, son of the late John and Catharine Walker of Philoda Colorado Springs, May 26, in the 28th year of his age. Funeral from 211 S. Peoria-st., at 1 o'clock. Philoda papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGULAR MEETING CHICAGO BRANCH Philosophical Society at Liberty Hall, 70 Adams-st., this evening; visitors welcome.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE OLD Tippecanoe Club of Chicago will be held today at 2 p. m., Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel. It is important that every member be there. The committee will report on "Our National Defenses."

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and officers of the Chicago Athenæum will take place Tuesday, June 2. The twentieth annual meeting will be held Tuesday evening at 8 in "Athenæum Hall."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING establishment, good location, on the West Side; established 12 years; owner must sell on account of going to Europe. Address N 43, Tribune.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-sts.—Newly furnished, $3 weekly; transients, 50c.; elevator all night; Turkish baths, 50c.; table d'hote, 50c.; 4 minutes from Court-House.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-sts., newly furnished; elevator all night; weekly, $3; transient, 50c.; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.; table d'hote, 50c.; popular prices.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO LIVES WITH parents. Call between 11 and 12. Billiard Hall 110 Madison-st.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS......Proprietors
SOUVENIR MATINEE TODAY.
TONIGHT AT 8.
LAST TWO TIMES.
All the Comforts of Home.
THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST.
Sunday—JAS. T. POWERS and A STRAIGHT TIP. Seats Now on Sale.

COLUMBIA—XTRA.
Like Hot Cakes!
SEATS ARE SELLING QUICK FOR
JAMES T. POWERS
AND
A Straight Tip
Opening Tomorrow Night.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
35th and West 48th-sts.
SPRING RUNNING MEETING
6 Races Today, with 68 Entries.
STARTING AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION............75 Cents
Illinois Central trains leave at 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., 1:00, 1:30, and 1:45 p. m. (Special Sunday train at 11:00 a. m.)
C., B. & Q. train leaves at 12:15 and 1:35 p. m.
Santa Fe train leaves at 1 p. m.

HOOLEY'S—Second Week.
ALABAMA.
By Augustus Thomas. Presented by Mr.
A. M. Palmer's Company.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
Next Week—FAREWELL OF ALABAMA.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATER.
Every evening. Sunday evening. Matinee Today.
Joseph Arthur's Masterpiece.
BLUE JEANS
See the Great Mill Scene.
The Barbecue.
Rising Sun Roarers.
The Apple Bloom Scene.

THE HAYMARKET—Special.
Last Day the Incomparable
BOSTONIANS.
2 p. m., THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
8 p. m., FATINITZA. Juliet Corden's Farewell.

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ONE MILLION
Of Chicago's 1,250,000 people should see the Great Cycloramic Painting of
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And Other Beautiful Pictures at Corner
WABASH AVENUE AND HUBBARD COURT.

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22d-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
GRAND OPENING
Saturday and Sunday, May 30th and 31st, and every evening during the season. This favorite family resort will open with the best talent money can procure.
The Great—SHAW—The Only.
The wonderful impersonator of Female Fashion. The wardrobe worn by this artist was the property of the late Emma Abbott. In conjunction will appear the POLKA DOT Combination.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.
GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED TO THE DOORS.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
The Patrol.

THE CASINO.
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
TODAY AT 2:30. TONIGHT, 8:15.
TEJERO,
Spanish Dancing Beauty, and a great big Specialty Bill.
Best Reserved Seats, 50c.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 8127.
LAST THREE Performances.
The Great Marine Spectacle,
BOTTOM OF THE SEA.
Next Sunday—Robt. McWade as "Rip Van Winkle."

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
CHICAGO'S GRANDEST ATTRACTION.
THE PANORAMA OF THE
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Open Every Day from 8:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m.

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Admission......25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Today at 2 and 8.
TONY PASTOR.
Next Sunday Matinee—The Romany Rye.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
The only War Museum in America, Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Only a Farmer's Daughter
Next Sunday Matinee—TONY PASTOR.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. Kelly in Casey's Election.
10c—ADMISSION—10c.

CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Tonight, Jos. D. Clifton's beautiful play, "MYRTLE FERNS." Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—EDWIN ARDEN.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891.

[Cut on line below.]

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY TICKET.

For Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Murray F. Tuley, Samuel P. McConnell,
Lorin C. Collins Jr., Richard S. Tuthill,
Frank Baker, Richard W. Clifford,
Oliver H. Horton, Arba N. Waterman,
Francis Adams, Thomas A. Moran,
George Driggs.

[Cut on line above.]

Election Monday, June 1, 1891. Polls open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Cut the ticket out and vote it at the polls.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 96⅝, which is equal to 74.9 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE New York *Sun* says it is now generally understood that the Bank of England will not endeavor to attract more gold from this country. This accords with other intelligence, all of which fosters a belief that the drain is about over and that the current will soon set the other way in payment for wheat from the United States, which is badly wanted in Western Europe. We have stood the strain easily. About the only noticeable effect of it while it lasted was an unwillingness on the part of some capitalists to make time loans, owing to a fear of complications that might arise here through sympathy with excitements in the Old World. There is so little of it now that the money market may be said to have already resumed its normal conditions.

THERE was a dull and featureless stock market in New York yesterday, with prices for the most active stocks lower. The local stock market was extremely dull and prices showed little change. Sterling rates were unchanged. The engagements of gold for today's steamers amount to $2,850,000. New York exchange is 80 cents premium and there is still a flow of currency towards the East.—The Chicago produce markets were not especially active, the trade being largely of a holiday character. Local conditions governed the operations, there being little outside business. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley and flax easy, July pork 15 cents higher, and lard and ribs 5 cents higher.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* thinks he has solved the problem of the light and heat emitted from the sun. He supposes the surface of that luminary to be covered with water, which is being constantly decomposed by electricity, causing terrific explosions, and every now and then making openings through the water envelope permitting the dark body of the sun to be seen through the chasm. It is a nice theory, but "won't hold water." It has been pretty conclusively demonstrated that the material at the surface of the sun is heated above the limit at which chemical combination is possible. Hence there can be no water to be decomposed by electricity. Undoubtedly hydrogen is there, and Draper believed oxygen to be present in the sun's envelope. A less openly absurd theory would be that these gases are expelled so far away from the solar body that they have opportunity to cool down to the point at which combination is possible, and that the force observed results from their union to form the vapor of water. But as this must fall back into the sun, to be then decomposed by the greater heat, the latter process would take up exactly as much force as was evolved in the combination, and it is difficult to figure out any net gain from the double process. Hence the conundrum is not satisfactorily answered.

THE most remarkable feature of the railroad statements for the first quarter of the current year is a gain of 47 per cent in the net earnings of the Pacific system, while the gross earnings only increased 12 per cent, both as compared with the corresponding three months of last year. The obvious way for accounting for this is to suppose there has been a sharp decrease in the operating expenses, the cutting down in that direction being far more extensive than indicated by the reports of curtailment. A similar movement in the direction of economy in management is shown in the return of a gain of 1.2 per cent in net earnings of the trunk lines, while their gross earnings exhibited a slight decrease. On the other hand the Southwestern, Eastern, and granger groups all show a smaller gain in net than in gross earnings, indicating augmentation of expenses. None of these, however, attain anything like the magnitude of difference presented by the Pacific system, and it is open to suggestion that some of the rest might have made an improvement in the record had their managers been wise enough to do so. The first cited figures bear out the recent remark by Huntington that if he had the management of all the lines in the country he could cut down actual rates to 10 per cent below the present nominal ones and still make all the stocks pay dividends of 5 per cent per annum. The one great class of expense items in management is the deductions made in the shape of rebates to large shippers and the salaries and incidentals paid to the men who solicit the business from those large patrons of the lines.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S LATEST SKIN GAME.

The House Judiciary committee has reported back with a favorable recommendation a modified offer of the Illinois Central regarding the Lake-Front by which a scrap of the Michigan avenue blocks is left to the city. Notwithstanding what the road has to say about the "generosity" of this offer it should be rejected as contemptuously as any of its predecessors.

The corporation says it will "abandon all claims" to the three blocks north of Monroe street. This sacrifice will not bring tears to many eyes. Judges Harlan and Blodgett have decided that the road has no claim to that property and the Supreme Court will sustain them. The Central is as ready as Satan to give away property it does not own. The road insists, however, that it must have the Monroe-Adams block, only to put up an office building on it. Can it go nowhere else for that purpose? Has it no other available land? Why must it thrust itself in there to break up the continuity of the city's Michigan avenue front? This city wishes to improve with public buildings of different kinds the entire distance from Jackson, where the park ends, to Randolph. Consequently it cannot surrender a block, especially in the middle of the ground.

The road then demands that one-half of the width of the three upper blocks shall be shorn off to make a 150-foot street for its accommodation. This is unique impudence. As the new street will be of the greatest value to the road it should be cut off its present right of way. It is claimed that the city can rent for business purposes the three northern blocks and that it can get as much revenue from them if they are 150 feet deep as if they are 310. As a business proposition it is not true, and if it were the city does not wish to rent that land for business purposes, but to retain it for public uses. If it lets it slip out of its hands it can never replace it.

Of course Mr. Telford Burnham appeared before the committee as the advocate of this plan. When has he failed to lift up his voice in behalf of propositions to gouge the city and enrich the railroad? Such being the case, he should not have pretended that his feelings were wounded when one of the committeemen charged him with being an agent of the Illinois Central. He denied it with that special energy which men generally exhibit when a true accusation is made against them. If Mr. Burnham wishes to remove the public belief that he is working for the railroad, either for pay or love, the best way to do it is for him to speak up now and then for the interests of the city and to champion some measure which is for its good rather than that of the Illinois Central. Until he does that people will laugh at his protestations of innocence as the committee did day before yesterday.

The bill is back in the House now, where the Chicago members can get at it. They ought to attack and riddle the scampish scheme, and see to it that it never gets to a third reading.

TO PERPETUATE RACE DISTINCTIONS.

The cablegram from Berlin in Thursday's TRIBUNE describing the organized efforts being made to fasten race distinction and foreign nationalities on this country for all time must have caused considerable serious thought among Americans, both Catholic and Protestant. The dispatch says:

It is learned here that Herr Cahensly has been the principal mover in the efforts of the European Catholic emigration societies to induce the Pope to follow *distinct national lines* in fostering the church work among Catholic immigrants in America. The dispatches from Rome will already have given American readers some information touching this widespread movement. Herr Cahensly only recently returned from the Eternal City, where he had gone to lay before Leo XIII. the memorial formulated last December at Lucerne by the conference of representatives of Catholic emigrant societies of different countries. It was Herr Cahensly who called the conference, as he had previously in September called a similar conference at Liege.

Cahensly is a member of the Prussian Diet, where he has long shown special interest in the question of Catholic emigration. He is also the General Secretary and controlling spirit of the Society of St. Raphael.

On his way to Rome accompanied by the President of the Italian Association, Sig. Valpilandi, Herr Cahensly was also armed with letters from many influential Catholic leaders expressing approval of the movement he represented. Among these were a letter from the late Dr. Windthorst and documents showing that he had the support of Cardinals Schoenborn of Prague, the Archbishop of Vienna, the chiefs of the Catholic party, and the Princes of the Austrian aristocracy, the Belgian Cardinals, and the representatives of the Catholic movement at Rome and in Italy. There were also expressions of approval from influential Catholics of Quebec, such as Premier Mercier and Messrs. Joseph Shehyn and Robert Ness.

Speaking of the nomination of Mgr. Katzer as Archbishop in America, Herr von Schloezer said to Herr Cahensly: "This is an important act that will interest all Prussia."

These quotations give an idea of the extent and purpose of the movement to de-Americanize and to Europeanize this country. A further extract will place the scope and extent of the scheme more plainly before the reader. The document itself, which has never before been published, and which was presented to the Pope, was given in full in Thursday's TRIBUNE that it might be seen exactly what the petitioners ask for:

FEBRUARY, 1891.—Most Holy Father: The Presidents, General Secretaries, and delegates of the Archangel Raphael Societies for the Protection of Emigrants, encouraged by the blessings which your Holiness condescended to bestow upon them, met in international congress at Lucerne on the 9th of last December in order to consider the best means of procuring the spiritual and temporal welfare of their Catholic fellow countrymen who are emigrating to the Americas at the rate of upwards of 400,000 a year. Humbly *prostrate at the feet of your Holiness*, they most respectfully take the liberty of representing to you that these numerous emigrants could *constitute a great power* and a *mighty factor* in the development of Catholicity in the different parts of America, thus contributing to the moral greatness [?] of this new country.

The true church, of which your Holiness is the supreme head, can alone bring these happy results, inasmuch as it is the *source of all progress and civilization*. [?] But in order that European Catholics in the country of their adoption may preserve and hand down to their offspring the faith and the benefits which it bestows, the undersigned have the honor to submit to your Holiness those conditions which, as is shown by experience and the nature of things, must essentially be established in every country towards which emigration is being directed. The losses which the church has sustained in the United States of North America amount to more than ten millions.

First of all it would be necessary to form into separate parishes, congregations, or missions, the *different groups of immigrants of different nationalities* in all cases wherein their respective numbers and resources allow of so doing.

Secondly, the direction of these parishes should be confided to *priests* of the same *nationality* as the faithful. In this wise the sweetest and most cherished recollections of the fatherland would be constantly brought back to the immigrants, who would love the church all the more for procuring them these benefits.

It is almost needless to say that this scheme represents the views, not of Americanized Catholics, but of European Catholics of divers nationalities, who know nothing of this country, and that it reflects their narrow and prejudiced hopes and plans. It is but natural, therefore, that the memorial to the Pope should contain many things which will sound singular to the American ears and provoke emphatic protest. It goes without saying that if these plans are consummated they will be in conflict with American institutions and will be all the more harmful by reason of the concentration in our large cities of a foreign Papal immigration of 400,000 a year, as claimed, preserving European ideas. Only a very small part of this vast Papal immigration now seeks the rural districts. The Irish have always clung to the cities. The German Catholics at first went on the land in large numbers, but latterly are nearly all settling in the cities. The Scandinavians, who are Protestants, still go into the country, but the Italians, and Hungarians, and Poles, and Bohemians hang about the cities and coal-mines; and as land grows dearer foreign immigration will wholly concentrate itself in the cities. Thus the cities of the Northern States—for but few immigrants go to the South on account of dislike to compete with negro labor—are destined to become the centers of European influence. Our cities are becoming un-Americanized by these movements and influences.

It is desirable that this vast aggregation of foreign thinking and speaking people should assimilate—at least their children—as closely as possible with the native population; but the proposition made by the Society of St. Raphael and embodied in the memorial to the Pope is to preserve those Polish, Hun, Russian, Prussian, Swabian, Flemish, Bohemian, Italian, Spanish, and Servian nationalities intact and separate from American life and ideas, and amounts to the planting of groups of foreign alien colonies in American cities to overwhelm the American element. It is, perhaps, natural that the Polish, Bohemian, Italian, or German Catholics should want Italian, Polish, or German priests; but the scheme of these propagandists contemplates making this condition perpetual and drawing and maintaining sharply defined foreign race distinctions, while preserving creed agreements, as are to be found in the conglomerate called Austria-Hungary.

There is a flourish at the end of one of the sentences in the memorial about teaching the language of this country, but evidently this was only an afterthought put in for effect. The tenor of the memorial is to preserve the language, customs, and race distinctions of the various European nationalities while pledging allegiance to one and the same Italian spiritual head.

The memorialists ostentatiously declare that they want these foreign colonies "to enhance the *moral* greatness" of this country! It does not appear, however, that a considerable part of this foreign Papal immigration has yet contributed anything to the "moral greatness" of this country, and travelers not yet have discovered any conspicuous display of moral greatness in the countries from which the Papal immigrants have come, certainly not in Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, or Italy.

The only compensation in case such a scheme were carried out would be this: Much as they might try to keep children in the language and habits of their foreign parents the children would find it easy by social contact with Americans to learn the English language, and they would be drawn more or less into the currents of American life in spite of all efforts to de-Americanize them. Whether this process of disintegration would go on fast enough to offset the continual inflowing tide of half a million Papal immigration is the question. If not, then our cities would be in danger of becoming the centers of great European colonies with all their passions and prejudices against our institutions and forever alien to American civilization and thought. In any event it will be opposed not only by American non-Catholics, but by the leading Americanized Catholics. One of these, the Rev. John Talbot Smith, editor of the *Catholic Review*, already has sounded the following significant warning:

The different nationalities have been allowed such privileges that they have come to think the transplanting of Quebec, Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Syria, with their languages, traditions, and hierarchies, is a visible scheme; that they are not losing a single point in the conspiracy to obtain foreign Bishops, unable to speak the English language, strong upholders of monarchical institutions, utterly ignorant of American opinion, and whose chief office will be to flood the country with priests from Quebec, Germany, Poland, and elsewhere, as indifferent to America as themselves. Not only must the government attend to immigration, it must look to the language question. An idea has taken root among the different races on our soil that the entire stock, native and foreign, can use their race tongue as the common language and still be Americans.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The figures in regard to the birth rate in Europe during the last twenty years, recently published in THE TRIBUNE, are highly interesting as tending to throw light on a question that has puzzled political economists ever since it was propounded by Malthus at the close of the last century. Taking the average of France, England, Scotland, Austria, Germany, and Belgium we have a decrease in the birth rate of not far from 5 per cent during a decade, the average per 1,000 being now barely 32⅓. It is true that in Hungary and Italy the birth rate is still on the increase, but for the whole civilized world it appears to be steadily falling off, though much more slowly than in the six countries first named.

It is well known that the death rate in civilized communities has decreased largely in the last seventy-five years. Not only have there been no long-continued wars to drain the life blood of nations since Napoleon was beaten on the field of Waterloo, but sanitary conditions have vastly improved, and the average of human life has gained several years in duration. If this decrease in the death rate per 1,000 should continue and be uncompensated by some fact of an opposite character the consequence might be such an overpeopling of the earth in the course of the next couple of centuries as to reach the limit of sustenance, even with the improved methods of cultivation that undoubtedly will be introduced in the future. A doubling of population in twenty-five years has been experienced more than once in the history of peoples within comparatively small areas, and if such a rate of increase should become general in the absence of war, pestilence, or food scarcity it would not take long to reach the point of overcrowding for the whole of the habitable globe, as it has already been passed in England, where the domestic food supply is far from sufficient to meet the wants of the inhabitants.

But the difficulty will vanish if it be once established that there is a law of decrease in the birth rate, which law must continue to act with undiminished force in the years to come. It matters not that for the nonce the number of births so much exceeds that of the deaths as to give a rather large annual gain in the total human population of the globe. That gain will become so small as to offer no difficulty, and may even change to a minus quantity, though not necessarily for all time to come. Such a change seems to be in progress, and the reasons for it are indicated by a glance at the character of the peoples where it has attained the place of a recognized fact. They are the provident, industrious, saving nations, while those who are not as a rule hard working and thrifty are precisely the ones which continue to exhibit a gain in the birth rate. It is only natural to expect that ere long the latter will have to learn from their neighbors to work and save, and that along with this will be developed the tendency to smaller families, with less early marriages than is now the rule, while it may be expected that the former will still further restrict the tendency to increase because the large family costs more to keep than does the small one, other things being equal. But there may be even a deeper reason than this for a decreased birth rate. The farther the man rises above the plane of the mere animal the less prolific is he apt to be, and this rather as a matter of constitution than of choice. If it be true that the average great man (intellectually speaking) leaves the smallest family, may it not be concluded as probable that when a whole nation is educated up to the plane of high thought a second generation will be numerically smaller than the first? This idea may help to the supposition that the limit of human population will be fixed by the very civilizing conditions which at first sight might seem to promise the other way.

INVITE THE SOVEREIGNS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In an address delivered a day or two ago to the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York by Alexander D. Anderson, the World's Fair Commissioner in charge of the Eastern District, it was intimated there are good prospects the King and Queen of Italy, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Emperor of Germany may come to Chicago and take part in the great Columbian spectacle, thereby lending an added splendor to the brilliant pageantry. There is, indeed, no reason why all the sovereigns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea should not come. This will be an exposition *sui generis*. It will differ from all its predecessors, which, like the expositions of France, England, and Austria, have been held in small countries. The Columbian Exposition will be a continental fair held in the center of a continent where the world's sovereigns will find plenty of their old subjects, and thus will be accorded a hospitable welcome.

It certainly may be expected that the younger sovereigns will all put in an appearance. There are seven of these whom Chicago will be glad to see and who will be brilliantly entertained by our gilded youth. The youngest of these is Alphonso XIII. of Spain, now in his 5th year, who will, of course be attended by his mother, Marie Christine, when he goes to children's parties on Prairie avenue or takes his constitutionals on the boulevards. Then there is little Wilhelmina Helena Paulina of the Netherlands, in her 11th year, with the Queen dowager for her chaperon; Alexander I. of Servia, a sturdy lad of 15, the troubles of whose mother Natalie will invest him with a romantic interest; young Tsait'ien, Emperor of China, now in his 20th year, and fresh to the throne since the recent abdication of the two old dowager Empresses; Carlos I. of Portugal, a young fellow of 28, and his two boys, Louis Philippe and Manuel, provided he is not tipped off his throne before 1893; young Ferdinand of Bulgaria; and William II. of Germany. The latter sovereign will be specially welcome, and it is to be hoped he will bring his five boys, Friedrich, Wilhelm, Adalbert, August, and Oscar, and a long train of the reigning Dukes, Grand Dukes, and Princes from the German States, who will make an attractive show. It will do the young Emperor a world of good, this trip to the United States, and may serve to reduce his conceit when he sees how big the world is.

There is another group of sovereigns too old to be included in the list of young people but not too old to travel. There are, for instance, the Sultan of Zanzibar, a very picturesque person, in his 36th year; President Carnot of France, who is only 54; Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar, who is a dusky beauty of 30 odd years; George I. of Greece in his 46th year, who might bring his five boys and two girls with him; Umberto of Italy, only 47, who needs the trip in order to acquaint himself with our institutions and particularly to make the acquaintance of Secretary Blaine, who can give him many valuable pointers; the Mikado of Japan, who is but 37; that gay "gambolier," the Prince of Monaco; Alexander III., the Tsar of all the Russias, who, if is he is afraid to leave his empire with so many Nihilists romping round, might send over his three boys, Nicholas, George, and Michael, and his two girls, Xenia and Olga; Chulalonkorn, Emperor of Siam, who has seven regular and any number of irregular children; Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, and his seven children; and Mohamed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, with his two sons and two daughters.

It is to be regretted that some of the sovereigns are too old or too severely afflicted with gout, "roomaticks," neuralgia, insomnia, and other democratic complaints to make such a long trip. Chicago and the Women's club especially would be delighted to see the "Widdy," as Rudyard Kipling calls her, but there is no prospect that she will come. She, however, might send the offspring with the Prince of Wales, who came here as a young fellow some thirty years ago, at the head of the procession of her seven children and twenty-five grandchildren. Franz Josef of Austria might send his two girls, Gizela and Maria. Old Leopold of Belgium could be represented by his daughter, Louise Stephanie. The venerable Christian IX. of Denmark has three famous boys, Frederik, Wilhelm, and Waldemar, and three equally famous girls, Alexandra, Marie Dagmar, and Thyra, whom the Danes would go wild over. Oscar II. of Sweden, also an old man, has four boys who would do him honor. The Shah of Persia, Nasr-ed-din, is a very old man with very bad habits, but he is a great traveler and he might be induced to come and perhaps bring a big retinue of five sons and thirteen daughters who are legitimate as well as several hundred illegitimate ones, who nevertheless are Princes and Princesses and belong to the royal family.

If any locality can induce the sovereigns to come it is Chicago. If there is any place to which they would like to come it is Chicago. Our doors will be wide open to all the Kings, Queens, Emperors, Tsars, Dukes, Princes, and Princesses, to the rulers of the isles, the lords of the sea, and monarchs of the mountains, to the Rajahs, Maharajahs, Khans, Kazis, and the feudatory princes, with their attendant henchmen, goldsticks, chamberlains, and lords and ladies of the bedchamber. Sovereigns are always entertained by sovereigns, and Chicago has plenty of sovereigns who will do the honors in right royal style. Let the invitations, therefore, go out freely and include all the sovereigns, from the Ahkoond of Swat to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

THE CLOSE SEASON IN BERING SEA.

Mr. William Henry Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, introduced in the House of Commons yesterday the bill prepared by the government prohibiting British subjects from catching seals in Bering Sea for a certain period. The duration of the time during which seals cannot be captured, however, is not given in the bill.

This is good evidence that the British Government at last is ready to accept the condition imposed by Secretary Blaine as a preliminary to arbitration. But will it have any material effect in staying the destruction of the seals this summer? The revenue cutter Rush at San Francisco, and the Bear at Seattle, have been ordered to Bering Sea by the Treasury Department, and the Cabinet is considering the practicability of sending war vessels to reinforce them. But it must be remembered that these vessels do not take orders to stop the killing of seals. The Corwin is waiting to take such orders. Meanwhile the American company's agents have been gone two or three weeks and they will have at least a month for their operations before the orders can reach them which would confine the killing to 7,500 for the food and clothing of the natives. The fleet of Canadian poachers is already in the sea, and to what extent is shown by the following dispatch from Ottawa:

The number of schooners which have cleared from British Columbia ports for the sealing grounds is far in excess of last year. Last year twenty-nine Canadian schooners cleared for Bering Sea, representing a valuation of $249,250 and a registered tonnage of 2,042. This year forty-nine vessels, owned and fitted out in Victoria, have sailed north, their tonnage aggregating 3,208 and their value being $425,150. One thousand and eighty-two men are engaged in seal hunting, 643 being white men and 439 Indians.

Even, therefore, if the bill should pass the English Parliament at once on the plea of urgency it will be seen that much valuable time has been wasted and that the slaughter will have gone on for several weeks before the orders to stop it reach the poachers. All of this grows out of the furtive and evasive manner in which Lord Salisbury has treated the proposition for a close season. The postponement of practical efforts has paved the way for ruthless slaughter of the seals. Under the pretense of studying the subject Lord Salisbury has temporized and shuffled until now, even if orders are issued, the season will have advanced so far that in all probability thousands of seals will be killed by the poachers, which is perhaps the purpose of Salisbury, and the close season will not be in practical operation until another year, when there may not be seals enough to make any difference.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS AND THE FAIR.

Over a year has gone by since Congress decided that the World's Fair must be held at Chicago and not New York, but the papers of the latter city, with a few exceptions, are yet unreconciled and show it by a series of malignant, bitter attacks on an enterprise which is under the charge of the National Government, and the failure of which would reflect on the whole country.

Chief among these newspaper sinners is the *Times*, which either has sent a person here specially to malign the Fair or has directed its local correspondent to attend to that disreputable work. In a dispatch coming, or purporting to come, from this city, printed in Wednesday's *Times*, it is alleged—the old falsehoods being worn threadbare by this time—that the Fair is to be run in the interest of Mr. Blaine and to glorify him, especially abroad. This is what the intelligent correspondent says under the following headlines:

BOOMING THE BLAINE STOCK.

THE WORLD'S FAIR TO BE USED IN THE INTEREST OF THE MAINE MAN.

CHICAGO, May 27.—James G. Blaine, ex-officio manager of the Columbian Exposition, has another iron in the fire to increase his influence.

A commission of three men is to sail for Europe early in June to work up enthusiasm for the Fair among foreign nations. The men appointed for this purpose are "Moss" Handy, Promoter-General; Ben Butterworth, Solicitor-General, and Thomas M. Waller, United States Commissioner from Connecticut. The first two are Republicans. Waller is a Democrat, having been Consul-General at London during Cleveland's Administration.

These men are expected to organize a corps of workers abroad who shall urge foreigners to send exhibits to and attend the Fair. World's Fair officials have been asked to use all the members of the diplomatic and consular service on this work, and there is very little doubt that Messrs. Handy and Butterworth will find that these agents of the government will make the most acceptable servants of the World's Fair people. That is what they are expected to discover, and Messrs. Butterworth and Handy have been too well treated by the men in power to fail to do anything that they are requested to do. Mr. Butterworth has been drawing a salary of $10,000 for doing nothing [a malignant lie! Mr. Butterworth is a hard-working official and earns well every cent he is paid] and Handy has just had his salary increased from $5,000 to $7,500. Mr. Waller will get a salary and have his expenses paid while away, and is expected to saw wood and say nothing.

The government agents abroad are not expected to work for honor alone; in fact, although many of them have signified their willingness to coöperate with the World's Fair people, none of them has offered his services free. Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to England, declined to do anything for the Fair on the plea of insufficient clerical help. For this reason one of the attachés of the legation, R. S. McCormick, was appointed resident agent of the Fair in London at a salary of $4,000. Mr. McCormick's appointment can hardly be reconciled with Minister Lincoln's statement. When the agents of the United States in foreign countries have been subsidized by the World's Fair people on the recommendation of Blaine's traveling commission they will no doubt be in a proper mood to laud the greatness of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Blaine's reciprocity schemes to the sky in the ears of foreigners, and their friends at home will also be made acquainted with the admirable qualities of that statesman's character. So that around the world as the attention of nations is turned to this country will be heard the praises of the man from Maine. It will not be hard for his friends to continue this manufactured enthusiasm as a spontaneous call for his elevation to the chief office in the land.

Mr. Waller is a Democrat of the Connecticut school. No man familiar with his kind of Democracy would charge him with being a worker for any Republican. Mr. Butterworth has been a Sherman man and it is not known that he has changed his allegiance. Mr. Handy is not known to have any convictions on the Presidential question. There may have been no sufficient reason for the increase of his salary, but it certainly was not to win him over to Mr. Blaine. The World's Fair Directors are not in that business, as any one who knows them will understand. They are looking after the money belonging to themselves and their friends, which is invested in a great undertaking, and they are not running political campaigns with it. Had New York had the Fair the funds would have been used that way—for Tammany and for Hill. But this city has not caught up with New York yet in the art of misusing money.

It is intimated that a number of consular and diplomatic officers will be engaged to work for the Fair and paid extra salaries therefor. So far as Mr. McCormick is concerned the following dispatch, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, shows that he at least has no intention of holding two offices:

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. Robert S. McCormick, Second Secretary of the United States Legation, has resigned that position and will enter upon his new duties as Special Commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair in the United Kingdom about the end of June.

Nor is it likely that any one else will attempt to hold two effices and draw two salaries. There is no reason why the World's Fair should pay a cent to any government official on duty abroad. It is in the line of the duty of them all to do what they can for the Exposition. It is a national undertaking, authorized and established in Chicago by act of Congress. The President has by proclamation announced the purpose to hold a World's Fair under the auspices and patronage of the government in Chicago. The General Government has invited foreign nations to attend an Exposition which is to be held solely by virtue of the act of Congress. The Department of State has twice called on the representatives of the government abroad to look out for the interests of the Fair to the best of their ability.

It is stated that Mr. Lincoln has declined to do anything on the ground of "insufficient clerical help." Whatever the reason may be it is certain that he has not shown that warm degree of interest which would be expected from a Chicago man. There are others also who have shown themselves indifferent on this subject, perhaps because it would have been difficult for them to look after the Fair and at the same time do justice to other duties which they consider of paramount importance.

It is a singularly absurd idea that three men, one of them a Democrat, should be sent abroad for the purpose of converting Consuls and other government agents who look up to the Secretary of State as their official head into enthusiastic advocates of Mr. Blaine. One would hardly think it necessary. Were Mr. Blaine a politician, intriguing for the Presidency, he would see that his subordinates looked after his interests without sending Gov. Waller to get them into line; and it is difficult, anyhow, to see how these men abroad can do anything to promote Mr. Blaine's political fortunes at home. The idea is so ridiculous that it could enter the head only of one of those monomaniacs who have gone crazy over Mr. Blaine and see his hand in everything.

The work of slandering and writing down the Fair having reached this absurd point, is not it about time for the *Times* and other New York papers to give it up? They are only advertising their own smallness of soul, and letting the world know them as petty hateites. Should they succeed in their malicious designs, they will harm this city a little, but they will injure the reputation of the country abroad a great deal and make New York and its papers odious throughout the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE MORMON CHURCH.

Early this week the Supreme Court of the United States made its final order in what is known as the Mormon Church case. In 1887 Congress passed a bill drafted by Mr. Edmunds, a man of more than ordinary legal ability, providing for the dissolution of the corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and directing the Attorney-General to take the necessary steps to wind up its affairs and to begin proceedings to forfeit its property, real and personal, the land thus obtained to be turned over for the benefit of the common schools of the Territory. The law did not say what disposition should be made of any personal property which might be recovered.

Proceedings were begun in the Supreme Court of Utah, which made a decree that the corporation was dissolved and its lands forfeited to the United States, but there were no definite legal trusts under which its personal property could be held. On appeal this judgment was sustained substantially by the Supreme Court in a decision arrived at a year ago. There were three dissentients, however, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices Lamar and Field, all three Democrats.

But, while the case was decided a year ago, the final order was not entered because the court was perplexed as to the disposition to be made of the personal property of the church, on which point Congress was silent. It waited for nearly a year to see if Congress would not legislate on the subject. It failed to do so, and, as the court could not well wait longer, it provided by its order that, as there are no persons legally entitled to the personalty and no trusts for which it can be used, it be devoted to such charitable uses as may most nearly correspond with those for which it was employed, unless Congress shall direct otherwise. It is directed that a Master in Chancery must see if he can devise some plan for using the property for charitable purposes and report it to the court.

This part of the order meets with the special disapproval of the three Democratic Judges, who look on it as "judicial legislation." They say that the purpose for which this property was used, if used for an illegal one, was the advancement of polygamy, and that it is impossible to find any charitable use permitted by the law akin to that. Therefore they consider the disposition which the majority has directed shall be made of the property as an arbitrary one.

It is not likely, however, that their narrow construction will be accepted generally. The majority of the court waited for Congress to act and it failed to do so. Therefore it went ahead and made an order whereby it has called specifically the attention of the legislative branch to this subject. If it chooses to let the disposition which the Supreme Court may make of this money after receiving the report of the Master remain unchanged it can do so. It can ratify it by positive legislation, or it can provide that the money, which cannot be restored to those who gave it, shall go into the Government Treasury. The court has made a recommendation rather than an order. Only people with a soft spot in their hearts for polygamy will find fault with its action.

Condition of the Lake Water.

A resident on Leavitt street complains through an afternoon paper that the lake water is polluted in spite of all asseverations to the contrary. A filter of muslin tied over the water faucet caught eight small but "beautiful worms," with some filth and sand. This may be so, and yet an exceptional case. For two or three weeks past the water of the lake has set steadily in to the mouth of the river, and so far as known there has been no important movement in the other direction. It is possible that some of the filth that is emptied directly into the lake has found its way as far as the crib, thence to be brought back through the tunnel, but not likely. The dirt caught may have been in the pipes for some weeks, slowly working its way along towards the consumer, and the worms may even have bred in the wood work of the crib, for aught that can be asserted to the contrary. In any event, it may be stated that the water supplied to the citizens of Chicago compares favorably to that served up to the residents in other cities of the Union, and that when we get the total supply from a distance of four miles from shore instead of two the risk of shore contamination will be reduced practically to zero. Till then the people must be content with what they get, and will exercise their good sense if they strain or filter all that is used for drinking purposes.

SOME of those "numerous citizens" who wrote letters to Representative O'Donnell protesting against the passage of the West Side Park Improvement bill can render him an important service by coming forward and producing copies of those letters. He doesn't seem to have preserved any of the originals.

THE New York *Continent* says that "President Chauncey M. Depew, with a troubled look on his face, stood yesterday at the court-house entrance talking with a tall, gray-mustached, fine-looking man. The doctor's worriment evidently did not proceed from any action of the courts, but rather from the threatening appearance of the weather, and after gazing sternly at the overcast sky he grasped his umbrella with nervous energy, and bidding his companion good-by hastened toward a Fourth avenue car." This is all there is of the story, but what more do you want? Is not the bare statement that Mr. Depew was standing at the court-house entrance sufficient to attract the attention and enlist the ready interest of every appreciative person? What need of adding to this the assertion that he was talking to a fine-looking man with a gray mustache? It can add nothing to the dramatic intensity of the scene. The spectacle of Mr. Depew standing there, alive and in full possession of his faculties, is surely enough to warrant the publication of the item. But when the mind seizes upon the portentous fact that Mr. Depew was worried about the weather, that he gazed sternly at the overcast sky, grasped his umbrella with nervous energy—and his right hand, probably—bade his companion good-by, and hastened toward a Fourth avenue car—think of Mr. Depew hastening!—the thrill of excitement upon the part of the reader becomes absolutely painful, and the abruptness of the climax strikes him as with a shock.

HE that fights and runs away may live to fight some other day, and do his part, for an actress' sake, in a little advertising fake.

MR. INGALLS thinks Chicago is destined within the lifetime of men now living to become the greatest city in the world. Mr. Ingalls may have his failings as a farmer, but he is a good judge of cities.

IT is about time to quit calling Illinois the Sucker State. It is a State of Hustlers, and not of Suckers. We move for a change of nickname.

HONOR the brave.

THE news comes from San Francisco that Prof. John L. Sullivan and the Hon. Pete Jackson met in a saloon one evening lately and the Boston professor spoke contemptuously of the distinguished Australian as a fighter, whereupon the latter informed him three separate and distinct times that he (Prof. Sullivan) was talking through his hat. These violent words were promptly resented by Prof. Sullivan, and the active interposition of friends was all that prevented a tremendous fight then and there. The provocation must have been great that moved the Hon. Mr. Jackson to accuse the eminent Bostonian of talking through his hat. To assert that a man talks through his hat is to say that—to charge him with—or rather to insinuate that he—what in the name of Christopher Columbus does it mean, anyhow?

THE case of the Rev. Dr. Fulton of Cincinnati affords a warning that clergymen should avoid making sudden allusions to Blaine in their sermons. The spectacle of an audience forgetting its Sunday decorum and cheering the preacher may be exhilarating, but is not devotional.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Had Some Doubts.

"My good man," urged the candidate, "it is every man's duty to vote. You, sir, have the same inalienable right to life——"

"I don't know whether I have or not," interrupted the man, passing his horny hand across his brow in a bewildered way. "I am not a member of any union."

The Drain Still Going On.

"I think I'm sendin' ruther more'n my share of American gold to Europe," mused old Mr. Gaswell, as he paid the jeweler's bill the day after his wife and daughter had sailed.

The Captain Struck by an Idea.

"Now, in the first place," argumentatively began Capt. Anson and then he paused.

"That's where we are just now, b' George!" he added, under his breath, "but we've got some thundering hard sledding just ahead."

None Too Large.

"Thirty-two rooms? Seems to me that's an awfully big house for only six people."

"Yes, but there are two families of us."

"O! And only thirty-two rooms?"

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's 72d birthday was commemorated in many of the public schools of Boston by reading her famous hymn, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Constantine Paparrhegopolous, the Greek historian, is dead. Several industrious and gifted students are said to have mastered the correct pronunciation of his name.

John P. St. John denounces the third party, but when it comes to a question of God and home and native land and "$50 a night, strictly in advance," ex-Gov. St. John is in it.

Jerry Simpson of Kansas will go into Ohio soon to stump the State for Gov. Campbell or any other man nominated by the Democrats against Maj. McKinley for Governor.

Corporal Tanner is feeling quite chipper over troubles in the Pension Office, and whenever he comes across a portrait of Gen. Raum he shakes his fist at it and says, "You're another!"

Miss Kate Marsden is in a likely way to make herself a martyr to medical science. She has arrived at Irkutsk, on her way to Yakutsk, for the purpose of studying leprosy among the natives of Siberia.

James Graham of Columbus claims to have killed the largest rattlesnake ever seen in Indiana. On measurement after death it was found to be nine feet in length and had thirty-nine rattles and a button. The skin was stuffed and will be sent to a museum.

Meyer Sanelkowpf, a Philadelphia tailor, claims to be one of five heirs to a $5,000,000 estate said to have been left by the late General of Infantry, Benjamin Sanelkowpf of Moscow, Russia. When he gets the money his first purchase should be a new name.

The Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece, as the Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, has become involved in a sharp dispute with M. Delyannis, Minister of War. The latter recently ordered the transfer of a sergeant in the Duke's regiment to another company without consulting the regimental commander. The Duke referred M. Delyannis at first to the army regulations. The Minister repeated his order, however. The Duke then obeyed his superior, but appealed to the King for protection.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll proclaims: "Heresy is religious growth. Religion is like a palm tree—grows at the top. The dead leaves are all orthodox, while the new ones and the buds are all heretics. The pews are becoming civilized, and the pulpit must keep up with the procession—the church must advance or die. The Presbyterian creed is dying and others will be made. Calvinism is barbarism. On every hand are the signs of decay of orthodoxy. The evangelical churches are denying that they ever believed in hell."

FOREIGN NEWS.

A London cablegram says: "A fashionable scandal is just beginning to leak out in which a Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, well known in London society, are the principals. Mr. Beaumont is old and enormously rich. He married four months ago the widow of Gen. Sir George Colley, who was killed in the Boer war, and daughter of Gen. Hamilton, C. B. The reason assigned is incompatibility of temper on both sides. Mr. Beaumont wants his wife to leave him, and she positively refuses to quit his house. Spicy developments are anticipated."

Lord Randolph Churchill telegraphs from South Africa as follows: "The Portuguese have reclosed the Pungwe route and have enforced exorbitant passport and customs duties for a short period. The open position of the South Africa company's victorious force at Unitheli is now serious owing to their inability to secure supplies. Portuguese soldiers have brutally assaulted two British subjects named Somershield and Dangerfield at Lorenzo Marques, inflicting serious bayonet wounds. The immediate British occupation of the coast seems imperative."

Berlin advices say the Grand Duke of Luxemburg is in correspondence with the Kaiser on the subject of restoring the fortifications of the Grand Duchy which were dismantled before the Franco-Prussian war as the result of an agreement between France, Holland, and Germany. The Grand Duke thinks that, now that the Grand Duchy has again a separate existence, it ought to have the same rights as any other State of putting itself in a position for defense. As to the relations between the Kaiser and the Grand Duke, they are already intimate. The fortifying of Luxemburg could not fail to excite great animosity in France.

A Stockholm dispatch says the Government of Sweden has ordered an inquiry as to the conditions in parts of that country said to be almost denuded of young men by emigration to America. Young women of the domestic service are also very scarce, and the wages demanded by servants have risen to double the figure of a few years ago. The supply of conscripts is running short, and the burden of military service falls more heavily on those who remain. As the aged and crippled are generally left behind, while the young and strong of both sexes emigrate, the country in many places looks as if the effective population had been carried off by war, leaving only the physically worthless. Another fact that causes anxiety to the Swedish Government is the large proportion of pure, light-haired Swedes among the emigrants, this being the class akin to the North German and English that has heretofore upheld the country both in war and in peace. Their places in Northern Sweden are largely taken by immigrant Lapps, who are akin to the Mongols. In Vermland, called the cradle of the Swedes, the people are leaving in throngs, and nearly every young person wants to emigrate.

CURRENT NOTES.

The man who talks in his sleep is not as much of a nuisance as the man who sleeps in his talk.—*Boston Courier.*

"This might be called clearing the deck for action," mused the poker-player, as he sequestered all the aces.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Are you in favor of cremation?" he inquired, in the hope of stimulating talk. "Yes," she replied, "ice-creamation."—*Washington Post.*

The man who does not complain makes more friends than the man who always has a grievance. The dead martyr is the only kind that is ever canonized.—*New York Recorder.*

He (suddenly)—"Do you think the minister will want to kiss you?" She (pleadingly)—"Let him if he wants to, Harry. He's just grown a beautiful mustache."—*New York Continent.*

"Time brings strange reversals. There's poor old Henpeck, for instance, who married his typewriter." "Well, where does the reversal come in?" "Why, it was *he* used to dictate."—*Life.*

Miss Graham—"What do you think of the theory of the theosophists that people return to earth to live new lives?" Miss Lowell-Emerson—"I rather like it—that is to say, if one could return to Boston."—*Cape Cod Item.*

"Yes, you are quite right; that Mrs. B——, the Councilor's wife, is a silly, stuck-up person, a regular bluster horn!" [Enter Mrs. B——.] "Ah, Mrs. B——, so delighted to see you; we were just talking about you!"—*Lustige Blätter.*

Mrs. Wickstaff—"My dear, this ribbon you have brought home for Fido is a shade too light." Wickstaff—"All right. I'll try it over." Mrs. Wickstaff (the next day)—"My dear, I'm sorry, but the ribbon you have brought home today is a shade too dark." Wickstaff (wearily)—"Then wait until tomorrow and I'll change the dog."—*Cloak Review.*

"The Great American Newspaper."

Lincoln (Neb.) *Call:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is the latest newspaper to embark in the enterprise of a polar expedition. In addition it has a representative writing up Central America, another in Mexico, and a third playing the Huckleberry Finn act on the Mississippi River. THE TRIBUNE is the great American newspaper.

MINISTERS WERE SILENT.

DISAPPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ASK QUESTIONS.

The Government Fails to Tell Them What Is to Be Done in Regard to the Bering Sea Question—Parnell's Marriage with Mrs O'Shea—Gladstone Does Not Satisfy Those Who Asked Him to Help the Russian Jews.

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LONDON, May 29.—A measure of the importance of the Bering Sea bill is rarely read the first time in the House of Commons without the Ministers affording the House fuller particulars than they vouchsafed today regarding its provisions. The members listened with strained attention to Mr. Smith expecting to learn the terms of the agreement with the Washington Government, and great was their disappointment when he stopped short after uttering the formal request for permission to bring in a bill to enable the Queen by an order in council to make a special provision to prohibit the catching of seals in Bering Sea by her Majesty's subjects during a period named in the order.

Questions put to Ministers in the lobby elicited nothing beyond the statement that they are waiting the final responses from Washington. Mr. Smith has only vouchsafed the assurance that the arrangement already secured harmonizes the action of the British Government with that of the American Government. Other ministerial members express themselves as certain that the measure will meet with no adverse criticism either in the House or in the country and that it will lead to a permanent settlement of the dispute. Though the period of prohibition is understood to be one year, the elastic nature of an order in council will empower the government to make a further extension. So many members were discussing the situation in the lobbies and in the smoking-room that the House could not proceed with business and it was counted out early in the evening.

The Newfoundland Situation.

Although Lord Salisbury told the House of Lords tonight that the French Government would accept the suspension of the Newfoundland bill, uneasiness prevails in the Foreign Office regarding M. Ribot's exact view of the practical abandonment of a measure which Lord Salisbury is pledged to pass. Ministerialists do not consider the Newfoundland difficulty by any means settled, though they admit that the dispute between the home government and the colony is for a time easing. Lord Salisbury spoke with hesitancy on the situation. He declared that the House of Commons was now pledged to support any future legislation necessary to carry out the treaty obligations, but he added that as to the immediate result of the proceeding of the House of Commons he must speak with reserve, as he did not know how the French Government might view it.

The Parnellites hear that their chief will wed Mrs. O'Shea before the Registrar about the middle of June. It is not true that her daughters will remain with her. Capt. O'Shea controls the family. His son, Gerald, is about to be gazetted to a commission in the army. Capt. O'Shea does not in the meantime prohibit intercourse between the mother and the daughters. They live only three miles apart at Brighton, and the Captain permits the daughters to visit their mother frequently, but after her marriage with Parnell is effected all relations will cease.

Emigration of the Jews.

Mr. Gladstone's suggestions toward remedying prosecution of the Russian Jews strongly disappoint the community. His letter on the subject ignores the fact that the Russo-Jewish committee has already taken the exact course he suggested. At a meeting of Chovevei Zionists the speakers declared that facts were known which justified the action of the European governments; that a crisis had been reached, and that time was precious. Lord Rothschild has presented a memorial to Lord Salisbury asking the British Government to initiate concerted action by the powers to assist a wholesale emigration of Jews to Palestine. The Rothschilds, the Goldsmids, and all the leading Jews of England concur in the opinion that the settlement of the Jews in Palestine is the best plan. They aim to obtain European recognition of a great wave of emigration as necessary to the solution of the Jewish problem. Baron Hirsch, though having schemes of his own, supports the English plans to operate through diplomatic channels. Lord Salisbury, leaving the usual official channel, is reported as writing directly to the heads of the European governments commending to their consideration the Rothschild memorial.

The appointment of Mr. McCormick as representative in England of the Columbian Exhibition greatly satisfies the friends of the Chicago Fair here, who have hitherto been working in the dark. Mr. McCormick will not resign his post as second secretary of the United States Legation until the middle of July, when he assumes the duties of commissioner to the fair. His popularity and the many influential friends he made during his two years' residence here will prove valuable aids in the work of the commission. His retirement from the United States Legation is regretted by the American colony and by the diplomatic corps generally.

Mr. Gladstone is obliged to stay at Hawarden for another fortnight, his recent illness having left traces in his lungs and a bad cough.

GLADSTONE WITHOUT INFLUENCE.

He Cannot Move the Russian Government and Appeals to the Turk.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—The newspapers here are very busy commenting on Mr. Gladstone's remarkable letter in regard to the Jews, in which he appeals to the Sultan to find some refuge for the Jews whom the Czar is persecuting so cruelly. It was only in 1878 that Mr. Gladstone vehemently called upon Russia, as the liberator, to clear the Turk bag and baggage out of Europe on account of the much-talked about and earnestly-condemned "Bulgarian atrocities." Now he says that Russia is doing strange and revolting things unworthy of any civilized State.

Mr. Gladstone's letter was written in reply to one from Mr. Montague, member of Parliament, asking him to join in claiming for Russian Jews the rights accorded to Mohammedan subjects of the Czar. Mr. Gladstone writes:

"It would be easy to launch a denunciatory letter that would produce a momentary warmth. But such utterances not founded on a careful inquiry and real knowledge may do harm by strengthening the Ultra party, to whom and not to the Czar these strange, revolting proceedings are due. At one time I had influence with the Russian Government, but when Premier in 1885 I had ample proof that my influence was gone. Now my personal action would have no weight. The pressure of opinion of the civilized world based upon ascertained facts is the best mode of proceeding. A widely effective organization of the Jews ought to enable the preparation of a complete statement showing the exceptional laws bearing upon the Jews in Russia, and the total absence of reason for such laws; also an adequate report on the recent persecutions. Such a statement seriously executed would bring powerful artillery to play upon the citadel, and wrong no state or empire. The greatest nation on the earth would have the smallest title to complain of such a mode of interference, offering the inculpated government the fullest means of defense."

In concluding Mr. Gladstone expresses the hope that the Sultan of Turkey will support the scheme for the settlement of the Jews in Palestine.

REDUCTION OF CORN DUTIES.

The Reichstag to Be Called in Extraordinary Session to Consider the Matter.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, May 29.—It has been decided that the Reichstag will reassemble in a short time for an extraordinary session. The purpose of this is to reconsider the corn duties. Great distress exists in North Germany owing to the excessive duty on corn, which has forced the price of bread to such a high standard as to put it quite out of the reach of the bulk of the population. In some of the poorer fishing villages of Prussia the inhabitants offer a large sack full of fish for a single small loaf of bread.

The free trade party in the Reichstag has been fighting for the abolition of the corn duty ever since the resignation of Prince Bismarck, and the movement is likely to receive fresh impetus now that the government has abandoned its former policy of rigid protection by concluding a commercial treaty with Austria.

In the face of the widespread distress the government will probably agree to a reduction of the duty to 15 marks per ton. The South Germans, however, who live on rich land, are violently opposed to any reduction whatever.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S TITLE.

Deserted by Her German Father She Is Trying to Secure His Property.

BERLIN, May 29.—Miss Ida Green of San Francisco is a claimant to the title and estates of Baroness von Barnekow. Mr. Edwards, the United States Consul-General, and a number of lawyers who are interested in the case believe her claim is legal, and that the girl's membership of one of the proudest families of Germany is established. Years ago Baron Kjell von Barnekow, an officer of the German army, after a career of dissipation, fled to America, where, after numerous vicissitudes, he became a hotel runner in San Francisco, traveling under the alias of "Fred Green." While in this capacity he became acquainted with a girl named Galligan.

The pair lived together, though not legally married, but after the birth of a daughter the Baron consented to a marriage, and this at the same time under the laws of California made his daughter, though born out of wedlock, his legal issue. The Baron soon returned to his dissipated ways, neglected his family, and finally deserted them. After waiting a number of years the wife applied for a divorce, which was granted in 1888.

In the meantime Baron von Barnekow had returned to Germany and had married again without undergoing the formality of a divorce. He died in 1887, a year before his California wife got her divorce. His second marriage was, naturally, illegal. Mrs. Green obtained a divorce, never knowing that her quondam husband was dead, and later on married a sailor named Robinson. Her daughter, Ida Green, lived with her and the stepfather in a poor quarter of San Francisco.

After Baron von Barnekow's death his sister, Countess von Moltke, wife of a Major in the army, a near relative of the late Field Marshal, having an inkling of the truth, searched for the missing heiress. There were some large estates heavily incumbered, however, and with rare nobility of feeling the Countess tried to do justice to her brother's widow and child. She applied to Consul-General Edwards, who wrote to Chief of Police Crowley of San Francisco. Chief Crowley found Ida and reported accordingly, and the necessary affidavits proving the marriage, the identity of Baron von Barnekow with "Fred Green," the legalization of Ida as his legitimate child, and other necessary documents were sent to Berlin. Consul-General Edwards admitted the story as substantially correct and placed the matter in the hands of one of the most eminent lawyers of Berlin. The one important question involved is, should the German or the Californian law regarding the legitimacy of the child prevail. The father died in Germany, and it will take some trouble to make Ida the legitimate Baroness von Barnekow and the legal heir. That this will be accomplished, however, there is little doubt.

EARL OF CLANCARTY DEAD.

Belle Bilton's Husband Gets a Title Through the Death of His Father.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—The right honorable, the Earl of Clancarty, whose title, although an Irish one, gives him a place among the peers of the United Kingdom, died today at the age of 57. The deceased nobleman recently achieved a great deal of notoriety by reason of his attempt to break the marriage of his son, Viscount Dunlo, with the quondam music-hall singer, Belle Bilton, by inducing his son to bring an action for divorce against her. Lady Dunlo, who now succeeds to the title of Countess of Clancarty, was recently a member of a burlesque company playing "Venus," in which she appeared in the title rôle. Her condition at present is an interesting one, and during a recent engagement at Manchester she was unable to appear. Viscount Dunlo, now Earl of Clancarty, has only just achieved his majority.

The Earl of Clancarty died leaving the feud with Viscount Dunlo only partially healed. He had been confined all winter in his house without seeing his son. A week ago he had a bad seizure of gout and paralysis, but he rallied and seemed to be recovering when he was again attacked. Death finally was so unexpected that it came before Viscount Dunlo could reach his father's bedside. Viscount Dunlo was in Plymouth at the time, where Lady Dunlo has been playing the part of Venus.

The Countess of Clancarty, her daughter Catherine, and the Dowager Countess were present when the Earl died. His critical condition had been known since Sunday, though it appears not to have been known by Viscount Dunlo. The attitude of the family toward the actress continues hostile. Viscount Dunlo says that the late Earl desired to be buried in England and that he will not be buried in the family vault at Garbally, Ballinsloe (Ireland), unless the will gives special instructions to that effect. The retirement of Lady Dunlo from the stage is a matter of course.

Lady Dunlo will close her Plymouth engagement tomorrow. She played her part as usual last night, the news of the Earl's death not having reached her until late in the evening.

DINNER TO HAROLD FREDERIC.

Members of the Savage Club Express Their Admiration in a Fitting Manner.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—Stories have been current in clubs of a literary and professional character for the last fortnight with reference to the circumstances which have impelled Mr. Harold Frederic, the well-known correspondent, to resign his membership of the Savage club. The reason for this action is to be found in a quarrel between Mr. Frederic and Mr. St. John Brennon in the cabling by the former of the proof-sheets of Swinburne's "Lucrece" to the New York *Times* on the publication of that poem, which resulted about a fortnight ago in the word "thief" being hurled by these gentlemen at one another so that the club had to take cognizance.

The Savage club itself has been deeply exercised over the matter, for the day after the resignation an impromptu committee composed of some of the most influential and best-known members of the club was formed for the purpose of putting into effect the feeling which the majority of the club entertained for Mr. Frederic. This movement, however, was abandoned at that gentleman's personal request, but many of them felt impelled to offer a mark of regard to him.

This evening, therefore, thirty of the most prominent members of the club, who are at the same time illustrious in art, literature, and journalism, entertained Mr. Frederic at dinner at the Criterion restaurant, Piccadilly. Mr. David Anderson, who has been for many years the chief leader writer on the *Daily Telegraph*, was in the chair. The dinner over the proceedings resolved themselves into a series of speeches by everybody referring in eulogistic terms to Mr. Frederic and representing the absolute impossibility of considering him as ever being foreign to the interests of the Savage club.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Efforts of the Russian Police to Prevent the Assassination of the Czar.

MOSCOW, May 29.—The Czar and Czarina and the Grand Duchess Xenia arrived here today. They drove to the Kremlin through streets beautifully decorated with bunting, receiving enthusiastic greetings from dense crowds that lined the route. The discovery of four large boxes of dynamite in the customs department of the French Exhibition last Sunday was in part the reason for the delay of the royal visit to Moscow. The boxes would have been seized on the frontier but for the concession made by the customs department, which allowed exhibits to pass unopened. The whole ground under the dais erected for the Czar was then excavated owing to fears that it had been undermined, but nothing was found. Rumors that mines were discovered on the railway, and under the route taken by the Czar, are unconfirmed, but the most extreme precautions were taken. The police even removed the roof of the triumphal arch in their zeal to insure the safety of the Czar, and every window facing on the street was ordered closed while the Czar was passing.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—Extraordinary precautions will be taken to insure the safety of the Czar and Czarina on their journey to the Crimea to meet the Grand Duke George. All the way the line will be guarded by soldiers and peasants, most of whom are loyal to the Romanoff dynasty. One officer and fifteen soldiers will be appointed to guard every verst of the line on which their Majesties will travel.

Lady Brooke's Dinner and Cotillion.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—Lady Brooke's dinner and cotillion, which had been looked forward to with interest, proved a highly successful event. Among the notables present were Lady Salisbury, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and many others. The Brookes have rented the Widow Adair's house for the season. The house once belonged to the Princess Sophia, the famous daughter of George III., and its latest occupant, Mrs. Adair, was an American, née Wadsworth, whose father is a large landowner in Texas and also holds estates in Ireland. Lady Brooke is very much en evidence in society, and by cleverness and daring has avoided any ill results from the cabal that was formed to put her down because she revealed the scandal at the baccarat game at the Wilson house, which now is figuring in the courts as the Gordon-Cumming libel case.

Elected a Gladstone Man.

LONDON, May 29.—H. S. Leon (Gladstone Liberal) has been elected to Parliament to represent North Buckinghamshire in place of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, recently expelled from the House of Commons. Thousands of the electors assembled this morning to hear the result of the election announced. When the returning officer gave out the figures the people cheered and groaned according to their sympathies, Liberal or Conservative. The Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, the defeated candidate, after the victory of his opponent had been communicated to him, declared that the Gladstonian triumph was due to repeated falsehoods which had been intentionally circulated broadcast among the electors of North Buckinghamshire by the electoral agent of the Liberal party. The Liberals deny this assertion, and claim to have defeated Mr. Hubbard on the merits of the political issues now before the people.

Put Beer on the Fire.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, May 29.—Auerbach & Glabschen's oil works at Breslau were destroyed by fire today. The brewery of Hopf & Goerck, situated near the refinery, was in danger of destruction and was saved in a novel manner. The water supply proving insufficient to protect the threatened building the firemen were invited to make use of the beer stored in the place. A large number of casks of the precious fluid were brought out and their contents poured upon the flames, with the result of putting a stop to the spread of the conflagration.

Arrests of Italian Anarchists.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, May 29.—Arrests of Anarchists continue to be made, and there is no indication that the policy inaugurated by the government at the time of the May-day excitement of relentlessly prosecuting the holders of seditious theories was a temporary one, or that there is any intention of abandoning it so long as there is an Anarchist society left in the country. Several workmen known to be imbued with the obnoxious sentiments were arrested today at Jesi, and another raid was made at Fano. The vigorous action of the authorities is having a perceptible effect in breaking up the anarchistic organization as a whole.

Prince Charles, the Eye-Doctor.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MUNICH, May 29.—Prince Charles Theodore of Bavaria continues to find his diversion in the practice of his chosen profession as an oculist, and his patients are more numerous than ever before. He is located at Meran, in the Tyrol, this spring, and the poor and afflicted flock to him in great numbers, none being turned away or submitted to any charge. He is remarkably successful in his treatment. Most of his patients are Tyrolese, Bavarians, Austrians, and Italians. Any person able to pay is charged a round sum for the privilege of being treated by a royal practitioner. The Prince returns to Munich at the end of next month.

The Title for Fife's Daughter.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—The discussion of the title of the newly-born daughter of the Duchess of Fife revives the unpleasant stories about the Duke's mother and aunts, all of whom are reputed to be more or less gay. Two of the aunts were divorced. Fife is in a pessimistic mood over the decision of the Queen that the little girl is not a royal highness. He has been known to express a belief that a family curse has descended upon him. He attributes the death of his first born to this cause and declares that he does not expect to be blessed with an heir to his name and estates.

Patti to Give a Festival.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—Mme. Patti, who is at present the guest of Baron Rothschild, is preparing to hold in August a festival in her Welsh castle. She has invited a host of notabilities to be her guests on the opening night, when a portion of "Faust" will be rendered, with the diva as Marguerite, the American prima donna, Valda, as Siebel, and Sig. Nicolini as Faust. M. Arditi will officiate as conductor.

Trying the Berkeley Title.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—The Berkeley case, involving the title to the vast estates of that family, is still pending before the House of Lords. Argument was had today on the validity of the loose pages in the old marriage register, containing notice of bans dated over 100 years ago, upon which the contestants rely to prove their right to the property. No decision was reached.

Marius' Suit Against Florence St. John.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 29.—The suit of the actor Marius for divorce from the actress Florence St. John is set down for trial early in July. Arthur Cohen, subeditor of the *Financial News* and a protégé of Harry Marks, proprietor of that journal, is the corespondent in the case. Spicy revelations are expected during the trial. No damages are claimed by Marius, who seeks only to be rid of his marital tie.

Fired Upon by Sentinels.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, May 29.—Complaint is made of the frequency with which sentinels fire upon citizens for trifling causes. Hardly a week passes without some such outrage being reported from one part of Germany or another. The latest instance is one in which a man who had committed the offense of breaking a lilac branch near the National Gallery in Berlin and who refused to surrender to the guard was shot at. The ball narrowly missed its mark and struck a tree close by his side.

News Notes from Foreign Countries.

John Conway, a leading member of the Seamen's and Firemen's union, has been held for the murder of the boy whose body was found floating in the river at Liverpool.

The Town of Gottlob in Transylvania has been almost destroyed by fire. There is much distress among the people, who are left without shelter and many of them in a destitute condition.

The English flagship Warspite has been found to have serious defects in her hull. The Admiralty officials have sent a number of experts to Esquimalt, B. C., in order to make the repairs necessary to fit her for further service.

ENGLAND TO PROTECT THE SEALS.

The Bill to Effect That End Introduced in the British Parliament.

LONDON, May 29.—Mr. William Henry Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, today introduced in the House of Commons the bill prepared by the government prohibiting British subjects from catching seals in Bering Sea for a certain period. The duration of the time during which seals can not be captured is not, however, given in the bill.

Mr. Bryce asked if the government, in view of the second reading of the Bering Sea bill being fixed for Monday, would distribute the latest papers with reference to the negotiations with the United States. Mr. Smith said that the government would do so if the United States assented. He added that the government had cabled to Washington asking the assent of the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Although it is the belief of officers of the State and Treasury Departments that sufficient time yet remains in which to pass an act of Parliament and effectually put into operation a "close season," a contrary opinion is taken of the situation by some other persons who say that the effort now being made is begun too late.

SAILED ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The Itata Starts for Australia After Meeting the Esmeralda.

ACAPULCO, Mexico, May 29.—There is a well-founded report here that the officers of the Esmeralda, which coaled here yesterday, have said that the fugitive Chilean vessel, the Itata, has gone direct to Melbourne, Australia, after having transferred its arms and ammunition bought in the United States to the Esmeralda. The officers of the cruiser have made no secret that they had communicated with the Itata May 15.

PARIS, May 29.—Dispatches received here from Chile state that the insurgents, contrary to their promises, now threaten to bombard the city of Valparaiso. In views of these threats the present defenses of Valparaiso are being hurriedly strengthened. In the threatened city and in Paris it is believed that the foreign powers will intervene should the insurgents attempt to carry out the threat of bombardment.

Death of Maj. Frank B. Hamilton.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29.—Maj. Frank B. Hamilton, U. S. A., died at Fort Adams this morning of dropsy. His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for burial.

WAGING WAR ON BROOKS

DR. DA COSTA OF NEW YORK ESTABLISHES A LITERARY BUREAU.

The Heresy Hunting Divine Sending Circulars to All the Episcopal Bishops in America Urging Adverse Action on the Consecration of the Boston Preacher—A Letter from Bishop Perry of Iowa—Lively Fight Among Reformed Presbyterians—Other Religious News.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special]—Those opposed to Dr. Phillips Brooks, Bishop-elect of Massachusetts, are redoubling their efforts against his confirmation as the time approaches for the House of Bishops to take final action in his case. The Rev. B. F. Da Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in this city, delivered tonight a blow straight from the shoulder, aimed at the man who up to this time has refused to recognize even the existence of his assailants. Dr. Da Costa sat at his desk in the Waverly place study, hard at work mailing letters. Each envelope bore the name of either a Bishop or minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and each inclosed the following circular, carefully edited and printed in bold type:

To Whom It May Concern: Below are given extracts from a letter written at Boston May 17, 1891. The writer is well known, being a contributor to the religious press, a personal friend of Dr. Brooks, and an admirer of his theological teachings. The writer also expresses agreement with the theology of Dr. Newton, holding that the belief in the miraculous birth of our Lord is in no wise essential. After strongly stating this and a great deal more and regretting that the church has not left us to our opinions in such matters the writer says:

"I told all this to Phillips Brooks when he called on me, read him where Newton said that he did not believe Jesus was miraculously born and had two parents; and Dr. Brooks said that 'Ignatius was a course, vulgar, impertinent fellow, and that Newton had a right to interpret as he pleased, and it was merely a difference of interpretation.'"

It proves to me how intense is the limpid tolerance, though he says in his book, 'Tolerance,' we should not turn and mold and travesty truth to suit men's whims. . . . Surely he is most unfit to be Bishop, if as all say here he will let everybody stand on their head, if they want to, and avow that no doctrine is essential, not even the essential one of the trinity and the divine incarnation. I think if the Bishops knew that he had said that Newton's declared faith in the human parentage was a justifiable difference in interpretation they could not honestly confirm him. Dr. Brooks is not a liar and he would not deny it. You may use this if you choose.

B. F. DE COSTA,
Rector of St. John the Evangelist.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1891.

Letter from Bishop Perry.

This is not all, however, that the Da Costa envelopes contained. They carry to every minister of the Episcopal church also a letter bearing the signature of William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa, in which that reverend gentleman clearly defines his oft-misrepresented position on the Brooks case. It will be remembered that Bishop Perry some time ago addressed a letter to Dr. Brooks asking an explanation of his conduct and views and for assurances as to his future course in case of confirmation as Bishop. The reply to this letter has been received in which both the asked for explanations and pledges are refused.

Bishop Perry now publishes a circular under the heading, "A Correspondence," which the Rev. Dr. Da Costa proceeds to circulate.

It is important as outlining the style of opposition which will meet Dr. Brooks in the House of Bishops.

Bishop Perry introduces his circular as follows:

The following correspondence is privately printed with a view to removing misapprehensions. If used by any one in furtherance of its purpose of allaying any possible personal feeling which may have arisen consent is given to such use on the condition expressed in its closing words—that it be used in its entirety.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Bishop of Iowa.

Then follows the letter, the answer to which the Rev. Dr. Da Costa characterizes the death-knell to Dr. Brooks' chances:

BOSTON, Mass., May 11, 1891.—My Dear Bishop: A Boston paper quotes you as being opposed to the confirmation of our Bishop-elect. Knowing as I do your high opinion of him—I recall especially what you said on the way home from the meeting of the club—I feel sure you must be incorrectly quoted and I write to ask you to let me contradict the same. Or perhaps you would prefer to contradict it yourself. Yours sincerely,

Then comes the answer:

Attitude of the Iowa Prelate.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 16, 1891.—My Dear Mr. ——: I wish that you had kindly inclosed the article to which you refer when you write that "a Boston paper quotes you as opposed to the confirmation of our Bishop-elect." As you state the matter it would appear that I had announced my judgment in the case in advance, which is not the fact. The sole public utterance I have made was an admission to a reporter of the Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal* that "there might be opposition to the confirmation of Dr. Brooks"—a remark that could be made in the case of any Bishop-elect—accompanied by the explanation that he had spoken slightingly of the "historic episcopate," and that there were Bishops who were naturally averse to making one a Bishop who did not believe in Bishops.

The language of the interview, as it appeared in the Sioux City paper, was substantially correct. The exact words used could have been said by you as well as by me. They concerned a matter of fact. Opposition was inevitable unless Dr. Brooks had kindly placed himself, in accepting his election, on a platform to which appeal could be made, instead of leaving the church to judge of his position by his previous utterances and acts. As it is, these printed words and acts must be closely scrutinized and weighed by men who are simply desirous of doing their duty to Christ and his church. That these words respecting the historic episcopate and the church require solemn consideration admits of no question. That Dr. Brooks' presence at, and participation in, the so-called "ordination" services of Mr. Beecher's successor in Brooklyn requires, in the judgment of many honest minds, an explanation or an expression of regret is equally true.

You may be assured, my dear Mr. ——, that the final judgment in at least my own case will be reached not hastily or with prejudice or personal feeling—for my admiration for Dr. Brooks is second to none—but in the fear of God, and I may also say, without the slightest interest in or care for the criticisms of the Boston press. Dr. Brooks is too noble, too grand, too able a man—the questions involved are too serious, too far-reaching—to be furthered or even faulted by such editorials or squibs as have been so unnecessarily abundant.

If the *Churchman* has authority for its pledges that the episcopate of Dr. Brooks will be free from the utterance and actions so many true-hearted churchmen must deplore it is due to men like myself who love and honor Dr. Brooks but who must still act for the interests of the church of God, and act, too, in spite of popular clamor and personal abuse—that the pledge be forthcoming, and that it shall come from the one source which alone can give it value. Great as Dr. Brooks is—the prince of preachers, a king among men—no minister of God has any right to refuse relief to strained consciences or to deny to honest convictions a hearing and a measure of respect.

Demands Pledges from Dr. Brooks.

Those who know Dr. Brooks, even as slightly as I do, feel that they can claim from his very manliness, his great heartedness, the needed assurance and the regrets on these points which others are now so willing to give in his behalf. Failing to receive these, there will be a needless controversy, a sad and hapless struggle. The diocese of Massachusetts asks of me and others an approval of its choice for the episcopate. I ask, ere I act, the assurances from the highest and the sole authoritative source—the kindly, brotherly pledges and explanations which will enable me to do as I would gladly do in one of the most trying and solemn responsibilities ever laid upon me. Constrained as I was to refuse my consent to a late election to the episcopate of one of extreme views, although the Bishop-elect was recommended by—if I remember aright—Dr. Brooks himself, in common with numbers of the Massachusetts clergy—will not the friends of Dr. Brooks who are especially in his confidence disarm all possible opposition, and at the same time relieve every doubt by securing from him the simple statement and assurance that what has pained so many of his brethren shall not occur again. It is in Dr. Brooks' power to allay opposition and by a generous consideration for the consciences of others to secure the love and veneration of a united church.

You will, I am sure, pardon this long letter. I am not accustomed to writing confidential communications, and consequently you are at liberty to make any use you please of what I have said, provided it is used in its entirety.

I pray God for a right judgment and for the baptism of the Holy Ghost upon the church and each member thereof at a juncture so momentous. Surely the Whitsun gift will not be denied. I am, my dear Mr. ——, faithfully and truly yours, WM. STEVENS PERRY, Bishop of Iowa.

The Rev. ——, Boston.

Bishop Perry's letter has been distributed to the four corners of the earth.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—The standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Quincy met in Knoxville today and unanimously voted against the consecration of the Rev. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts.

LIBERALS SCORE A VICTORY.

Fierce Conflict in the Reformed Presbyterian Synod at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 29.—[Special.]—The liberal element scored a victory in today's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod and the time for the hearing of the appeals of the suspended ministers was definitely settled. The liberals showed they were gaining strength every hour as the synod proceeded, and this afternoon they came out in such force and demanded in such decided terms that the appeals of the suspended ministers be brought up for consideration that the conservatives were fairly overwhelmed, and an action of the synod decided that the committee's report on the appeals be brought up as the first and most important business Monday morning.

The sessions today were the hottest the Synod has yet experienced and there were at times scenes bordering on pandemonium. Dr. McAllister, one of the leading conservatives, started the ball rolling by bringing up a libel against the Rev. J. C. K. Milligan of New York, J. F. Carson, editor of the New York *News-Letter*, an organ of the church; the Rev. N. M. Johnston, President of the Geneva College, Kansas; and the Rev. J. S. T. Milligan of New York. He said they had dissented from the principles of the church by writing libelous articles in the newspapers. It was discovered that his motive for bringing the charge was that it might be brought before the Synod before the cases of the suspended ministers, and then the persons charged with libel would be prevented from defending the young ministers, as they would be excluded from the convention. The reverend gentleman was severely sat down upon, and a vigorous fight was kept up all day. The libel was finally set aside, and it was decided that the cases of the young men be heard first. Great excitement prevailed during the session.

NO USE FOR PROSELYTE PREACHERS.

Reformed Episcopalians Opposed to Adopting Ministers from Other Denominations.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—[Special.]—The most important action taken at the morning session of the Reformed Episcopal council was the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to emphasize the position of this church before the Christian community, as recognizing the validity of orders presbyterially conferred, we hereby declare that a minister coming from any other evangelical church into this church who has been previously set apart and ordained in any form whatever to the ministry of the gospel should not be ordained by our church authorities.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested at the introduction of this resolution, and the members of the council expressed their approbation of the resolution by loud applause. This was a most important piece of legislation of the church toward the other denominations.

At the afternoon session the election of the Rev. T. W. Campbell to be Bishop of Canada was approved, and the consecration will take place Sunday. The evening session was devoted to considering missionary work.

United Presbyterian Assembly.

PRINCETON, Ind., May 29.—[Special.]—At the United Presbyterian Assembly today the Rev. J. G. White of the Cumberland Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, who was present, was invited to address the assembly for fifteen minutes on the secret efforts of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. Among the items of business of the day was the adoption of the report of the committee of the last assembly on the relation of the General Assembly to the Presbyterian Alliance. The report favored the returning into membership with the alliance. A large amount of routine work was transacted during the day.

Religious Notes.

The Norwegian Lutheran Synod continued its session at Lee, Ill., yesterday.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday by the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church asking that the Fair be closed Sundays.

Wisconsin's W. C. T. U. convention at La Crosse adjourned yesterday. A proposition to change the name of the Eau Claire Home to Frances Willard Home was defeated.

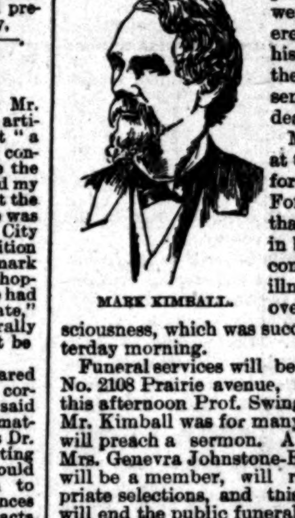
Before its adjournment yesterday the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly reconsidered its former action and decided to send delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council Alliance.

Archbishop Elder, writing from Cincinnati to Mgr. Boff, Acting Bishop of Cleveland, emphatically denies the story which has been widely circulated that the late Bishop Gilmour received from Rome shortly before his death a command either to resign or go to Rome.

MARK KIMBALL PASSES AWAY.

Death Finally Succeeds a Month of Unconsciousness.

Mark Kimball died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. His long-expected demise took place while his family were at his bedside, and ere they were aware of his end, so peaceful was the transition from the semblance of death to death itself.



MARK KIMBALL.

Mr. Kimball had been at the point of death for over five weeks. For five weeks before that time he had been in bed in a dangerous condition. This severe illness was followed by over a month of unconsciousness, which was succeeded by death yesterday morning.

Funeral services will be held at the house, No. 2108 Prairie avenue, today. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Prof. Swing, of whose church Mr. Kimball was for many years a member, will preach a sermon. A quartet, of which Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop, the soprano, will be a member, will render a few appropriate selections, and this simple ceremony will end the public funeral service. The burial will take place Sunday morning and will be private. Interment will be at Rosehill cemetery.

Gen. Gustavus De Russey.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—Gen. Gustavus A. De Russey, who retired from active service under the operation of the law of Nov. 3, 1882, died at his late residence in this city this afternoon. Gen. De Russey was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1818, and after graduating from West Point entered the army in 1841. He had a fine military record, serving with distinction in the Mexican war and the War of the Rebellion. The General had made his home in Detroit since his retirement. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

END OF THE MARBLE-WORKERS' STRIKE.

The Men Grow Tired of the Fight and Give It Up.

The marble-polishers' and bed-rubbers' strike has been declared off and the strikers are seeking employment at the old rates. The strike continued for a month. The men had won several firms, but finally tired of the fight. They have almost all secured work.

The cigarmakers', marble-cutters', and ship-carpenters' strikes are still on, with no material change in the situation.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Bostonians gave Bizet's "Carmen" last evening before an overflowing house. Jessie Bartlett-Davis assumed the title rôle, it being her second appearance in the part before a Chicago audience. Vocally her work has many points to commend. The text is enunciated with unusual clearness, an accomplishment of a task by no means easy in "Carmen," so rapidly must many of the words be sung, the phrasing is artistic, and the shading excellent, but the spirit of Spanish coquetry, the diablerie which the music demands for entirely satisfactory redition are wanting as sung by Mrs. Davis. The seguidilla in Act I. was well given, but The habanera was less praiseworthy. Dramatically Mrs. Davis' Carmen lacks all Spanish coloring and is wanting in nearly every essential trait necessary for proper portrayal. She makes the part coquettish, but it is the coquetry of a forward country girl, not of the gypsy of Spain. It is heavy and entirely misses the refined cruelty, the capriciousness, the heartless self-confidence, and the sparkle and chic which make the character one of the most fascinating in the realm of opera. It may be that Mrs. Davis' portrayal will improve with time, but greater refinement and many deft touches must be added before it will prove at all satisfactory dramatically. Miss Corden sang the music of Michaela with a beauty of tone, a nobility of expression, and an artistic finish unsurpassed by any singer heard in Chicago in several years. The trying aria in Act III. was splendidly given, well meriting the hearty encore it received. Tom Karl's conception of the rôle of Don Jose was unusual in the first act, but improved in the later scenes. His voice seemed clouded by a cold, which unfortunately prevented the best vocal results. W. H. Macdonald made a fine-appearing Toreador and sang the music with spirit and fire. Flora Finlayson, Grace Reals, George Frothingham, Fred Dixon, and Trevette Moffett completed the cast. This afternoon "Bohemian Girl" will be sung, and as Lidia tonight in "Fatinitza" Miss Corden will bid farewell to Chicago.

A benefit concert for the building fund of the Tabitha Hospital Society was given at Central Music Hall last night. The program contained the names of Mme. Varesi Boccabadati, Miss Fanchon Thompson, Mme. Mazzucato Young, Master Harry Truax, Messrs. B. R. Young, August Hyllested, Louis Falk, H. S. Perkins, and Charles E. Watt, and the Orpheus Musical Club.

JERRY RUSK IS ANGRY.

HE IS PROVOKED BY THE ACTION OF COLORADO AUTHORITIES.

The Importation of Quarantined Cattle Allowed in Violation of the Galveston Agreement—The Guilty Ones Are Reminded That They Will Be Held to Account—The Contract Must Be Observed to the Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—[Special.]—Secretary Rusk recently learned that the authorities of Colorado had been issuing permits for the admission of cattle into that State from the Texas fever district south of the quarantine line, thus encouraging the driving of these cattle through uninfected districts. This not being in accordance with the agreement made with him at Galveston by the legal authorities of Colorado and Wyoming, the Secretary today sent the following telegram to the Veterinary Sanitary Board of Colorado:

J. L. Brush, President, Veterinary Sanitary Board, Denver, Colo.: The first intimation I have had that you intended to admit cattle from any part of Texas is in your telegram of yesterday. The agreement at Galveston was that no cattle should be admitted from south and east of your line, as shown in map then filed with me. We will not permit cattle from south of our line to be driven through Pan-Handle or the public land north of Pan-Handle. Such driving would entirely destroy the effect of the department regulations. Cattle stopped by my orders near Colorado line must not be admitted to your State. The owners were duly notified when starting, and they will be quarantined where found, as will all others driven in defiance of this department's regulations. Cattle from between the two lines may go by rail only for grazing. Cattle from south and east of Colorado line can be taken in your State only for immediate slaughter and then by rail only. This was your agreement and it must be observed. J. M. RUSK, Secretary.

The quarantine line established by the States of Colorado and Wyoming is much further south than the line established by the United States Government, Colorado and Wyoming wanting to have cattle admitted into those States for grazing purposes from the districts included between these two lines. Secretary Rusk, at a meeting held at Galveston with the representatives of these States, agreed to permit cattle from this disputed ground to go into these States upon certain conditions. These conditions were, first, that the cattle should go out of this territory by rail only, so that there would be no danger in their crossing trails or ranges north of the United States quarantine line that were occupied or would be traversed by healthy cattle; second, that the cars carrying these cattle should be cleansed and disinfected immediately upon their being unloaded; and, third, that none of these cattle should go from the States of Colorado and Wyoming to any other State or Territory before Dec. 1, 1891.

Secretary Rusk is in earnest in preventing the spread of the disease known as Texas fever, and will not permit any violations of his regulations. It appears that a few individuals would jeopardize the cattle industry of the whole country in order to make a few dollars, but Uncle Jerry vetoes all undertakings of this character.

Refunding of the 4 1-2s.

President Harrison is said to be rather against the plan for refunding the 4½s due in September. In spite of all the talk about a deficit there will be money enough in the Treasury to provide for the payment of these bonds if this course be decided on. The new fiscal year is close enough at hand for the Treasury officials to judge pretty accurately what the condition of the Treasury will be and they are sure that the bonds can be paid. But the question takes a broader range than this. With all the 4½s canceled it might be in the power of the money speculators to corner the market for the 4s and seek to force up the price on the government. They probably would not succeed in an attempt of this kind, but they might be able to create a temporary stringency. But with a portion of the refunded 4½s out and redeemable at the will of the government no such an attempt could be made. This is said to be one of the reasons why Secretary Foster favors refunding rather than canceling the 4½s. The Secretary remarked today that he believed they could be refunded at 1 per cent and in any case the interest would not exceed 2 per cent. It is not understood that the President opposes the scheme of refunding to the extent of interfering with the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury, but that he questions whether the public would not be better satisfied if the bonds were paid. The subject was discussed at the Cabinet meeting today. In financial circles Secretary Foster's leaning towards a refunding policy has been pretty generally approved.

Judges for the Court of Land Claims.

Attorney-General Miller will not be able to dispose of the positions for Judges of the Court of Land Claims until next week owing to his severe indisposition. Over 100 applications are already on file at the Department of Justice, the list including a number of prominent Republicans and Democrats. It has been pretty well settled, however, that only one Democrat will be appointed a member of the court, although considerable pressure is being exerted to increase the number to two. Politicians will not stand much chance of appointment to these positions, it being the intention of the President and his legal adviser to confer them upon prominent practicing lawyers from different sections of the country. Persons who have been out of practice for a few years will find it difficult to obtain a hearing for their claims, owing to the determination reached by the Attorney-General.

Commissioner Mitchell Resigns.

President Harrison will probably have another important office to fill soon. It is understood that Charles E. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1. Mr. Mitchell is from Connecticut, and was appointed at the beginning of the present administration. He has been a first-rate Patent Commissioner, and the President and Secretary Noble will both regret to lose him. He retires to engage in more lucrative private practice. There has been no discussion of a successor yet, because, outside of two or three officials, nothing had been known of Commissioner Mitchell's intention to resign. The new Commissioner, however, is likely to come from the West.

Notes from the Capital.

Attorney-General Miller has recovered from his recent indisposition, and attended the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

The President has appointed Darwin S. Hall of Stewart, Minn., to be a Commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

TERRIBLE BLOOD POISON

Suffered All a Man Could Suffer and Live—Body Covered with Awful Sores—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition to use CUTICURA and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Face All Broken Out

I was at one time ashamed to be seen, because my face was all broken out with blood disease. I tried all remedies in vain, and about two years ago sent for your book, "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases," which was worth $50 to me. I am glad to recommend your great CUTICURA REMEDIES, and hope all who have blood diseases will send for your book.

JOHN A. GRAGG, Appleton City, Mo.

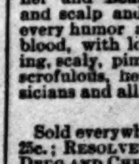
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 30, 1891, ROOM 419 PULLman Building.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, June 29, 1891, and then opened, for furnishing all labor and material, and erecting at Fort Sheridan, Ill.: three cavalry stables, officers' mess and twelve sets bachelor's quarters, four Captain's quarters, magazine, ordnance storehouse, two double sets N. C. S. officers' quarters, and other public buildings. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders should state the time required to complete the buildings. For information apply to this office between 8 and 11 a. m. or address the undersigned at Fort Sheridan, Ill. C. A. H. McCAULEY, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

BEAUTY IS NO INHERITANCE.

Cosmetics Do Not Beautify,

But often destroy a healthy complexion.

Kate Field has made the statement that the enormous sum of 62 million dollars are spent every year by American women for cosmetics, face powders, washes of all kinds, most of which are made of oxide of zinc, corrosive sublimate, and other poisonous substances, which instead of beautifying the complexion destroy even a healthy skin. A natural rosy and healthy complexion cannot be had by the use of cosmetics but only through the health of the body in general, and nothing is better to secure this result than the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt when taken early in the morning before breakfast (about a small teaspoonful dissolved in a tumblerful of water).

The remarkable merit of this salt, which is produced by the City of Carlsbad by the evaporation of the Carlsbad Sprudel water, has been known to the civilized world for more than five centuries. It has achieved its unapproachable reputation and retains it wholly on its merits. It is a natural remedy that is always effective in all disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, for habitual constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections it is without equal. It clears the complexion and produces a healthy color. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the seal of the City of Carlsbad, and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st., N. Y.," on the neck of every bottle and on the outside cartoon. Write for pamphlet.

GRAFTON'S SUMMER TOURS TO ALASKA —THE— LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Going via Denver and Manitou, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, stopping a day at each of these points. Thence via Ogden, The Dalles of the Columbia River, Portland and Tacoma. Thence to Alaska via the exclusively passenger Electric Lighted Iron Steamship "Queen" (the floating Palace of the Pacific Northwest), returning via the Canadian Pacific R'y, stopping one day each at Glacier House and Banff Hot Springs, Winnipeg, Man., and half a day at Minneapolis and St. Paul—the entire tour occupying one month—embracing the most picturesque and awe-inspiring scenery on the American Continent, covering 8,000 miles of travel, 3,000 miles of which is on salt water. The Steamship follows the Inland Route to Sitka, Alaska, and return, thus avoiding any of the discomforts from sea-sickness incident to an ocean voyage.

All of the railroad travel will be made by Special Vestibuled train of Pullman cars with dining-car attached.

The number will necessarily be limited, and berths should be secured early.

The reputation the undersigned has already earned in conducting first-class tours is an ample guarantee that those who secure accommodations for his Alaska tour will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing the wonders of that most interesting country under the most favorable circumstances possible.

For further particulars, apply to or address
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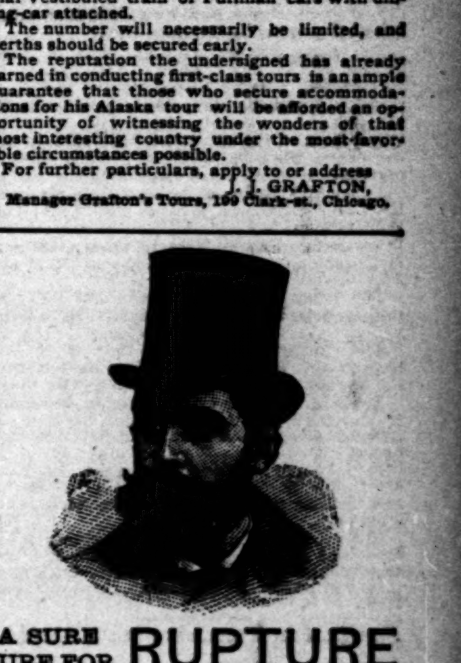
Manager Grafton's Tours, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.



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No operation, no pain, no danger, no detention from business. Can throw away your truss. Testimonials furnished on application. Examination free. Remember, I want no money until cured.

Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Rectal Ulcer, Polypus, Pruritus (itching), and Chronic Diarrhœa cured without pain, use of knife, ligature, or cautery. No anæsthetics.

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103 State-st., Suite 11. Hours: 1 to 5 p. m.

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YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

Patrick & Livingstone Mandolin Orchestra Afternoon and Evening.

ICE CREAM AND ICE CREAM SODA SERVED FREE TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

THE FORMOSA,
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Choicest of PURE TEAS and COFFEES.
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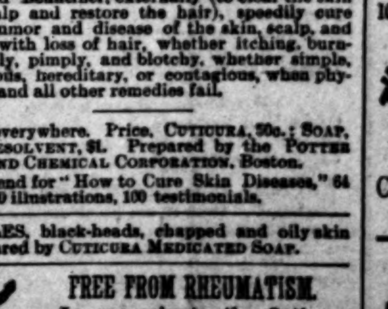

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Dale & Sempill, Druggists, Clark and Madison-sts.

CYCLISTS AT PULLMAN.

ORIGIN OF THE EVENT WHICH TAKES PLACE TODAY.

The First Road Race and the Men Who Then Made Records—How the Affair Has Grown in Success Annually—Officers Who Will Be in Charge This Year—Results of the Association Baseball Games Yesterday—Standing of the Clubs—Sporting Notes.

The Pullman road race originated in a hare and hounds chase given Thanksgiving day, 1886, by the old Chicago Bicycle Club. The first run was won by J. M. Crennan, who covered the distance, fifteen and one-quarter miles, in one hour and twelve minutes. The first Pullman race proper, which was run May 30, 1887, was originated by Bob Garden. The entry list contained forty-one names with thirty-five actual starters. The time limit was sixteen minutes. N. H. Van Sicklen was scratch and Robert Ehlert, refusing a handicap, started from the same mark. The race and time medal were won by H. R. Winship, who, with a start of eight minutes thirty seconds, won in one hour two minutes fifty-five seconds. The prizes for this year were twenty in number and were valued at $700.

The success of the first race made it an easy matter to secure prizes for the second event, which was run May 30, 1888. Over $850 in prizes was distributed. There were eighty-six entries with seventy-one starters. The limit was fourteen minutes, Van Sicklen being the only scratch man. The race was won by A. E. Lumsden from the eleven-minute mark, while Winship took the time medal from the 2:30 mark in fifty-three minutes twenty seconds.

In 1889 the fame of the event had become widespread and 112 entries were secured with seventy-one starters, in spite of the heavy roads and threatening sky. The time limit was reduced to 12 minutes. Lumsden, Van Sicklen, and Terry Andrae of Milwaukee were scratch men and Winship did not start. The race was won by Frank Bodach, handicapped, 11 minutes 9 seconds, and the time medal by Lumsden in 56 minutes 45 seconds. Van Sicklen and Andrae finished next in order. The success of the event this year was marred to some extent by the steady rain that began to fall soon after the scratch men started. But in spite of this fact sixty-seven out of the seventy-one starters finished.

In 1890 there was considerable talk of still further reducing the time limit, but at a meeting of riders called to decide the matter it was agreed to leave it at 12 minutes. There were 186 entries on the list. Charles Knisley of the Illinois Club finished first in 1 hour 1 minute 26 seconds, with a 10-minute handicap. Lumsden again carried off the time medal with George Thorne a good second. Van Sicklen and Andrae did not ride.

The handicapping of the race for the first three years was done by a committee composed of one member from each club. In 1890 the work was turned over to S. A. Miles of the *Referee*, whose handicapping was so successful that he again took the work in hand for the event today.

The prize list foots up over $1,500, which greatly exceeds in value any previous Pullman road race list. The complete list of articles with the donors is given below:

Light Rambler Safety, Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing company, $135; Columbia Safety, Pope Manufacturing company, $135; Rover Roadster Safety, John Wilkinson Co., $135; Humber Safety, Humber Cycle Improvement company, $135; Featherstone Pneumatic, A. Featherstone, $135; Victor Safety, A. G. Spalding & Bros., $135; Paragon Safety, Thos. Kane & Co., $135; Rush Safety, Western Wheel Works, $115; Cyclone Safety, Temple Cycle Exchange, $100; National Safety, Geo. R. Bidwell Cycle company, $90; Flash Safety, Chas. F. Stokes Manufacturing company, $65; gold watch, Referee Publishing company, $50; stop watch, The Bearings, $35; bicycle suit, A. J. Street Cycle company, $25; Bamboo fishing-rod, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., $25; gold medal, Stern Bros. & Bisson, $25; Stevens rifle, Thorsen & Cassady, $18; 100 cigars, "Perfectos," Wm. D. Castro, $15; bicycle suit, Holmes & Co., $10; Premier King of Road Lamp, Premier Cycle company, $8; silk hat, "Herrick, the Hatter," $8; Hammock, White & Wills, $6; cyclometer, Brown Bros. Manufacturing company, $5; Garford saddle, Garford Manufacturing company, $5; pair bicycle shoes, Wm. Biggs & Co., $5.

The Cycling Derby Today.

One or more of the Thornes will be in the first bunch.

S. A. Wiles deserves great credit for his work as handicapper.

C. W. Ballard of the Chicago is considered a likely man in the Cycling Derby.

Few cycling races have awakened such widespread interest as the Pullman race.

The hope of the Illinois club is Nick Trivess, who has nine minutes and is a flyer.

Lumsden, a two-time winner of the time medal, will probably carry off the prize for solids today.

Roy Keator, the unicyclist, will ride in today's race. He is handicapped five and one-half minutes.

Tobey and Bode on the seven-minute mark have some differences to settle and should both be prize winners.

A year ago Charles Knisely, with a ten-minute handicap, won the Pullman in 1:01:26 and Lumsden made the best time—56:38.

The Lincolns and Cook Countys will give tally-ho runs to Pullman today. The Lincolns will halt at the sand hill and witness the race.

The Chicago members of the C. F. S. club have engaged a coach and will view the race from the sandhill about three miles north of the finish.

Davis of the Chicagos will bear watching. He can ride to Pullman well inside the hour and has a handicap of six minutes and forty-five seconds.

It looks like a Chicago C. C. race. Look out for Julian P. Bliss of the three Cs. He has been making the trip to Pullman each day in 55 minutes.

Starr of the Englewoods is riding excellently and should be the first to cross the tape from his club unless Walter Farrant on his pneumatic, with four and a minutes, should be heard from.

PULLMAN ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

The Officers Chosen and Events That Make Up the Program.

The Pullman Athletic club games today promise to be of a high order of merit. The events have taken place yearly at Pullman and have been witnessed by thousands of spectators. The following officers will have charge of the games:

Referee, D. R. Martin; Judges, Fred Sansome, Robert Simons, John Hoffman; Time Keepers, William Quinn, E. W. Smith, F. H. Wightman; Judge Walking, Charles Catlin; Clerk of the Course, E. C. Tourtelot; Assistants, Burt Seeley, Guy McLean; Scorers, O. L. Chadwick, J. A. Barkey, D. J. Harris; Measurers, Thomas Prentiss, C. O. DuPlessis, F. B. Moore; Judge Bicycle Race, R. D. Garden; Starter, Ed Butcher.

The list of entries and the program in full is given below:

First event, 100 yards run—

First prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal; first and second to run in final.

First heat—W. C. Skillinger (unattached), scratch; R. B. Carr, 8 yards; J. R. Fatzingel, 7 yards; A. V. Lathomn, 8 yards.

Second heat—A. C. Wignall, U. A. C., 3 yards; J. M. Elliott, Y. M. C. A., 6 yards; R. C. Davis, 8 yards; F. F. Wilcox, 8 yards; George Strokey, 7 yards.

Third heat—L. M. Cope, U. A. C., 4 yards; W. B. Taylor, 8 yards; R. J. Hogg, 7 yards; E. G. Carey, 6 yards.

Second event, 100 yards run, members Cook County High Schools.

Third event, 100 yards run, final heat.

Fourth event, one mile walk—W. C. Clingen, W. A. C. C., scratch; W. H. Arthur, U. A. C., 100 yards; John F. Larsen, 80 yards; Dennison Blakeslee, 100 yards.

Fifth event, 220 yards run—

First heat—W. C. Skillinger, unattached, scratch; W. B. Taylor, 14 yards; C. S. Everett, 14 yards; W. C. Kuepper, W. A. C., 8 yards.

Second heat—J. Gelder, U. A. C., 10 yards; F. F. Wilcox, 15 yards; J. R. Fatzgingel, 14 yards; W. K. Brinkman, 10 yards.

Third heat—L. M. Cope, U. A. C., 6 yards; R. B. Carr, 12 yards; Root E. Davis, 12 yards; J. M. Elliot, Y. M. C. A., 8 yards; Charles Kaufman, 15 yards.

Sixth event, 220 yards' run, members Pullman Y. M. C. A.—W. H. Jones, scratch; John McLachlin, 12 yards; Thomas Davis, 6 yards; Charles Trip, 14 yards; Harvey Gillespie, 14 yards.

Seventh event, final heat, 220 yards' run.

Eighth event, half-mile run, members Cook County High Schools.

Ninth event, 220 yards, hurdle—First heat—W. C. Skillinger, scratch; Walter Pollard, 15 yards; A. C. Wignal, 6 yards. Second heat—I. Gelder, 10 yards; Robert E. Davis, 14 yards; F. W. Gorse, 10 yards; W. C. Kuepper, 8 yards.

Tenth event, throwing 16-pound hammer—George Riddle, W. A. C. C., scratch; J. H. Logerman, 13 feet; H. Halbrecth, 12 feet; J. P. Ryan, 5 feet.

Eleventh event, final heat, 220 yards hurdle.

Twelfth event, half-mile run—E. R. Baker, scratch; W. F. Crone, 50 yards; Joseph Gorden, 50 yards; William Watts, 50 yards; Charles Kaufman, 50 yards; J. Kempter, 50 yards; F. H. Ball, 70 yards; W. A. Beshall, 45 yards; P. Duffy, 20 yards; G. N. Olsen, 40 yards; Ed Herr, 40 yards; W. J. Brinkman, 30 yards.

Thirteenth event, one mile run—E. R. Baker, scratch; E. Ryerson, 80 yards; G. J. Dart, 70; H. A. Ryerson, 70; George Strokey, 80; Joe A. Ford, 70; W. A. Beshall, 65; P. Duffy, 40; W. J. Scott, 70; A. M. Abbot, 90; T. H. Cheney, 90; Charles Henderson, 80; Frank Hamilton, 80; Joseph Gorden, 70.

Fourteenth event—One mile bicycle race. Entries close on the ground. High wheel.

Fifteenth event, Iroquois Boat Club, 100-yard run—C. F. Essig, scratch; J. B. Curran, 5 yards; J. F. Cunneen, 6 yards; F. H. Wightman, 8 yards; F. T. Barrett, 8 yards; F. E. Willard, 10 yards.

Sixteenth event, 440 yards. Those who never won a race—F. H. Chase, W. A. Burns, F. F. Wilcox, F. J. Cunneen, John McLachlin, L. D. Glass, W. H. Jones, B. Klein, Den Blakesley.

Seventeenth event, running long jump—W. S. Farrant, E. E. C. C., scratch; R. J. Hogg, Y. M. C. A., 3 feet 6 inches; W. C. Knepper, W. A. C. C., 2 feet 2 inches; I. Gilder, U. A. C., 2 feet 6 inches.

Eighteenth event, one-mile bicycle. Members Cook County High Schools.

Nineteenth event, Chicago navy, 220-yard run—C. T. Essig, I. B. C., scratch; J. B. Curran, I. B. C., 8 yards; F. H. Wightman, I. B. C., 10 yards; F. T. Barrett, I. B. C., 10 yards; F. E. Willard, I. B. C., 15 yards.

The finish in the Pullman road race will attract a large number of spectators from all over the county who will swell the number that every year goes out to the manufacturing town to see the games.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Anson's Team Starts East with Nearly One Hundred Points to the Good.

N. League.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	19	10	.655	Boston	27	12	.692
Cleveland	19	14	.562	Baltimore	24	13	.648
Pittsburg	15	13	.535	St. Louis	25	17	.595
Philad'lphia	16	15	.516	Athletic	19	19	.500
Boston	15	15	.500	Cincinnati	20	23	.465
New York	14	15	.482	Louisville	19	25	.431
Cincinnati	12	19	.387	Columbus	17	24	.414
Brooklyn	11	19	.366	Washington	9	27	.250

Ill.-Ia. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Quincy	19	5	.791	Lincoln	22	12	.645
Ottawa	15	8	.652	Omaha	20	15	.571
Ottumwa	14	8	.636	Minneap'lis	18	16	.529
Davenport	12	11	.521	Milwaukee	19	17	.527
Rockford	11	12	.478	Denver	16	19	.457
Cedar R'p'ds	8	13	.380	Sioux City	15	19	.441
Joliet	7	16	.304	Kansas City	16	20	.444
Aurora	5	18	.217	St. Paul	13	21	.382

N. W. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Wis. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Peoria	13	5	.722	Appleton	5	2	.714
Fort Wayne	13	6	.684	Oshkosh	4	3	.571
Evansville	12	7	.631	Green Bay	4	3	.571
Dayton	12	7	.631	Fond du Lac	3	4	.428
Terre Haute	8	11	.421	Oconto	3	4	.428
Bay City	8	11	.421	Marinette	2	5	.285
Detroit	7	12	.368				
Grand Rapids	2	16	.111				

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Chicago at Philadelphia, Pittsburg at Brooklyn, Cleveland at New York, Cincinnati at Boston.

American Association—Philadelphia at St. Louis, Washington at Louisville, Baltimore at Cincinnati, Boston at Columbus.

Western Association—Sioux City at Minneapolis, Lincoln at Omaha, St. Paul at Milwaukee, Denver at Kansas City.

Illinois-Iowa League—Davenport at Cedar Rapids, Quincy at Ottumwa, Aurora at Rockford, Ottawa at Joliet.

Northwestern League—Bay City at Detroit, Grand Rapids at Fort Wayne, Terre Haute at Peoria, Evansville at Dayton.

Wisconsin League—Oconto at Appleton, Marinette at Oshkosh, Green Bay at Fond du Lac.

KELLY'S MEN WERE NOT IN IT.

The Boston Association Team Scores Fourteen Earned Runs at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 29.—Boston managed to get one out of three games here. The visitors had things their own way from the start today and increased their lead as the game progressed. The game reflects little credit on Cincinnati's playing. Eleven men stole on Hurley, who failed to catch a single man, while he made three wild throws. Score:

Cincinnati ... 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 1—5
Boston ... 4 1 1 3 2 0 2 7 *—20

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 21. Errors—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 5. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 14. Two-base hits—Stricker, Hurley. Three-base hits—Farrell, Irwin. Stolen bases—Robinson, Brown (3), Joyce, Duffy (2), Brouthers, Radford (2), Irwin, Haddock. First on balls—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Brouthers. Struck out—By Dwyer, 4; by Haddock, 3. Passed balls—Hurley, Farrell (2). Wild pitch—Mains. Time—1:49. Umpire—Jones. Batteries—Mains, Dwyer, and Hurley; Haddock and Farrell.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—The Browns' batting and base running won the game for them today. Washington was unable to successfully gauge McGill's delivery, securing but five scattering hits. For the visitors Alvord, Hatfield, and McQuery did good work, while the fielding of the home team was superb. Score:

St. Louis ... 1 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—6
Washington ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

St. Louis—Hits, 12; errors, 2. Washington—Hits, 5; errors, 1. Batteries—McGill and Munyan; Bakely and Maguire. Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hit—Hoy. Home runs—Lyons, O'Neill. Stolen bases—Comiskey, Hines. Runs batted in by base hits—Egan, 1; Maguire, 1; Lyons, 3; O'Neill, 1. First base on balls—Off McGill, 6; off Bakely, 2. Struck out—By McGill, 5; by Bakely, 2. Passed ball—Munyan. Time—1:45. Umpire—Kerins.

COLUMBUS, O., May 29.—Columbus outbatted and outfielded Baltimore and won hands down today. The batting of Kuehne and Townsend were features. Score:

Columbus ... 0 2 1 0 0 1 3 0 4—11
Baltimore ... 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—4

Columbus—Hits, 12. Baltimore—Hits, 7; errors, 5. Batteries—Knell and Dowse; Cunningham and Townsend. Earned runs—Columbus, 4; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Kuehne (2), Crooks. Three-base hits—Duffee, Van Haltren, Townsend. Double play—Kuehne-Lehane. Bases on balls—By Knell, 6; by Cunningham, 6. Left on bases—Columbus, 10; Baltimore, 7. Stolen bases—Kuehne, Lehane, Werden, Townsend. Struck out—By Knell, 5. Time—1:55. Umpire—Ferguson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—The Louisvilles played their old-time game today and administered a stinging defeat to the Athletics. The home boys hit Weyhing's curves one after another while Ehret of the Louisvilles was a mystery to the men from Philadelphia. Cahill's fielding was the feature of the game. Score:

Louisville ... 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3—9
Athletics ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Louisville—Hits, 13; errors, 1. Athletics—Hits, 7; errors, 1. Batteries—Milligan, Weyhing, and Meakin; Ehret and Cook. Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Laroque, Donovan. Three-base hits—Wolf, Cahill. Left on bases—Louisvilles, 3; Athletics, 5. Double plays—Cahill-Ryan; Hallman-Corcoran-Larkin. First on balls—By Ehret, 1; by Meakin, 2; by Weyhing, 1. Struck out—By Ehret, 3; by Weyhing, 5. Passed balls—Milligan, 2. Time—1:40. Umpire—Matthews.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Lincoln Batters Twitchell's Reputation as a Twirler.

OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—Lincoln today repeated the operation of outplaying Omaha at every point. The visitors batted like wild men, and when the game was over Twitchell's reputation as a twirler had fallen to the lowest notch. Sixteen earned runs tell the story. The score:

Omaha ... 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0—7
Lincoln ... 1 0 4 0 1 4 8 0 *—18

Earned runs—Omaha, 5; Lincoln, 16. Two-base hits—Donnelly, Raymond, J. Rowe, Burkett, Stafford, Rogers. Three-base hits—Sutcliffe, Cline, Burkett, Tomney, Stafford, O'Day. Home run—Walsh. Stolen bases—Omaha, 1; Lincoln, 3. Double plays—Shannon-Walsh-McCauley, Donnelly-Walsh-Traffley, McCauley (unassisted), J. Rowe-D. Rowe. Base on balls—Twitchell, 6; O'Day, 3. Struck out—Twitchell, 3; O'Day, 3. Wild pitches—Twitchell, 3; O'Day, 2. Time—1:40. Umpire—Gaffney. Base hits—Omaha, 10; Lincoln, 23. Errors—Omaha, 6; Lincoln, 1. Batteries—Twitchell and Traffley, O'Day and Rogers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 29.—The Minneapolis-Sioux City game scheduled for today was postponed on account of rain.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 29.—The tail-enders defeated the Milwaukees today in the quickest game played here this season. The defeat of the home men was due to their inability to hit McHale safely. Score:

Milwaukee ... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
St. Paul ... 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—4

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 2; St. Paul, 3. Three-base hit—Schriver. Home run—O'Rourke. Bases stolen—Burke (2), Dalrymple (2), Sprague. Bases on balls—By Smith, 1; McHale, 4. Struck out—By McHale, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, 1; Baldwin, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie. Base hits—Milwaukee, 6; St. Paul, 9. Error—Milwaukee, 1. Batteries—Smith and Schriver; McHale and Baldwin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—The game with Denver today was close and exciting and abounded in brilliant playing, the features being home runs by Pickett and O'Brien and the wonderful fielding by Foster, Carpenter, and Tebeau. The score:

Kansas City ... 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—5
Denver ... 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4

Earned run—Kansas City. Two-base hits—McClellan, O'Brien. Three-base hits—Foster, Fournier. Home runs—O'Brien, Pickett. Stolen base—Manning. Double plays—Curtis-Werrick; Werrick-McGarr-O'Brien. First on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Fournier, 5. Struck out—By Johnson, 2. Runs batted in—By Pickett, 3; Smith, 1; McClellan, 1; O'Brien, 1. Time—2:15. Umpire—Collins. Base hits—Ten each. Errors—Kansas City, 3; Denver, 4. Batteries—Johnson and Conway, Gunson; Fournier and Lohbeck.

Illinois-Iowa League Games.

Aurora, 9; Rockford, 8.
Quincy, 3; Ottumwa, 1.
Cedar Rapids, 25; Davenport, 5.
Ottawa, 7; Joliet, 6.

Northwestern League Games.

Fort Wayne, 7; Grand Rapids, 5.
Dayton, 5; Evansville, 0.
Peoria, 12; Terre Haute, 1.
Detroit, 10; Bay City, 4.

Wisconsin League Games.

Oshkosh, 3; Marinette, 2.
Green Bay, 9; Fond du Lac, 8.
Appleton, 6; Oconto, 3.

The N. W. U. to Play Wisconsin Nines.

The baseball team of the Northwestern University of Evanston leaves for Beloit this morning over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to play the Beloit College nine at that place. Over fifty people will accompany the team. The N. W. U.'s will play the Beloits this afternoon and will go to Madison and play the University of Wisconsin team Monday.

Commercial League Opening.

The Commercial League games open today as follows: Washington Park—Crane Elevator company versus Edson Keith & Co. Garfield Park—Thomson-Houston company versus Montgomery Ward & Co., and John Morris company versus Sprague, Warner & Co. All games will be called at 3 o'clock.

Whitings Versus Heavyweights.

This afternoon at the West Side Park the Whitings and Heavyweights will cross bats, and from indications there will be a lively time. The Heavyweights will appear in new uniforms. Players and positions will be as follows:

Heavyweights.		Whitings.
Petrie	Catcher	Schnur.
McDonald	Pitcher	Barrett.
Zitt	First base	Rhiems.
Seng	Second base	O'Brien.
Williamson	Shortstop	Daly.
Scanlon	Third base	Merhle.
Dawson	Left field	Schnur.
Marbach	Center field	Andrews.
Ball	Right field	Hallstrom.

Rivals vs. West Ends.

The games today at the Brotherhood Park between the two City League clubs, the Rivals and West Ends, will be called at 3:30 o'clock. The nines are as follows:

West Ends.	Positions.	Rivals.
Fife	Catcher	O'Meara.
McGinnis	Pitcher	Cady.
Peterson	First	Dahmke.
Huff	Second	Hanrahoe.
Bishop	Third	Kinzie.
Kinney	Short	Traynor.
Schaffer	Left	Possell.
Hughes	Center	Baker.
Kinnare	Right	Kinzie.
Smith	Extra	Cole.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

Parker of the Alerts will pitch for the Crystals at La Salle today.

The Wyandottes will play their first game today at Jackson Park with the Aztecs at 2:30 p. m.

The Tribune Stars will play the Keene & Delang club this afternoon at Leavitt and Augusta streets.

The Cook County Hospital club would like to play some good nine today. Telephone No. 7133. Call Dr. A. W. Hofner.

The Ætnas will play the Ravens of Ravenswood at the latter's grounds, Wilson avenue and Palmer street, Ravenswood, this afternoon at 3:30.

The Lincolns, champions of the Boys' League, will play the Englewood Y. M. C. As. at Lincoln Park this afternoon. Game called at 3:30.

The Oxfords cross bats with the American Sports at Twelfth and Rockwell streets today. The batteries will be Ryan and Kavanaugh for the Oxfords and Boland and MacKey for the American Sports. Game called at 2 o'clock sharp.

The Fantails will play the Stanfields, one of Englewood's crack amateur teams, today at Sixty-fifth and Halsted streets. The Fantails want a game for tomorrow with a 15-year-old club. Address A. Bremken, care Chicago Fringe works, No. 188 Wabash avenue.

The H. E. Foxs and Smith Hendricks will play a match game for a purse of $100 at the picnic of the Ben Franklin Pleasure club at Wilmington, Ill., Sunday, May 31. Trains leave Union Depot at 8:30 and 9 a. m., stopping at Twenty-third street and Brighton Park.

The Young Men's Christian Association has formed a baseball league and will play the first game today. The California avenue and Garfield boulevard departments play at West Side League grounds at 10:30 a. m. The Madison street and Pullman departments at Pullman at 2:30.

The Dearborns defeated the Newberrys 13 to 3 at Lincoln Park in the presence of 300 spectators. The features of the game were the battery work of Ayers and Collins and the fielding of Reedy. The batteries were Flood and Parks of the Newberrys and Collins and Ayers for the Dearborns.

VICTORY FOR THE HARVARD CREW.

The Crimson Beats Bowdoin in a Mile and Seven-Eights Straightaway.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—[Special.]—The race on the Charles River this afternoon between the Bowdoin and Harvard 'Varsity crews resulted in a victory for the latter by three lengths. The course lay away a mile and seven-eighths and the Bowdoin crew started off with a quick and slashing stroke, while Harvard seemed deliberate in comparison. The result was that the Bowdoin shell forged to the front a little and going down to the Harvard bridge had a lead of about half a length. Through the bridge, however, came the change. The rough water seemed to bother the Bowdoin boys, and a poor stroke or two let Harvard crawl up, although the steady swing of the 'varsity had not been altered in the least. Once their adversaries were on even terms. The Bowdoin crowd seemed to lose form, the Harvard crew crossing their finish line in 10 minutes 36 seconds. The crews were made up as follows:

HARVARD.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Stroke	Perkins, '91	21	6.00	168
7	Kelton, '93	29	6.00	193
6	Vail, '93	21	6.00	180
5	Cummings, '93	20	6.02	180
4	Lynam, M. S.	25	5.11	167
3	Rontoul, '92	20	5.11½	168
2	Powers, '92	22	5.10½	165
Bow	Newell, '94	20	5.08	168
Coxswain	Cobb, '94	18	5.05	110

BOWDOIN.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Stroke	Parker, '91	23	5.11½	190
7	Hastings, '91	23	5.10	188
6	Turner, M. S.	23	5.10½	184
5	Haskell, M. S.	23	5.11	184
4	Jackson, '91	27	6.01	190
3	Allard, '93	23	5.08	164
2	Poore, '92	21	5.10	175
Bow	Carleton, '93	22	5.10	178
Coxswain	Shaw, '93	20	5.03	110

INTER-CITY CRICKET SERIES.

Chicago Leads Detroit with the Bat in the Opening Game.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—The opening game in the Inter-City Cricket League series was begun here today. Chicago won the toss and sent in E. R. Ogden and Bradley. The wicket at starting was damp and slow, Fifty-seven runs were scored for the loss of one wicket. The next added forty-five. Then two more fell at the same total. Nine men were down for 145, but Kelly and Self staid together and carried the total to 202 before they were separated.

Principal scores for Chicago were: E. R. Ogden, 35; Bradley, 28; A. Macpherson, 22; J. J. Cummings, 18; M. Cobb, 15; C. Self, not out, 28; F. F. Kelly, 36. Roberts for Detroit got three wickets for 48 and Horstead three for 30.

Detroit showed up badly with the bat. Pickering being the only one to reach double figures. Ogden and Kelly bowled with great success, the former getting 6 for 19 runs and the latter 3 for 9. The innings closed for 51. Detroit had to follow on, but was not much better than in the first inning, scoring 45 for the loss of 7 wickets, and with three wickets to fall is still 106 runs to the bad.

Cricket at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—[Special.]—The championship cricket series was begun here this afternoon with a game between the Boston and New York teams. The rain interfered with the contest so that Boston alone played an inning, scoring 71 points. Thorpe played a fine "not out" inning of 37 and McNutt hit freely for 24. The other batsmen could do nothing with Tyers, the New York professional, who took eight wickets for twenty-nine runs. New York will play its inning tomorrow morning and a second game in the afternoon.

End of the St. Louis Pigeon Shoot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—[Special.]—At dark today the wild-pigeon tournament at Compton Avenue Park came to an end. Only a few sweepstakes were shot, the day being taken up principally with individual matches. But one sweepstake at live birds was brought off and the winners turned up in Paul Franke, C. M. Powers, and W. S. Duer. The match at fifty live birds for $50 a side between W. S. Duer of Jacksonville and J. E. Meele of this city was the feature of the shoot. A lively lot of tame birds were trapped for the match and Duer gave a splendid exhibition. The score was 49 to 44 in his favor.

Ives and Schaefer Quarrel.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—[Special.]—Jake Schaefer and Frank Ives had a fight shortly after midnight in a down-town saloon. Ives struck Schaefer, inflicting an ugly wound over the right eye. Ives was drunk. Schaefer says they are on the outs for good now.

Thistles Versus Braidwoods Today.

A game of football will be played at the Southwest City League grounds today between the Thistles and Braidwoods. The Thistles' team is constituted as follows: Gibb, Boyd, Patterson, Macdonald, Macmillan, More, Lowdon, Hislop, Connolly, Walke, and Irvine.

REDUCING WAGES ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Salaries of All Employes to Be Decreased—Cause of the Order.

MONTREAL, Que., May 29.—[Special.]—The continued decrease in the receipts of the Grand Trunk railway, amounting in six weeks to over $263,000, has compelled the directors at home to order a reduction of salaries, to take force the 1st of June next. All employés, from the President, Sir Henry Tyler, downward, will be affected by this. Employés earning $750 and downward will be cut to the extent of 5 per cent per annum, and those earning over $750 to the extent of 10 per cent. Orders have also been received to reduce expenses on the shops and works, and in fact in every way to curtail wages. If the Ontario crop proves a success the receipts this year will not be so bad after all.

Bolivia Making Terms.

IQUIQUE, Chile, May 29.—The recognition by Bolivia of the Iquique Junta as belligerents was formally proclaimed today. The correspondent of a New York paper here is responsible for the statement that Bolivia is prepared to extend armed assistance to the Congressionalites on condition of Chile canceling the Bolivian debt.

GILMAN "PERE ET FILS."

EACH LOSES MORE OR LESS POPULARITY AT HAWTHORNE.

The Son Throws a Horse with Its Jockey by Too Free Use of the Whip and the Father Does Some Extraordinary Work at the Post—A Day of Poor Starts and Close Finishes at Latonia—Terrifier Wins the Handicap on a Muddy Track at Gravesend—Sporting Notes.

The racing at Hawthorne yesterday was above the average. Villainous starting by Gilman and an ugly exhibition in front of the stand by his son and assistant did not improve the day's work. The track was fast and the weather fine. Every favorite but old Earnest Race was beaten. Still most of the bookmakers had a poor day, as the public was in fair form and picked and backed the horses that won pretty well.

Jack Richelieu, who had not shown his true form at the three starts he had made, won the first race. He was at 25 and 30 to 1 in the books, came fast from the bunch at the head of the stretch, and beat Lena Frey, at 10 to 1, by half a length. Sam Farmer, 7 to 5, and Niantic, 3½ to 1, were both heavily backed. Farmer got off second, but could not stay and Niantic's chances were killed at the post.

Old Earnest Race, a 1 to 4 favorite, won the second race as he liked, beating Newcastle by two lengths.

There was heavy betting on the third race, which Penny won with Fakir, 4 to 1, very easily. Laura Davidson, 2 to 1, and Bankrupt, 2½ to 1, were favorites and finished second and third.

Bob Jacobs won the fourth race handsomely from Silverado. Bob was second choice in the ring at 3 to 1; Silverado, the favorite, at 2 to 1. Old Glenhall at 4 to 1 carried a lot of money and was virtually settled by one of Gilman's most lurid efforts. The race was a cracker, Jacobs beating Silverado down the stretch after a pretty looking and whipping fight. The Gilmans gave a ludicrous exhibition before the stand while the eleven horses were at the post for the last race, a one mile selling affair. The jockeys were unruly, and the elder Gilman covered his drumhead with memorandums of fines, while the younger artist indiscriminately slashed his whip among the horses. At last he succeeded in throwing down My Queen, and she fell with young Fitzmorris' leg under her. The boy writhed with pain, and Gilman Jr. was soundly hissed by the crowd. Fitzmorris remounted and rode. After a dozen breaks, in one of which all the horses but Harry Kuhl ran a quarter of a mile, they were sent away with Portlaw in the lead, Fred Taral, the favorite at 7 to 5, last. Portlaw, Red Light, and Billy Pinkerton ran in procession to the head of the stretch. But down it Harry Kuhl, well ridden by McCarthy, collared the leaders and won after a spirited finish by half a length from Red Light, Pinkerton, half a length behind, third. McCafferty was off last with Taral, never got into a good place, and made an enthusiastic show with the whip in the stretch, where he did not have a chance.

The summary:

First race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Jack Richelieu, 103 (Bunn), 25 to 1, won; Lena Frey, 104 (Fink), 10 to 1, second; Little Rock, 103 (Gardner), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾. Wautauga, 107 (Keith), 15 to 1; Niantic, 103 (Penny), 3½ to 1; Tom Roach, 103 (Anderson), 50 to 1; Blaze Duke, 109 (R. Hill), 15 to 1; Josephine Cassidy, 100 (Ezell), 100 to 1; Rapidity, 100 (Washam), 10 to 1; Rhea, 100 (McCarthy), 25 to 1; M. A. B., 100 (Porter), 25 to 1; Sam Farmer, 113 (Fox), 7 to 5; Bush McDuff, 100 (J. Stewart), 25 to 1; and Rally, 113 (Graham), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, weights ten pounds below the scale, winning penalties, non-winning and maiden allowances, one mile and one-sixteenth—Earnest Race, 112 pounds (Stanton), 1 to 4, won; Newcastle, 116 (Soden), 6 to 1, second; Willow, 91 (Hoggett), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:55¼. Betsey Harper, 101 (Perkins), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $750, handicap, one mile and three-sixteenths—Fakir, 102 pounds (Penny), 4 to 1, won; Laura Davidson, 108 (Bunn), 2 to 1, second; Bankrupt, 117 (Delong), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 2:06½. Ormie, 108 pounds (R. Hill), 40 to 1; Atticus, 117 (Moore), 6 to 1, and Justice, 111 (Rowe), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $400, selling, six furlongs—Bob Jacobs, 117 pounds (Soden), 3 to 1, won; Silverado, 105 (Penny), 2 to 1, second; Virgin II., 93 (Anderson), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Duster, 98 (Burns), 20 to 1; Amelia, 112 (Delong), 12 to 1; Too Sweet, 105 (Keith), 10 to 1; Tom Jones, 105 (Bunn), 15 to 1; Pullman, 114 (McCafferty), 15 to 1; Glenhall, 116 (Magee), 4 to 1; Madoline, 112 (Moore), 20 to 1; and Dick Scott, 105 (Bain), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $450, selling, one mile—Harry Kuhl, 106 pounds (McCarthy), 15 to 1, won; Red Light, 101 (Fox), 4 to 1, second; Billy Pinkerton, 103 (Penny), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¼. Leman, 101 pounds (Ezell), 10 to 1; Fred Taral, 112 (McCafferty), 8 to 5; Laura Ford, 95 (Anderson), 50 to 1; Mamie R., 79 (McGrath), 50 to 1; Ed Leonard, 108 (Bunn), 4 to 1; McMurtry, 109 (Gardner), 20 to 1; My Queen, 101 (Fitzmorris), 15 to 1; and Portlaw, 105 (Stuppe), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Race Card.

The events for today include the Speculation Handicap. But all the cracks except Brookwood and Nero are out of it. A later event will uncover Rinfax. The Californians, Tycoon, Geraldine, and Duke of Miltipas, start. The races and their entries are:

First race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, winning penalties and nonwinning and maiden allowances, five furlongs—Dan Kurtz, 113 pounds; Bessie Bisland, 107; Julius Sax, 113; Helen N., 110; Foreigner, 110; Josephine Cassidy, 107; Jim Murphy, 113; Ill Wind, 110; Big Casino, 110; Arthur Davis, 110; Judge Arkell, 110; Little Rock, 110.

Second race, purse $500, weights five pounds below the scale, penalties and allowances, one mile and one furlong—Fayette, 115 pounds; Kate Malone, 109; Marie K., 105; Ban Adonia, 107; Tycoon, 111; Marmosa, 89.

Third race, the Speculation Handicap, for 3-year-olds, $1,250 added, $35 each starter, one mile and one furlong—Brookwood, 115 pounds; Nero, 111; Mephisto, 104; Two Sweet, 102.

Fourth race, purse $400, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Can Dance, 100 pounds; Hominy Bill, 88; Hardee, 102; Climax II., 100; One Dime, 91; Winnie Woods, 86; Friendless, 104; Rita, 90; Rosa, 106; Crissie, 106; Rouser, 104; Lord Tom Himyar, 104; Cole Miller, 102; Mabel H., 104; Mollie V., 106; Armiel, 102.

Fifth race, purse $400, seven furlongs—Jack Murray, 101 pounds; Joe Blackburn, 115; Lady Blackburn, 110; Crispino, 107; Anne Elizabeth, 98; Carus, 109; Hardee, 107; Ben March, 100; Blue Vail, 105; Geraldine, 116; Ormie, 109; Reedeemer, 112; Falerna, 93.

Sixth race, purse $400, selling, six furlongs—Fairy Queen, 104 pounds; Tom Karl, 110; Dan H., 109; Elsie B., 100; Bob Jacobs, 116; Duke of the Highlands, 109; Rose Howard, 92; Warren Leland, 110; Boister, 109; Burch, 112; Lemon, 106; Patrick, 104; Enterprise, 106; Vexator, 108; Post Odds, 88; Duke of Miltipas, 110.

POOR STARTING AT LATONIA.

Sportsman, Last Away in the Stake Event, Gives the Leaders a Close Rub.

CINCINNATI, O., May 29.—[Special.]—Three of the favorites won today, but with equitable starts in the last two races the results would have been different. In the stake Sportsman, with the top weight, got off last of all in a big field, and was beaten only a neck for second place. The odds about the horse looked suspicious, as after his fine performance yesterday he ought to have been the favorite. Mora, the favorite, got off well and won by a length from Bertha, the second choice. The race was run in 1:42½, but from where Sportsman got off he covered the distance in 1:40¾.

The betting looked a bit peculiar on the first race, the odds about Profligate being 7 to 1, and this after his victory yesterday in better company. Happiness was a slight favorite and Bob Forsythe the second choice. Sir Planet led until half way down the home stretch, where he bolted to the outside, and Bob Forsythe came on and won by a length from Happiness.

Seven maidens started in the second race, Topstone being a sharp favorite. He could get no better than third, Marvel, at 5 to 1, winning by a length from Triumph.

Eli and Vallera were nearly equal favorites in the mile and a sixteenth handicap. Yale '91 cut out the work for seven furlongs, when Eli and Vallera closed up. Just inside the sixteenth pole Vallera assumed the lead and then he came on and won somewhat handily by nearly a length, Yale '91 the same distance before Eli. Rainier and Maj. Tom were beaten away off.

If Astrakhan had gotten off within two lengths of the leader in the last race she would have won, but she was rearing up when the flag fell and got off a bad last, but came in a good second to the favorite, Lou Dudley, who got away in the lead.

The weather was threatening nearly all day, and it sprinkled a little at times. There is a fine card for tomorrow, Decoration day, including the Decoration Handicap. Proctor Knott is among the announced starters, and he is likely to win regardless of the condition of the track. It is raining tonight. Details follow:

First race, selling, purse $500, one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Nellie Whittaker, 90 pounds (Horning), 20 to 1; Polemus, — (R. William), 6 to 1; Profligate, 108 (C. Sloan), 6 to 1; Bob Forsythe, 110 (Seaman), 4 to 1; Cashier, 115 (Freeman), 8 to 1; Happiness, 106 (Goodale), 5 to 2; Mary H., 102 (Britton), 6 to 1; Sir Planet, 101 (McDonald), 6 to 1. Bob Forsythe won, Happiness second, Cashier third. Time, 1:48¾.

Second race, selling, purse $500, one mile and twenty yards—Starters: Rebuff, 114 pounds (C. Sloan) 12 to 1; Marvel, 103 (English), 4 to 1; Metha, 81 (J. Paul), 8 to 1; Lelallis, 102 (Goodale), 7 to 1; Victoria, 103 (Britton), 4 to 1; Topstone, 100 (Keys), 8 to 5; Triumph, 81 (T. Sloan), 5 to 1. Marvel won, Triumph second, Topstone third. Time, 1:45¾.

Third race, free handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, one and one-sixteenth miles—Starters: Yale, '91, 108 pounds (R. Williams), 4 to 1; Vallera, 107 (Britton), 7 to 5; Eli, 108 (Porter), 8 to 5; Rainier, 89 (Goodale), 15 to 1; Major Tom, 108 (Hathaway), 30 to 1. Vallera won, Yale, '91, second, Eli third. Time, 1:49¾.

Fourth race, The Tobacco Stakes, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Starters: Bertha, 102 pounds (Britton), 4 to 1; Lorenzo, 101 (Goodale), 12 to 1; Ida Pickwick, 108 (R. Williams), 4 to 1; Mora, 110 (English), 3 to 1; Sportsman, 121 (C. Sloan), 5 to 1; Harry Weldon, 100 (Porter), 40 to 1; Aunt Kate, 104 (Boyer), 100 to 1; Harry Smith, 101 (Lilly), 20 to 1; Eugenie, 98 (Stokes), 10 to 1; Camilla, 108 (Allen), 15 to 1; Jubilee, 105 (Finnegan), 15 to 1; Fred Fink, 99 (McDonald), 10 to 1. Mora won, Bertha, second; Sportsman third. Time, 1:42½.

Fifth race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year olds, five furlongs. Starters: Duchess of Marlborough, 110 pounds (Keyes), 15 to 1; Unadilla, 100, (Lilly), 10 to 1; Francis, 110, (Schimmel), 6 to 1; Lou Dudley, 110, (English), 8 to 5; Orville, 113, (Britton), 7 to 1; Mary Anna, 110, (Porter), 3 to 1; Astrakhan, 110, (Allen), 4 to 1; Claret, 110, (Boyer), 3 to 1. Dudley won, Astrakhan second, Unadilla third. Time 1:04¼.

Entries, weights, and pooling for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, one mile and twenty yards, selling—Paymaster, 88 pounds; Gen. Caldwell, 91, $20; Corinne Kinney, 92; Bee Martin, 99; Mirabeau, 101, $6; Miss Ballard, 102; Odrey, 104; Warplot, 104, $20; Wild Flower, 106; L. H., 107, $15; Rimini, 110; Hopeful, 113, $5; Liederkranz, 113; Red Sign, 119, $3; Hamlet, 122; field, $10.

Second race, one mile—Metha, 107 pounds; Planchette, 112; Belle Noyes, 112; Shipmate, 112, $15; Philora, 112, $50; Bonnie Byrd, 112, $35; Medley, 107, $15; field, $15.

Third race, mile and seventy yards handicapped—Marchma, 97 pounds, $8; Shibboleth, 100, $12; Business, 100, $4; Reputation, 100, $12; Response, 101, $25; Forerunner, 103, $50; Hamlet, 105, $20; Robespierre, 106, $25; Longshot, 110, $35; Brandolette, 112, $50.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles, the Decoration Handicap—Hueneme, 100 pounds, $22; Semper Fidele, 104, $100; Michael, 108, $52; Glockner, 112, $10; Marion C, 110, $38; Proctor Knott, 128, $230.

Fifth race—Nine-sixteenth mile, selling for 2-year-olds—Roseman, 98 pounds; Little Mattie, 90; Stratton, 100; Dore, 102; Calhoun, 102; Antoinette, 103; Ed Eshelby, 104; Continent, 104, $30; Sallie Taylor, 105, $18; Ollie Glenn, 105, $16; W. L. Munson, 106; Red Root, 106; Pendleton, 103, $28.

TERRIFIER TAKES THE HANDICAP.

Exciting Finishes in Several Events on the Gravesend Track.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—The attraction on the card at Gravesend today was the Fort Hamilton Handicap for 3-year-olds at one and one-eighth miles. It was an off day. The rain fell in torrents all the morning and the tract was a soft slush. There were numerous scratchings, but exciting finishes occurred in several races, and the public was satisfied with the day's sport.

Eight colts and fillies started in the Fort Hamilton Handicap. The Morrises withdrew Reckon and pinned their faith to Terrifier, who is not a great many pounds behind Russell and Ambulance. Terrifier, with Littlefield up, was made an overwhelming favorite at 1 to 2, and was backed for a certainty by the heavy betters. The small fry put their money on Picnicker at 5 to 1, and nibbled at such long shots as Uno Grande and Woodcutter. There were only two in it from start to finish, Terrifier and Picnicker, head and head, yoked together like a team, made all the running, Woodcutter lying third, with Pessara nagging at him all the way. In the stretch Terrifier drew out and won "rather easily by a length and a half in 1:55¼, Picnicker, Taylor riding hard, second, eight lengths before Pessara.

The first race, for 2-year olds, at five furlongs, went to the favorite, J. E. McDonald's Rhada colt, at 6 to 5 in the books, Ninone second, Peruvian third. Anderson, who rode the Rhada colt, went to sleep in the stretch while winning easily, and Ninone, well-ridden by Bergen, came within a nose of nipping him on the post. It was a heart-disease finish for the backers of the winner. Much money was taken out of the ring on this race.

Only three ran in the second race, a handicap at one and one-eighth miles, and Sir John, in Philip Dwyer's colors, walked in, Isaac Lewis second, B. B. Million third. Time, 1:58¼. Sir John was, of course, the favorite at odds on, 1 to 5 being the best procurable price.

The third race was a selling affair at a mile, with the Morrises' filly Hypatica the favorite at even money, Flavia second choice, Calcium third. They finished in that order, Hypatica cantering in in 1:44¼. She was run up to $4,000 in the bidding that followed, Christopher Smith getting her at that price. She is a cheap filly.

Raceland made his début, with 125 pounds up, in the fifth race at one mile, and opened a hot favorite at 3 to 5. A great plunge on Chesapeake caused Raceland's price to recede to 7 to 5. Then Mike Dwyer's commission went into the ring, and Raceland closed at 4 to 5. The result was disheartening, Chesapeake, who outclasses himself in deep mud, winning with stupefying ease by three lengths in 1:43½, Raceland second, Jack Rose third. Raceland showed plainly that he needed a race.

The last race, at a mile, brought out six selling platers, and was won by Mike Dwyer's Baldwin, who went to the post at 5 to 1. Tammany finished second, Kitty T. third. Baldwin got the best of a poor start, and made the whole of the running, and Tammany came strong at the finish, and was beaten only a short head in 1:45¾.

Following are the starters, jockeys, weights, and odds in each race and the order of the finish:

First race, a sweepstakes for $20 each, for maiden 2-year-olds; with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; five furlongs—Rhada colt (Anderson), 118, 7 to 5; Ninone (Bergen), 115, 5 to 1; Peruvian (Littlefield), 118, 5 to 1; Temple (Martin), 118, 25 to 1; St. Denis (Thompson), 118, 20 to 1; Motto (Casey), 114, 20 to 1; Tarantella (Hamilton), 115, 6 to 1; Blizzard (Taral), 118, 20 to 1; Fidelio (Moser), 118, 20 to 1. Time, 1:04.

Second race, a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; one mile and a furlong—Sir John (Hamilton), 118 pounds, 1 to 4; Isaac Lewis (Littlefield), 110, 4 to 1; B. B. Million (J. Lamley), 80, 8 to 1. Time, 1:58¼.

Third race, a selling sweepstakes of $20 each, for 3-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; one mile—Hypatica (Littlefield), 107 pounds, even; Flavia (Martin), 105, 7 to 2; Calcium (Bergen), 104, 5 to 1; Virgie (H. Jones), 97, 10 to 1; India Rubber (Coffee), 117, 8 to 1; Lepanto (Seibel), 105, 15 to 1. Time, 1:44¼.

Fourth race, the Fort Hamilton Handicap for 3-year-olds, of $50, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $100 to third, one mile and a furlong—Terrifier (Littlefield), 108 pounds, 1 to 2; Picnicker (Taylor), 108, 5 to 1; Pessara (Taral), 107, 8 to 1; Woodcutter (Clayton), 118, 10 to 1; Leveller (Miller), 108, 30 to 1; Hannah (McCauley), 90, 30 to 1; Uno Grande (Covington), 90, 10 to 1; Snowball (Stevenson), 95, 40 to 1. Time, 1:55¼.

Fifth race, heavyweight handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, one mile—Chesapeake (Anderson), 118 pounds, 6 to 5; Raceland (Hamilton), 125, 4 to 5; Jack Rose (Bergen), 112, 7 to 1; Charley Post (Moser), 115, 10 to 1; Belwood (Thompson), 118, 20 to 1. Time, 1:43½.

Sixth race, selling sweepstakes of $20 each for 3-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, one mile—Baldwin (Hamilton), 108 pounds, 5 to 1; Tammany (Taral), 110, 3 to 1; Kitty T. (Jones), 105, even; Fireworks (Ross), 102, 30 to 1; Onze (Littlefield), 107, 15 to 1; Gray Rock (Clayton), 105, 8 to 1. Time, 1:45¾.

Entries and weights for the racing at Gravesend tomorrow, the closing day of the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey club, follow:

First race, a sweepstake of $20 each, for all ages, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, five furlongs—Civil Service, 122 pounds; Cassius, Longstreet, 125; Hypatica, Correction, Megella, 105; Cerebus, Bolero, 110.

Second race, a handicap sweepstake of $20 each, or $5 if declared, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, one mile and an eighth—Eon, 120 pounds; Banquet, 110; Reclare, 108; The Forum, 95; Lepanto, 85.

Third race, the Tremont Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $100 each, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $200 to third, six furlongs—Coxswain, Airplant, McCormick, Ozric, Airshaft, Merry Monarch, Canvass, Charade, Lady Longfellow colt, Tasso, Detroit, 118 pounds; Lachesis, Spinalong, 115.

Fourth race, the Brooklyn Cup, for 3-year-olds and upward, $100 each, with $2,000 added, of which $500 to second and $200 to third, one mile and a half—Riley, Banquet, 122 pounds; Los Angeles, 123; Come-to-Taw, 127; Prince Royal, Kingston, 128.

Fifth race, a sweepstakes of $20 each for 2-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, five furlongs—Mount Vernon, 112 pounds; Billet Doux colt, 110; Recess, Natalie S, 105; Temple, 102; Guilty, Count, Uncle Sim, 100; Gondole colt, Preston B., 98.

Sixth race, a selling sweepstakes of $20 each, for 3-year-olds and upwards, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, one mile and a sixteenth—Montague, 114 pounds; Gettysburg, 106; Salute, 105; Vivid, 103.

Seventh race, a selling sweepstakes of $20 each, for 2-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, six furlongs—Diablo, 124 pounds; Edgar Johnson, 115; Daisyrian, Ketty Van, Saunterer, 112; Meriden, 110; Nellie Bly, 105; Lyceum, 100.

QUEER RACING AT DENVER.

An Angry Mob of Bettors Threaten to Hang the Judges.

DENVER, Colo., May 29.—[Special.]—There was another big crowd out at the races today and the kick which they made at the last two races was fully as big. It was all about the 2:23 trot and the 2:24 pacing. In the former Harvey was a heavy favorite, selling at $50 to $34 for the three other entries. He came in third in the first heat, and the betting switched. Then he won the second, and it switched again. Then he collared the third and seemed to be the only one in it.

George Mosher, a big chestnut, who had been religiously coming in fourth, took the next three, and the ring took the cash. The heats Harvey lost were three to four seconds slower than those he won.

This was bad enough, and the crowd grumbled, but there was another nauseous dose prepared for it. In the pacing Dolly Brown sold for as much as the three other entries. She took the second and fourth, while Irene B. got the first and third and fifth, thus seesawing to the queen's taste. There was a difference of fourteen seconds between the fastest and slowest heat, which was a little too much for the most obtuse to swallow.

A howling mob congregated in front of the judges' stand raising its fists and myriad voices in wrath. The judges couldn't see anything wrong, and after discussing a proposition to hang a few officials, which was not adopted, the crowd went solemnly homeward.

The running races were excellent and the day was fine.

First race, unfinished, 2:38 trot—Prospect took the heat and race, Butte second. Time, 2:32¼.

Second race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Sympathetic's Last won, Blue Rock second. Time, 1:29¼.

Third race, Hotel Stakes, foals of 1889, $700 added, half mile—Top Gallant won, Patti Rosa second, Jessie Carr third. Time, :51.

Fourth race, Owners' Handicap, purse $300, five furlongs—Bob Wade first, Eclipse Jr. second, Sam Baker third. Time, 1:03¼.

Fifth race, 2:23 trot, Subscriptions, purse $700.

George Moshier	4	4	1	1	1
Harvey	3	1	3	3	3
Carl	1	3	2	2	2
Contractor	2	2	4	4	0

Time—2:27; 2:24¼; 2:24; 2:27¼; 2:28¼; 2:28¼.

Sixth race, 2:24 pacing, purse $600:

Irene B.	1	4	1	2	1
Dolly Brown	3	1	2	1	2
E. W. S.	2	2	3	3	3
Billy May	4	3	4	dr	

Time—2:27¼, 2:30¼, 2:28, 2:30, 2:27¼.

MAY RUN IN THE AMERICAN DERBY.

Potomac, Kingston, and Strathmeath Likely to Be Seen at Washington Park.

The story from New York that Potomac is being specially prepared for the American Derby to be run here June 20 means that there is a good chance that the great horse may show in Mike Dwyer's colors for the greatest event in the West. Secretary Brewster, however, knows nothing definite about Potomac's coming, though he has always considered that the chances were good.

If Potomac comes that first-class equine, Kingston, will come too, though the story about Kingston attempting to break the mile record for a special purse of $5,000 during the Washington Park meeting is absurd and so branded by Secretary Brewster.

It is likely, too, that Green Morris' great colt Strathmeath may come West in time for the Derby, in which he is entered. Certainly he has not gone wrong or broken down, astute Green Morris preferring to give him easy races in the East rather than hard ones. Whether Potomac, Kingston, or Strathmeath will be seen here or not will be definitely known within a few days.

LEASED THE OLD WEST SIDE TRACK.

A Syndicate Will Begin to Put It in Shape Monday.

The lease of the old West Side track property was signed last night. It runs for four years, with an indefinite term included in a future option. The rent averages $18,000 for the four years' term. There are ten parties in the syndicate, which includes B. J. Johnson and Mike McDonald, and two others are to be taken in later.

Material for building the new clubhouse, stand, stables, and betting ring will go out to the place Monday, and the track is expected to be in shape by July 1.

Racing is to begin directly after the Washington Park meeting, which closes Saturday, July 18. So George V. Hankins declared after a meeting of the members of the syndicate last night.

PROVISIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

The Attention of Foreign Countries Called to a Section of the Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—A circular has been prepared at the State Department to be sent to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States in foreign countries in regard to the Copyright act passed at the last session of Congress. The circular requests them to call the attention of foreign countries to a section of the law which provides that the act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign State or nation when such foreign State or nation permits the citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, or when such foreign State or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement. The existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require.

No trouble is expected from France; but the section of the act in regard to printing, it is understood, has met with considerable opposition by the British Government.

The act goes into effect July 1 next and it is expected that some of the foreign countries will become parties to the agreement.

The President to Visit Philadelphia Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The President will leave for Philadelphia at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning over the Pennsylvania railroad to attend Decoration day services. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Proctor and Tracy and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The President will return in the evening to Washington.

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RATES TO BE RESTORED.

LAKE AND RAIL LINES AGREE TO ADVANCE THEIR TARIFFS JUNE 10.

Poor Prospects That Harmonious Relations Will Be Maintained for Any Length of Time—This Week's Freight Shipments Show a Large Decrease—New Rules to Govern Switching and Demurrage Charges at Chicago—The Rock Island Said to Have Acquired a Texas Road.

The statement of eastbound freight shipments from Chicago for this week was issued yesterday—two days earlier than usual owing to Decoration day today and the Judicial election Monday. In consequence there is one day's business less included in this statement than usual, which accounts in a measure for the serious decrease in shipments. Business, however, is much lighter than it ought to be, the week's shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, to through and local points in the East by the various eastbound roads from this city amounting only to 34,840 tons, against 40,701 tons for the week previous, and 51,350 tons for the corresponding week last year. It will be noticed that last year's shipments are about one-third larger than those of this week. This is mainly due to the exceedingly low rates made by the lake lines in connection with their rail connections. The present lake and rail rates are only about one-half of the all-rail rates and in consequence the railroads are unable to secure much of the through business. Shippers say even if the rates by lake and rail were much higher than they now are they would prefer to ship by the lake and rail lines, as they offer just as good if not better facilities than the all-rail lines and make nearly as good time.

The managers of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations, who have been in session in New York for the last three days considering the east-bound freight situation, have succeeded in prevailing upon the lake lines and there Eastern connections to bury the hatchet and restore rates to the tariff agreed upon a week or two ago. Notice was given by the Lehigh Valley and other lines yesterday that the lake and rail rates would be restored to tariff June 10, a ten-days' notice of an advance being legally required. It is feared new trouble will break out soon after the rates are restored. Several independent lake lines decline to be bound by any agreement and will force the regular lines to reduce rates again if the latter mean to secure a fair proportion of the small amount of traffic going forward, which is not likely to increase until the new crops commence to move.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various eastbound roads this week amounted to 34,840 tons, of which the Michigan Central carried 3,948 tons; Wabash, 2,142 tons; Lake Shore, 6,220 tons; Fort Wayne, 4,606 tons; Pan Handle, 4,861 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,450 tons; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 2,482 tons; Nickel Plate, 3,339 tons, and Chicago and Erie, 4,792 tons.

The total shipments by lake this week were 75,754 tons, of which 22,481 tons was wheat, 41,293 tons corn, and 7,970 tons oats.

CHARGES ON GRAIN.

New Agreement by the Chicago Terminal Roads to Go in Effect June 10.

Notice was issued to grain dealers and shippers yesterday by the roads running West, Northwest, and Southwest from Chicago that an agreement has been adopted establishing the following rules to govern charges on grain received at Chicago and to become effective June 10:

Grain in bulk consigned to Chicago locally will, after arrival and inspection, be delivered to and unloaded in elevators of this company without switching charge, unless such grain is billed track delivery or held out by consignees. If billed track delivery, such delivery will be made free of switching charge. If held out for the purpose of inspection by Committee of Appeals no car-service charge will be made, provided disposition is made within forty-eight hours after being placed on appeals switching track.

Grain consigned to Chicago locally billed track delivery, then ordered to elevator before track delivery is made, will be sent to elevator without switching charge, provided order is given within thirty-six hours after inspection, when inspection is made before 10 a. m. of the day of arrival; if inspection is made after 10 a. m. the cars must be ordered before 6 p. m. the second day. Such grain, however, will be subject to car-service charges if delayed on track by consignee beyond the time specified, unless the same is held out for inspection by Committee of Appeals.

Grain consigned to Chicago locally billed track delivery, or if held out and subsequently ordered to private tracks or to connecting lines, will be subject to a minimum switching charge of $2 per car. Grain consigned to Chicago locally and reordered after delivery has been made to elevator or team track will be subject to a minimum switching charge of $2 per car. Grain ordered to private tracks, warehouses, elevators, or industries located on connecting lines will be subject to an additional switching charge according to location.

Reconsignment orders must be made within thirty-six hours after inspection, provided inspection is made before 10 a. m. of day of arrival. If inspection is made after 10 a. m. cars must be ordered before 6 p. m. of the second day, otherwise the grain will be subject to car-service charges. Grain delivered to team track must be unloaded within thirty-six hours after being placed in position to unload, provided orders are received for team track delivery the day of arrival. If billed to team track without inspection forty-eight hours will be allowed for unloading after car has been placed in position to unload.

Grain consigned to points beyond Chicago to the order of or notify a firm at Chicago, to be stopped at Chicago for inspection (which latter notation must be made on the way-bill), may be delivered to connecting lines free of switching charges, provided order is received within twenty-four hours after 1:30 p. m. of the day of arrival, if inspection is made before 10 a. m. of the day of arrival. If inspection is not made before 10 a. m. the twenty-four hours will be counted from 1:30 p. m. of the following day. A minimum switching charge of $2 per car will be made for deliveries, orders for which are received latter than provided for in the foregoing rules.

Delay beyond hours specified in the above rules will be subject to a car-service charge as provided for by the rules of the Car-Service Bureau.

Changes in Classifications.

Chairman C. L. Shaw of the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association has been furnished with the following rulings by the Chairman of the Official Classification committee:

Shipments of bamboo, rattan, reed, or willow chairs shipped in bundles should take the rating provided for same when wrapped, crated, or boxed, and the next issue of ruling circular, taking effect June 1, will so provide. In the meantime the railroads will pass shipments put up in bundles by analogy to the classification provided for same wrapped, crated, or boxed.

Gunstocks completely finished should take the rating provided for firearms, first class in any quantity, and ruling to this effect will be promulgated in ruling circular, effective July 1, 1891.

So-called machine knives are parts of machines and ratable under the provisions of the official classification at the rating provided for machines and machinery, N. O. S.

Effective July 1, 1891, track levels, wooden, will be provided for at third class, L. C. L.; fifth class, C. L.; track gauges, iron, fourth class, L. C. L.; fifth class, C. L.

Effective June 1, porcelain insulators will be provided for at the rating applicable on insulators, glass, in barrels or boxes, fourth class, L. C. L.; fifth class, C. L.; dried pea hulls in sacks, carloads, should be rated at fifth class, at the classification provided for dried peas.

Glass fruit jars and fruit jar tops in boxes or barrels, O. R. B., L. C. L., third class; C. L., fifth class. These articles may also be loaded with glassware, N. O. S., in mixed car loads at fourth class.

A dispatch from Montreal says the directors of the Chicago and Grand Trunk have decided to reduce all the salaries under $750 per annum 5 per cent and those over that amount 10 per cent, to go into effect June 1, and include every employé from Sir Henry Tyler down. The reduction is on account of continued decrease in the earnings of the road, averaging $50,000 a week.

Notwithstanding the positive denial by the Associated Press that the Canadian Pacific and West Shore roads had reduced the westbound rates from New York to St. Paul (lake and rail) to the basis of $1.07 first class (regular rate being $1.20), it is a fact that those lines have reduced the rates as stated. Strong efforts are being made to induce them to put the rates back to tariff until the question of differential has been determined by arbitration.

Acquired by the Rock Island.

A dispatch from Waco, Texas, says it is rumored in railway circles that the Rock Island has gained permission of the Texas Central. It is said the Rock Island wants that road to connect with the Gulf coast, using its connection with the Missouri route to Aransas Pass. There is likely to be some truth in the report, as the President and Directors of the Rock Island are now in that part of the country on a tour of inspection. The Rock Island's system now extends to Minco, I. T., a distance of 413 miles from St. Joseph, Mo., and the company has contemplated for some time the construction of an extension through Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. The acquisition of the new road would give it the desired outlet to the principal Texas points.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Plans.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 29.—[Special.]—J. N. Young of Chicago, President, and E. Miller, Secretary of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway company, are in the city. A meeting of the directors of the road will be held here soon. Mr. Young says negotiations for building the road are progressing.

Railroad Items.

By a typographical error in the Burlington's statement of earnings and expenses for April, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, it was made to appear that the company's net earnings had increased $8,768,977, instead of $87,689.77.

S. J. Henry has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and leased, operated, and independent lines, effective June 1, vice A. W. Street, resigned to accept the position of General Manager of the Hoosac Tunnel fast freight line.

Chairman Ripley of the Western Classification committee gives notice that taking effect ..., 1891, the following ratings will govern:

EDISON'S WONDERFUL KINETOGRAPH.

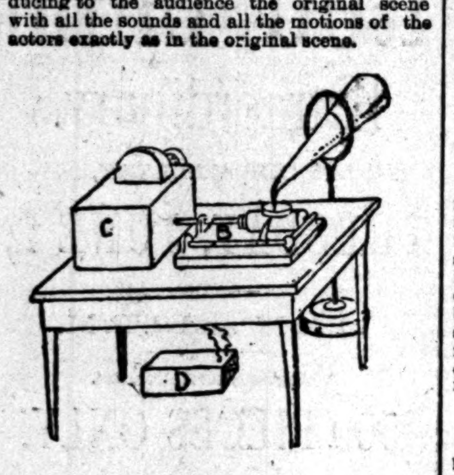
Hereafter People May See and Hear an Opera Whenever They Choose.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember what Thomas A. Edison had to say not long ago concerning his kinetograph, an invention which when perfected, it is claimed, will record motion just as the phonograph records sound. Not only, it is claimed, will it do this but much more, inasmuch as motion and sound are to be produced simultaneously, and one may witness and hear an opera which may have been produced at some theater in years gone by.

Mr. Edison worked for some years in his big laboratory establishing the base principle of the kinetograph. Success came in the form of a machine that was crude to be sure, but which contained the germ for which he sought. Mr. Edison's machine will be complete in all its details by the time of the opening of the World's Fair, at which it is to be exhibited.

The phonograph connection of the kinetograph is an improvement on the phonograph in daily use. Something like 500 sound writers are under the constant observation of the Wizard, and the result of this study will be embodied in the phonograph to be used with the kinetograph.

Of the working of the machines Mr. Edison has said: "If it is desired to reproduce an opera or a play I will get the company to give a dress rehearsal for me. I place back of the orchestra on a table a compound machine consisting of a phonograph and a kinetograph, with a capacity of thirty minutes' continuous work. The orchestra plays, the curtain rises, and the opera begins. Both machines work simultaneously, one recording sound and the other taking photographs, recording motion at the rate of forty-six photographs per second. Afterward the photographic strip is developed and replaced in the machine, a projecting lens is substituted for the photographic lens, and the reproducing part of the phonograph is adjusted. Then, by means of a calcium light, the effect is reproduced life-size on a white curtain, reproducing to the audience the original scene with all the sounds and all the motions of the actors exactly as in the original scene.



THE KINETOGRAPH.

A—Funnel.
B—Phonograph.
C—Kinetograph.
D—Electric battery.

"The phonograph B is connected to the kinetograph C by a shaft seen in the sketch just over the letter B. This shaft is attached to the cylinder of the phonograph at one end, and to the apparatus which operates the shutter of the kinetograph at the other. It thus insures exactly simultaneous action on the part of the two machines. So when the phonograph hears a sound and records it the kinetograph sees the exact motion which accompanied that sound and fixes it."

The kinetograph is a photograph camera called upon to do quick work. The word comes from the Greek verbs meaning respectively "to move" and "to write." Mr. Edison has put it this way: "The kinetograph does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear."

In the small box camera Mr. Edison places a roll of gelatine film about three-fourths of an inch wide and of any length desired. The interior of the camera is of course arranged on a plan similar to that on which the ordinary roll cameras are made. The gelatine strip is unrolled from one spindle and rerolled on another, and in passing from the first spindle to the second is carried before the lens of the camera. The shutters of the camera are arranged to be worked by the shaft attached to the cylinder of the phonograph. This shaft also works the spindles which carry the rolls of film.

The mechanism of this camera is so arranged that when the shutters open the spindles stop and the gelatine film is fixed before the lens. In less than the forty-sixth part of a second the photograph is taken, the shutters snap, the spindles turn, and the gelatine slip moves on for a new photograph. The arrangement is so complete that forty-six perfect photographs are taken in one second. The idea is to take a series of instantaneous photographs of motion so rapidly that in the reproduction the photographic representations become resolved into a pure motion instead of a succession of jerks. When details are perfected Mr. Edison will make a test of the machine on a great scale—namely: a life-size reproduction. This trial will probably take place within a few weeks.

The inventor has not found a way to telegraph representation of action as it might appear. Mr. Edison claims for it but little beyond the furnishing of well-nigh endless amusement. It may yet appear as a nickel-in-the-slot machine, and by the dropping of a coin in value but a small fraction of the price of a gallery seat one may hear and see Salvini in his grand creation of Lear, or, if to lighter mood inclined, he may watch Ada Rehan as dancing she sings: "I came to see Miss Mary O'Jones."

FILLING THE PLACES OF THE STRIKERS.

Colored Men Being Taken to the Mines at Mystic, Ill.—Labor News.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 29.—[Special.]—Some excitement was occasioned here for a time this afternoon by the report of a fight between the miners and colored employés at Diamond, but telegraphic inquiry shows that this was a canard. For the time being interest centers in Mystic and the miners in that vicinity. The owners of the Diamond mine are determined to operate their plant. They now have about forty men at work and this evening an agent arrived from Missouri with thirty more colored men to take the places of the strikers. In many instances the strikers have been notified to vacate their homes. Their families are destitute.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—The coal operators in this district at a meeting today, in view of the passage of the Gross-Weight bill by the Legislature, resolved to pay by the day hereafter. The blasters will be offered $2.25, entry cutters $2.50, and loaders $1.75. It is not probable, however, that work will be resumed in this district for some time.

BISMARCK, N. D., May 29.—[Special.]—The Italians arrived from St. Paul tonight to take the place of the striking laborers on the Northern Pacific road. After the Italians had been in town about an hour the company found it necessary to send them to Mandan to keep them away from the Russians. The strikers are much excited and threaten to follow the Italians to Mandan. The sympathy of the people here is wholly with the strikers. The Italians are to get $1.50 per day, an advance of 15 cents on the price paid the strikers. The latter now say they would be willing to work for $1.50.

An Old-Time Senator.

A United States Senator had been gambling at Washington and had not enough money left to get away from the capital. The administration, going out of power, in its very last days gave him a foreign mission. He drew for it from the Treasury a $9,000 outfit. The next week the new administration came in and removed him. Then he drew $9,000 more with which to come home. He was entitled by law to all these, and they paid his debts. He was what is known as a good fellow personally, and both parties agreed to the arrangement.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

THREE OMAHA PHYSICIANS IN SERIOUS DIFFICULTY.

Peculiar Circumstances Surrounding the Death of Isabella Beaver of Plattsmouth, Neb., Cause an Investigation Which Results in Sensational Revelations—The President of the Medical Institute and His Assistants Accused of Performing a Criminal Operation.

OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—[Special.]—The death of a young lady, the body of an infant with the base of its little skull crushed, and the presence of three prominent physicians in the murderers' cell at the city jail conspired to produce a sensation in Omaha today. President McLaughlin of the Omaha Medical Institute and Drs. Williams and Sinclair, his assistants, were the prisoners.

The Coroner was convinced that something was wrong at the institute Monday, when he accidentally discovered that a wealthy citizen from the interior of the State had died here and been interred in the potter's field without notification to relatives. The body was exhumed and found to be nude and mutilated. An investigation was the result. Detectives developed other criminating circumstances. The case of Miss Isabella Beaver of Plattsmouth, Neb., who died recently at the institute under suspicious circumstances, furnished a clew. A search produced evidence that death was the result of a criminal operation, and later the child's body, with crushed skull, was found. The police surrounded the residences of the physicians and demanded their surrender. Dr. Williams would not open the door and entrance was effected through a window and he was arrested. The others were preparing to leave the city when taken.

ENGINEER BENNETT CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree at Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 29.—[Special.]—The trial of George W. Bennett for the murder of William Scott, which began April 30, closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, the punishment to be life imprisonment. The crime was committed Nov. 3 last, and Scott was Bennett's second victim, he having fatally shot John Werkhoff a few minutes previously.

All through the trial Bennett has sat in the court-room with his head resting upon his hands, apparently oblivious of his surroundings. He put in a plea of insanity. It came out in the trial that Bennett was one of the engineers who took employment on the "Q" road during the great strike and he claimed that ever since that time railway-men have been pursuing him, causing him to lose every situation he obtained by threats to boycott his employers. Two or three letters of a threatening nature were introduced in evidence to show that Bennett had been hounded. The defendant asks another trial. Several of the jury favored hanging.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Quincy's Musical Festival Proving a Great Success.

QUINCY, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—Quincy is filled with music today, the second day of the musical festival. Several excursions came in this morning bringing bands, which added their strains to the general chorus. At the opera-house a select program was rendered, with a chorus of 500 voices and fifty pieces, and the great building would not begin to hold the people who sought admission. One of the most interesting features was the little folks' concert by a chorus of forty pupils from the Webster schools dressed in the costumes of a century ago.

An 11-Year-Old Boy Disappears.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—The people residing in the neighborhood of Scott's mill, nine miles north of here, are excited over the mysterious disappearance of an 11-year-old son of Thomas Black. The father sent the boy out, so he says, in the bottom fields to replant corn while he remained on the upland near his farmhouse. When the boy left to do his bidding it was the last time he saw him. Black has been in an insane asylum once during his life and the neighbors say that the boy was brutally treated by him. For these reasons foul play is feared.

It Was Not Hanchette.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 29.—[Special.]—The Kalamazoo Police Department is much chagrined that it cannot produce the man thought to be H. Jay Hanchette. A telegram received today from his brother in Hancock, Mich., asked that he be arrested, but it now turns out that he either fled or the supposed Hanchette was Charles Monroe, a former resident just returned here. Chief Cobb says it was a case of mistaken identity. Officer Huntley says it was not, but that newspaper publication allowed his man to skip. All agree, however, that the sensation is exploded.

New Move Against the Midland Road.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 29.—[Special.]—Harry Crawford Jr., attorney for the Midland railroad, was in the city this afternoon, and while here was notified by Deputy Sheriff Campbell that unless every claim held on execution against the road was paid next Tuesday every locomotive found on the line of the road in this (Madison) county would be chained to the track by legal process and held until sold or the claims were paid. Crawford seemed surprised, but said he could do nothing.

May Be a Lynching.

BREWSTER, Neb., May 29.—[Special.]—Eli Creighton, the negro who was at the head of the band of cattle thieves and who caused the shooting of Judge C. W. Atkins and J. S. McAlvey, has been captured in Custer County and will be brought here as soon as possible. Then a lynching may occur. He was on foot and unarmed when found and is begging for mercy. He promises to give away the rest of the gang. The friends of Judge Atkins are greatly excited and declare openly that the negro should die.

End of the Sheedy Murder Trial.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 29.—The jury in the Sheedy murder case brought in a verdict shortly before 4 o'clock this evening finding the defendants, Moody McFarland and Mary Sheedy, not guilty as charged in the indictment. Both prisoners were immediately discharged and came in for hearty congratulations. The verdict may be said to be a surprise, as it was the general opinion that there would be a disagreement.

Judgment Against James Whitcomb Riley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—[Special.]—Judge Taylor of the Superior Court today gave Amos J. Walker a judgment of $939 against James Whitcomb Riley for breach of contract. The suit grew out of the dissolution of the Bill Nye-Riley combination two years ago, when Walker was the manager. Mr. Riley is en route to Europe. The original demand was for $2,000.

Returned a Sealed Verdict.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—[Special.]—The jury in the trial of Lemon E. Reinhold, the attorney accused of conspiracy to commit burglary, returned a sealed verdict this afternoon after three hours' deliberation. Judge Norton was called out of the city and the verdict will not be opened until his return next Tuesday.

Victims of the Franklin Explosion.

FRANKFORT, Ind., May 29.—[Special.]—William Davis, Eric Koontz, and Van Swarengen, three of the victims of yesterday's boiler explosion, died last night. John Vermillion, another one of the dangerously injured, it is thought will die. The cause of the explosion is still a mystery.

New Bank at Freeport.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—Auditor Pavey today issued to D. C. Stover, R. G. Shumway, Fred Dorman, A. Bergman, Jacob Schaetzel, and W. S. Caldwell a permit to organize the State Bank of Freeport, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Northwest Notes.

The reported discovery of natural gas at Monticello Ill., is denied.

The Masonic Grand Lodge School of Instruction met at Cedar Rapids, Ia., yesterday.

Benjamin Lombard of Boston has subscribed $5,000 toward the Galesburg, Ill., hospital project.

August McCarthy, years of age, was run over and killed by an electric motor car yesterday at Muskegon, Mich.

The Manhattan Two Per Cent Loan company was incorporated at Dubuque, Ia., yesterday. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Thursday night Illinois Central passenger-train No. 4 was wrecked north of Centralia, Ill., killing Engineer Quirk and injuring Foreman Todd.

The commencement exercises of the Jacksonville, Ill., High School were held yesterday. A class of fifteen young ladies and two youths graduated.

At Walla Walla, Wash., yesterday, the Sheriff arrested six United States soldiers recently indicted by the grand jury for complicity in the lynching of gambler Hunt, who killed Private Miller in a saloon brawl.

Proceedings have been instituted at Corydon, Ind., against Silas Stover, Superintendent of the County Poorhouse at that place. Stover and his wife are charged with extreme cruelty towards the inmates of the institution.

E. H. Williams of Philadelphia, the founder of Williams Hall at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., has presented the college with a valuable telescope. The new instrument is to be dedicated at commencement, when Dr. Hastings of Yale will deliver an address.

Shackles of the Russian Press.

On no profession in Russia does the night mare of the Censure weigh so heavily as upon journalism. Newspapers may be broadly divided into two classes—those which cannot be even printed until they have been approved by the authorities and those which may be printed but not published without the authorization of the Censure, the latter consisting of a very few published exclusively in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The division really rests on a distinction with scarcely a perceptible difference. So trained are the editors of the latter class that they cut and mutilate articles for their journals with the same unerring judgment, the same vigor as the paid officials. The proof-sheets of every newspaper, review, or book which is theoretically exempt from preventive censure must remain a certain time (calculated in hours for dailies and in days for reviews and books) before publication. A line, a word, the absence of a word, is quite enough to cause the necessary authorization to be refused, and the edition must then be printed anew in a modified form. No newspaper in Russia enjoys such privileges as the *Grashdanin*, which is subsidized by the Emperor. The following extract from its columns testifies to the efficiency of the telegraph censure: "We were unable to insert the telegrams of our special correspondents this morning, owing to the circumstance that the Censor appointed to examine all telegrams was not at home all night—at least he had not come home up to 2 o'clock in the morning."—*E. B. Lanin, Fortnightly Review, London, May.*

Movement of the Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 29.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange crop statement shows additions to the amount in sight for the last week of 78,080 bales against 14,623 bales last year. The figures now show that 8,380,038 bales of this cotton crop has been marketed. Northern spinners have been moderate takers though the shipments to them were double those of this week last season. Including the St. Louis overland correction their total since Sept. 1 is now 184,800 bales ahead of last year. Foreign exports have been of fair extent, showing nearly 13,000 bales, an increase over this week last year.

HOW TO DETECT IT.

Some Valuable Hints Regarding the Grippe—Signs of Its Approach and How to Counteract Them.

The discussion as to the cause of the grippe is of course interesting, but gives little satisfaction to its unfortunate victims. Whether caused by microbe or vagaries of the weather its ravages continue and the country still bends under its scourge. In Chicago recently the deaths from this cause were so great that the undertaking facilities of the city were insufficient to meet the emergency. The death rate is correspondingly high all through the Northern and Eastern States.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on people that in order to ward off the disease warning symptoms must be regarded and prompt action taken. It becomes extremely difficult to dislodge the disease if allowed to take its course. Hence its name. It generally commences with a slight headache or pains in the small of the back or limbs. It does not always give one even as plain a hint as this—a feeling of tightness across the forehead, buzzing in the ears, or peculiar feeling about the eyes, may be all the caution one gets, so it is culpable carelessness to neglect even these slight signs.

The remedy lies in a stimulant, and the preference should be given to whisky. All the doctors of the country are agreed on this point, but are very careful to impress on their patients the fact that pure whisky alone must be taken. Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is the purest on the market, and can be readily obtained at all drug stores. This preparation, which is indorsed by all the leading doctors, scientists, and chemists of the present day, is this year adding to the first-class reputation which it won during the epidemic of the grippe last year. There are many imitators who say their whiskies are "just as good." Do not be deceived. They are not. Duffy's Pure Malt is the only medicinal one.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

136 and 138 Madison-st. and 144 to 148 Clark-st.

SPECIAL SALE.

WE HAVE PLACED ON SALE

850

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S

SUITS

To Close at the Following Reduced Prices:

All $20.00 and $25.00 Suits NOW $15.00

All $15.00 Suits NOW $10.00

THE ABOVE ARE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We have also reduced 400 Boys' and Children's Suits in like proportions.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Makers of Reliable Clothing.

AFTER SHAVING BATHE THE FACE WITH HEALING COOLING **POND'S EXTRACT.**

DOES NOT SMART NOR STING. REDUCES REDNESS. CHECKS BLEEDING. JUST AS IT REDUCES ANY INFLAMMATION, IT SENDS BACK THE BLOOD WHICH THE RASPING OF THE RAZOR HAS DRAWN NEAR THE SURFACE, SO LEAVES THE FACE WHITE, SOFT AND SMOOTH, WITHOUT THE SHININESS CAUSED BY OTHER LOTIONS. FOR THIS PURPOSE FAR SUPERIOR TO BAY RUM, COLOGNE OR PERFUMED WATER. BEST BARBERS USE IT.

YOU HAVE A BOTTLE. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT?

WHEN PURCHASING, ACCEPT POND'S EXTRACT ONLY. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES, PROBABLY WORTHLESS. POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

KIRK'S

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.

BEST FOR

General Household Use.

CANCER CURED.

Treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases mailed free.

Address The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Effect was Magical.

I suffered from cancer on my lip that defied the skill of the best physicians of the State. I had it burned out, but the operation only made it worse, causing it to spread over more surface and eat deeper in. I finally used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) to heal it up and drove the poison out of my blood. The effect of the Specific was magical! It healed up entirely without leaving a scar as a reminder. This was over four years ago, and since then there has been no sign of a return of the cancer. I will cheerfully answer any inquiries in regard to my case.

ENOS YOUNT, Bradford, Ohio.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DRUNKENNESS;

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. 48 page book free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 83 S. Clark-st., opp. Court-House.

DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison-sts.
ROGERS & DIAMOND, under Grand Pacific Hotel.
Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS.
ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Propr's, Cincinnati, O.

Hobbs Little Vegetable Pills. For the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS. Try them. Only 25 Cents. All Druggists.

Wanamaker & Brown,

145 STATE STREET.

50% REDUCTION

On 400 Fine Seasonable Suits.

It seems like giving the goods away to make such an enormous cut on desirable clothing that is seasonable now and for six months to come.

The response to yesterday's announcement crowded the tables all day, so don't delay if you want a suit at half price.

Black worsteds and light and dark cassimeres in Prince Alberts, Cutaways, and Sack Suits.

Suits that were	$12,	Now	$	6.00
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A LIST OF A FEW TO WHOM WE HAVE GIVEN BICYCLES:

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PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A pier and breakwater around the Navy Department exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, May, 1891.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction until 1 o'clock p. m., June 10, 1891, for all labor and material required for the construction of a pier and breakwater for the Naval Exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Consulting Engineer, 1143 The Rookery.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department and addressed on the outside "Proposals for pier and Breakwater around Naval Department Exhibit," and must be accompanied by a certified check for two thousand dollars ($2,000) on some responsible bank doing business in Chicago, and made payable to the World's Columbian Exposition. The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 The Rookery, Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 15, 1891.—ADVERTISEMENT for proposals for the erection and completion of a Navy Department Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., 1892-'93—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Control and Management of the Government Exhibit, at the World's Columbian Exposition, etc., No. 1429 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. June 10th, 1891—1st, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of the foundation to the top of foundation line marked "AA" on the drawings, and 2d, for furnishing all of the labor and material required for the erection and completion of all that portion of the work above the top of the foundation line marked "AA" on the drawings (excepting the items mentioned in the specifications as not being included) of a Navy Department Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., 1892-'93, in accordance with drawings numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, and such further drawings as may be furnished by the Board, Specification, and "General Instructions and Conditions." The Drawings, Specification, "General Instructions and Conditions," and "blank forms of proposal" may be obtained upon application to Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., Representative of the Navy Department on the "Board of Control and Management of the Government Exhibit" at the "World's Columbian Exposition," &c., No. 1429 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C. Each proposal for the erection and completion of the foundation must be for a lump sum, must state that the work shall be completed within sixty days from date of the approval of a formal contract, and must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred dollars ($100.00), drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. Each proposal for the erection and completion of all that portion of the exhibit above the foundation line marked "AA" on the drawings and required to complete the Superstructure of the Exhibit (excepting the items mentioned in the specification as not being included) must be for a lump sum; must state that the said work shall be entirely completed within twelve calendar months from the date of the completion of the foundation; and must be accompanied by a certified check for five hundred dollars ($500.00) drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, and to waive any informalities in any proposal submitted. Each proposal must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposal for a Navy Department Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be be held at Chicago, Illinois, 1892-'93," and must be addressed and mailed to CAPT. RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N., Representative of the Navy Department, Office, "Board of Control and Management of the Gov't Exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition," etc., No. 1429 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO, MAY 19, 1891—ROOM 419 PULLMAN Building—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, June 18, 1891, and there opened for furnishing all labor and material and constructing for use in the cavalry wing of barracks at Fort Sheridan, Ill., such number of standing lockers, conforming to specifications to be seen at this office, as may be determined hereafter by the undersigned. Value approximately estimated at thirty-six hundred dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Delivery must commence before June 30, 1891, and bidders to state time required for completion of contract. For information apply to this office between 9 and 11 a. m. or address the undersigned at Fort Sheridan, Ill. C. A. H. McCAULEY, Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WHERE IS THIS MONEY?

NEARLY $4,000,000 IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Treasurer Kern Asked to Turn Over $4,500,000 Belonging to the City, Pays in $563,000 and Says That Is All—He May Be Sued—The Grand Jury Fails to Censure the County Board—Other Municipal Matters.

There is a greater divergence between the ideas of City Controller May and County Treasurer Kern as to the amount of city money the latter has in his possession than even the city official supposed. Mr. May is positive that it amounts to $4,500,000. Mr. Kern turned over to the city yesterday all its money he had according to his own count, and it was only $563,000, and of that only $400,000 was in cash, the rest in special assessment warrants.

Mr. Kern sent word to City Treasurer Kiolbassa at noon that he would turn over $600,000, but when he went for the cash it had dwindled to the figures given above. Mr. Kern was not in, but his cashier, Mr. Schweisthal, said: "That is all the city money we have."

City Controller May was disgusted at the smallness of the payment and sent for Corporation Counsel Miller, with whom it is believed he discussed the feasibility of taking legal steps to compel the County Treasurer to turn over all the city's cash in his possession. Mr. May declined to discuss that phase of the question, but said, in speaking of the payment:

"This won't do at all. Mr. Kern must have $4,500,000 belonging to the city and here he turns over a beggarly $400,000. He may figure that the interest is paid him by the banks only on money left on deposit to the end of the month and intend to pay over some more next week. But he must do better than this. The city needs the money. Contractors have been coming to me by the dozen clamoring for their money, and they ought to be paid, but the city has got no money. It simply comes to this that Mr. Kern has money belonging to the city and he must pay it over."

"Have you discussed the matter of taking legal steps to compel the payment?"

"O, no; I guess Mr. Kern will listen to reason. If the papers would pay as much attention to him as they did a while ago to Mr. Kiolbassa it might make it easier for us."

The Corporation Counsel also declined to say what steps would be taken, though it is believed that a formal demand will be made on Mr. Kern for the city funds in his possession. As to what might be done Mr. Miller talked more freely:

"The law," he said, "requires the County Treasurer to make a report of his collections for the city under the tax levy and turn over all the moneys collected every ten days, and if he fails to do so he can be sued on his bond."

"How could it be proved that he has collected more money than he has turned over?"

"Easily enough when the case came up for trial, for the court could compel him to bring his books into court."

The city officials were unwilling to talk about lawsuits until every milder means of bringing Mr. Kern to their way of thinking has been exhausted, but if they fail there is little doubt that suit will be begun against the County Treasurer and his bondsmen.

DIDN'T CENSURE THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Grand Jury Decides So to Do and Then Reconsiders.

The final report of the grand jury yesterday showed that no effort was made to push an investigation of the County Board further than to question a few of the Commissioners. Last Tuesday the alleged irregularities were first presented to the attention of the jurors and certain statements were made which were not substantiated by the testimony of witnesses.

It was said, among other things, that of the $1,800 allowed for the repairs on the north end of the Court-House only $700 had been properly accounted for, and on this point Commissioner Green testified that he knew nothing of what disposition had been made of the remaining $1,100. He further said that the Commissioners had been neglecting their duty and had not attended to the business of the county because of factional wrangles.

Yesterday morning when the final report was being drawn up it was decided by a vote of 20 to 2 to include a clause of censure against the County Board, requesting the members to pay closer attention to the interests of the people and devote less time to internal quarreling. The foreman, E. R. Clark, refused to sign this report, however, and after some discussion it was decided to reconsider the vote. Twenty jurors voted on the question the second time, and eleven expressed themselves in favor of omitting the clause of censure, and it was decided to leave the entire investigation, if any is found necessary, in the hands of the next grand jury.

The final report, as received by Judge Kettelle, was of the usual kind. It recommended additional water facilities for Dunning and a better system of sewerage and ventilation at the jail. The appointment of an additional superintendent for the County Insane Asylum was also recommended.

PROMISES TO MAKE A PROPOSITION.

C. K. G. Billings' Intimation in the City Gas Contract Question.

The City Council Finance committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Controller May's office for the purpose of discussing the gas supply question. Mr. May stated that the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Miller, and himself had a conference with C. K. G. Billings a day or two ago, and that the latter asked that action be deferred until he could consult with some of the officials of the gas companies, then in the East. Mr. Billings intimated that a proposition would probably be made to the city that would be satisfactory.

The situation of the city's finances was also discussed, but no action was taken. The committee adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, when it is expected that a proposition from the gas companies will be on hand. At present the city has no contract with the gas companies and the latter are charging $22 per lamp. Under the contract which recently expired the city paid $20 per lamp, and the companies, according to the members of the committee, will have a hard time collecting more than $20.

Ald. Madden will make a fight to get the price specified in the new contract below that figure, and will also insist that the net price to consumers be $1 per thousand. It is now $1.50, with 25 cents off if paid before the 12th of the month.

SOMEWHAT IMPROVED IN PLACES.

Dr. Ware on the Condition of the South Side Alleys.

Dr. Ware, Health Commissioner, made an inspection of South Side alleys Thursday and Friday to see now the contractors were doing their work. He visited the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Thirty-second Wards.

"I found some progress had been made—in fact a good deal of work has been done. The condition of the alleys is not yet what it ought to be by any means, though it is considerably improved in some places. I have had more trouble with the Fourth Ward than any other in that section. It was in worse shape than the others, but the contractors are getting down to work. Give me time and I will have them all in good condition.

"The work of cleaning the alleys is going on in all the other wards. The contractor who has the Eleventh has been slower than most of the others. One alley I made personal visits to for four successive days, and had to encourage the contractor daily before it was attended to. I intend to make a personal inspection of this whole ward Tuesday. The inspector of that ward has not been attending to his duty."

POLICE CHANGES EXPECTED TODAY.

Probable Change in the Duties of the Assistant Superintendent.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry will probably issue his general order affecting Captains today. He declined to state yesterday when it would be issued. It is known, however, that he has been giving much attention to this matter, and that he desires it to go into effect the first of the month. Speaking of the matter yesterday he said he did not intend to make any sweeping changes.

It is also understood the Superintendent intends to change the duties of the Assistant Superintendent. He will make this position rank above that of Inspector. The object of this is to relieve himself of many of the details now imposed upon himself. The position now is simply a clerical one, the assistant being more of a secretary than anything else. It is said Capt. Brennan, who is now assistant, will be retained in the office and perform his present duties, but who will get the place he now occupies is a question. It is thought by some that Inspector Marsh will be promoted. It is probable that this change will not be made for some time, though it is possible that it will be immediately.

An effort is being made to have Supt. Murray of the Pinkerton Agency placed at the head of the Detective Department, but it is understood that Mr. McClaughry is opposed to taking a man from the outside when he has a man on the force possessing the qualifications of Capt. Elliott. The latter is regarded as one of the most efficient men in his line of work in the country. Mr. Murray was at one time receiving officer under Maj. McClaughry at the Joliet Penitentiary, and it is understood the Superintendent has a high opinion of his efficiency.

It is said that Lieut. Ross is not to be promoted to the rank of Captain and placed in command of the Central Detail, but that the place is to be given to an ex-Captain. Many do not credit this report but are confident that Ross will be promoted. If he is advanced Sergt. Albert G. Dutton, who has been on the force some fourteen or fifteen years, will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He was Desk-Sergeant at Desplaines street for a number of years.

Lieut. Bernard Baer, who has been mentioned for a Captaincy, is not to be placed in charge of the Central Detail, but will probably succeed Capt. Charles Koch of the East Chicago Avenue District. Michael Hoffmann of the detective force is to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, it is said, and assigned to a station. A strong effort is being made in the interest of Bartholomew Flynn, who was on the detective force a year or two ago. It is claimed he was not responsible for the trouble that led to his discharge.

Sergt. Thomas Fitzpatrick of Maplewood is among those mentioned for a promotion.

CAUGHT MR. APPLETON NAPPING.

Complaint Made Against His Saloon—Mansfield Wants a Mandamus.

C. A. Weidenfeller and F. W. Parker, representing the Vernon avenue anti-Appletonites, presented to Chief McClaughry yesterday affidavits that Appleton had disobeyed the ordinance requiring saloon blinds to be drawn Sunday. They wanted the license revoked and wanted it done right away, and the Chief went with them to call on the Mayor, but did not find him. The matter was then discussed with Corporation Counsel Miller and City Prosecuting Attorney Douglas. As a result of the conferences and the legal advice secured the Chief concluded he could not recommend the revocation of the license on ex-parte statements or even affidavits, but he promised to keep a close watch on the saloon.

Joseph Mansfield, the man who wants to open a saloon at No. 3361 Cottage Grove avenue, has appealed to the courts to override Mayor Washburne's veto. Yesterday afternoon he filed a petition for mandamus in the Circuit Court. He sets up the ordinances bearing on the licensing power and further represents that he a man of good moral character, abundantly is able to furnish bonds. The Mayor's refusal, he says, is based on objections made by certain adjoining property-owners. The petition also sets up that there are saloons in the vicinity.

J. H. McVicker and F. S. Lithgow are at war over the attempt of the latter to open a saloon in the basement of No. 84 Madison street, which is leased by him from Mr. McVicker. The trouble began last Tuesday, when Lithgow set a force of men at work without notifying his lessor to cut an entrance into the basement. A permit was obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works to prevent police interference, which fact was discovered by Mr. McVicker when he undertook to have the work stopped. He, however, secured a revocation of the permit from Commissioner Aldrich and the police stopped the work.

In the meantime McVicker produced a temporary injunction from Judge Scales preventing Lithgow from proceeding with the work. An answer was made by Lithgow to the petition for the restraining order setting forth that under the terms of the lease he is entitled to the use of the basement for the purposes of a café. The hearing on the application for a permanent injunction against Lithgow comes up next Tuesday. J. T. Kretzinger, Lithgow's attorney, said:

"We have the legal right under our lease to open up the basement and we're going to do it. Client also has the right to run a saloon in connection with the café, as the license reads for No. 84 East Madison street, which we are assured by the City Law Department means the entire premises, basement included."

L. Sharpe, Mr. McVicker's representative, was equally positive that Lithgow would not be allowed to open a saloon in the basement.

"There's nothing in the lease that gives him the right to go ahead and cut through brick walls and tear up the flagging as he has done," said Mr. Sharpe, "and we propose to fight him to a finish in the courts."

GOT THEMSELVES INTO A MUDDLE.

County Commissioners Decidedly Mixed Up on the County Insurance Matter.

Yesterday the County Controller asked for information and the County Board was unable to give it. That official wanted to know whether he was to collect from Jan. 15 or from April 1. This gave rise to a half dozen vexatious questions. Did the board have authority to instruct Gen. Smith to readjust the county's insurance? Could his power to act be construed as broadly as the President construed it? Did the county in effect have any insurance between Jan. 15 and April 1? These were some of the old questions that came up and were discussed for an hour or more.

After an hour's wrangling the committee came to the conclusion that the whole matter was as Mr. Green put it: "A fearfully mixed up mess." It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Judiciary committee with instructions to get the County Attorney to solve the problem.

Commissioner Stauber brought to the notice of the board the pitiful case of Fritz Schumacher that had come to his notice at the County Infirmary. The morning of Oct. 6, 1889, Schumacher bought a ticket and boarded a Northwestern train for Montrose. He was told by the conductor that the train did not stop at Montrose and that he would have to ride to Crystal Lake. When about two miles from that place, it is stated, the conductor dragged Schumacher to the platform and threw him off the train. By the fall his left arm was broken and his limbs frightfully mangled. His left arm had to be amputated, his limbs are useless, and he is a hopeless cripple for life. The story elicited the sympathy of the board, and Dr. Brandt pledged himself to see that Schumacher got some sort of justice from the Northwestern road.

The "ousting" committee, as it has been dubbed, met yesterday. Commissioner Allen reported that he had had the abstract of Block 39 brought down to date and that no agreement was shown between the county whereby the city had any right to occupy the west half of the block. The next move will be to get the opinion of County-Attorney Walker and then "move on the City-Hall people," as Mr. Cahn put it.

Lake-Front Conference.

A conference on the Lake-Front question is called for this morning at 10 o'clock at the Mayor's office. An attempt will be made to come to some agreement as to the best settlement of the important questions at issue between the Illinois Central road and the city, and if possible agree on some recommendation to the Legislature. The following have been asked to attend: John R. Walsh, William Penn Nixon, V. F. Lawson, W. K. Sullivan, Joseph Medill, Washington Hesing, Joseph R. Dunlop, M. C. McDonald, Lyman J. Gage, Marshall Field, James W. Nye, Warren F. Leland, J. K. Edsall, Byron L. Smith, Frank G. Hoyne, George M. Pullman, Jesse Spalding, E. R. Blackstone, Owen F. Aldis, Ed F. Cullerton, Robert J. Smith, J. Harley Bradley, M. B. Madden, C. F. Crafts, Speaker of the House; W. G. Goudy, H. N. Higinbotham, George Mason, William Smith, J. McGregor Adams, Corporation Counsel J. S. Miller, John M. Clark, Eugene S. Pike, Franklin MacVeagh, W. S. Hibbard, John G. Shortall, and A. C. Bartlett.

May Pay Taxes Monday.

The County Treasurer's office will not close election day as at first ordered by the board. Mr. Anderson appeared before the Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday and asked that the doors of the County Building be kept open Monday. It was, he explained, the last day taxpayers would have to pay their taxes and save the 1 per cent penalty. Hence the office would have to run or be subjected to the "kicks" of the public. The request was granted.

Keep the Sidewalks Clear.

Commissioner Aldrich's campaign against sidewalk obstructions goes bravely on. Yesterday Mr. Dooley of the National Hotel, No. 228 Clark street, removed a storm door which Mr. Bell, Superintendent of the Street Obstruction Department, declared to be an obstruction last week. Mr. Dooley secured the passage of an ordinance by the Council instructing the commission to leave his storm door alone, but Mr. Aldrich was obdurate and yesterday Mr. Dooley, after threatening an injunction suit, promised to tear down the door. The Kelly-Mans Iron Company, Lake street and Fifth avenue, was notified not to pile its iron on the sidewalks: and Mr. Jones, who has a wagon-shop on Michigan avenue, south of Adams street, was ordered to keep his wagons off the street.

Municipal Notes.

City-Attorney Kern left last night for Milwaukee, where he will take part in the Memorial day exercises today.

Mayor Washburne left yesterday with his family for Oconomowoc, Wis., for rest and recreation. He will return Tuesday morning.

The Public Library will observe one of the City-Hall legal holidays and the circulating department will be closed today, but the library will be open in all branches Monday as usual.

Fish Inspector George S. Knapp will retain his title, but owing to the discovery that the fees would not amount to more than $200 a year he will not qualify his bond or try to fill the office.

With reference to his selection as a grand juror, June term, W. N. Lawless in a card says Dr. Brandt requested him to serve; also that President Smith denies the use of the expression that he (Lawless) was not "a fit man for a grand juror."

Building Commissioner O'Neill sent his payroll for the last month to Controller May yesterday. It amounted to $2,815 for the force of twenty-five men employed, and the receipts were $5,240. "Last month," said Chief Clerk Ward, "the receipts were $4,339 and the pay-roll $4,380 for forty-three men. We ought to have three more men, but the appropriation has been overdrawn so much that we could not put them on this month."

IT ALL RESTS WITH THE PEOPLE.

Russell Harrison Says His Father Does Not Seek a Renomination—Hotel Arrivals.

"If President Harrison consulted his own wishes he would not be a candidate for the Presidency," said Russell Harrison when at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. The son of the President, accompanied by his wife, is on his way to New York.

"It will not be a question of whether he wants a renomination or not," continued Mr. Harrison; "it will be a question of whether or not the people of the Republican party will want him. I do not think he is desirous of continuing in office, as he cares something for home life. The President is not seeking a return to office: it is seeking him."

Mr. Harrison spoke of the trip of the Presidential party, and said there was no political significance that could be attached to it.

"The President had never seen that section of the country," said he, "and he was desirous of becoming familiar with the resources. His speeches were applauded and appreciated by everybody, and no political faction was offended."

Mrs. Russell Harrison will sail next week for Europe, where she will spend the summer.

"Every Chinaman's death in San Francisco is looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by the Pacific coast tramps," said Maj. J. S. Dolan of San Diego, Cal., when at the Tremont House yesterday. "They know that a Chinese burial means a feast for them, and all opportunities presented at such an event are taken advantage of.

"Whenever a Chinaman is buried his friends always prepare choice food for the departed, and it is placed upon his grave. Enough delicacies are sometimes left to keep a man well fed for a month. As soon as the mourners depart from the resting place of their dead the tramps put in an appearance, and the corpse is soon deprived of its rations. Frequently the clothes of the departed are left upon the graves, and these are also appropriated.

"Once every year the tramps reap a great harvest, and for a few days live like princes. This date is when the living Chinamen give their dead their annual feast. All kinds of delicacies are placed upon the graves, and are promptly stolen by the tramps. I do not know the date of this event, but every tramp in California is aware of it, and makes it his business to be in San Francisco or some other large city where lots of the Celestials live during these festivities. You may think that tramps don't have to keep posted on some things, but they do."

Auditorium—James Laughlin, Pittsburg; W. H. Wheeler, New York; Russell B. Harrison, Helena, Mont.; J. W. Wilson, Mexico; Charles Sidney Howitt Norton, Worchester, Eng.; Charles D. Hewitt, London, Eng.; Frank J. Semings, San Francisco.

Leland—R. H. Schell, Boston; George P. Harlow, Ogden, Utah; J. E. Gist, Galveston, Tex.; J. E. Wheldon, Indianapolis.

Palmer—D. A. Loose, Tacoma; L. M. Rosin, Seattle; R. R. Taird, New York; E. M. Underhill, New Orleans; J. C. Lander, Toronto.

Wellington—Congressman John C. Tarsney, Kansas City; John Cameron, Montreal; L. S. Leumedys, Dallas, Tex.

Tremont—W. D. Elliss, New York; W. J. Brennas, Dayton, O.; G. W. Reynolds, New York; F. J. Tuttle, Kenosha.

Grand Pacific—H. O. F. Bond, San Francisco: Rab Wolfers, Brussels; D. W. H. Tyme, Melbourne, Australia.

Richelieu—C. B. Lawton, South Bend, Ind.; Barton Little, Pittsburg, Pa.; Z. E. Blackstone, Detroit.

Sherman—T. Gerry, Boston; Robert A. Pott, Toledo, O.; William Stull, Lincoln, Neb.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT EVANSTON.

Program of Exercises of the Northwestern University.

The thirty-third annual commencement exercises of the Northwestern University, Evanston, will take place June 18 to 25 inclusive. The program is as follows:

Thursday, June 18—Graduating exercises of the School of Oratory, 8 p. m.

Friday June 19—Graduating exercises and contest of the Conservatory of Music, 8 p. m.

Saturday, June 20—Contest for the J. H. Raymond prize.

Sunday, June 21—Sermon before the University Christian Associational; annual address by the Rev. Frank Bristol, 10:30. Baccalaureate address, President Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., 7:30 p. m.

Monday, June 22—Class-day exercises.

Tuesday, June 23—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, 4 a. m. Field-day sports, 2 p. m. Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by L. H. Boutell, LL. D., 8 p. m.

Wednesday, June 24—Ivy planting by graduating class. Business meeting of alumni, College Chapel, 3 p. m. Alumni reception and musicale at Evanston Club-House, 8 p. m.

Thursday, June 25—Commencement. The orations for the Kirk prize of $100 at First Methodist Church at 10:30 a. m.

The second year class of preparatory school, Northwestern University, held its annual jubilee and banquet at the French House, Evanston, last evening. The programs for the evening were printed in Latin.

Refreshments were served in the dining-room and several of the class responded to toasts proposed by James R. Stead, as toastmaster.

VIOLATED THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Henry Metz of Polo Forced to Pay a Fine of $1,000 for His Action.

Judge Gresham yesterday imposed a fine of $1,000 on Henry Metz, a horse dealer at Polo, Ill., for violation of the law prohibiting the importation of alien labor into this country under contract. The case was the first one prosecuted under the law in this district. Metz paid the fine.

Metz went to Paris last August and purchased forty-nine blooded horses for his horse farm at Polo. While at Paris he hired three men to come over in the ship with him and care for the horses, and promised the men $20 a month and employment for one year. When they reached New York the immigration inspector learned that the men were under verbal contract to work for Metz. Suit was begun against Metz in this district to recover $1,000 for each man imported. The affidavits of the four men were secured and Metz was brought before Judge Gresham yesterday. It was agreed that Metz submit to a fine of $1,000 on one count in the information and that the other three counts be quashed.

Mr. Metz says the men who were the cause of his trouble left his employ after the immigration inspector got after them and their whereabouts are now unknown to him.

Canadian Lambs Quarantined.

MONTREAL, Que., May 29.—[Special.]—The recent quarantine of Canadian lambs at Buffalo and other points west where lambs are shipped to the United States has been so severely felt that it is likely some effort will be made to have the quarantine removed. The American market has hitherto been practically the only market for Canadian lambs outside the comparatively limited number taken for local consumption, and those engaged in the trade say that the loss of this market is a serious thing to producers. It is understood that the Dominion Live-Stock Association will take the matter up.

Naval Activity.

First Citizen (looking over the paper)—"I see there is considerable activity in naval circles."

Second Citizen—"Ah, indeed! What have they done?"

First Citizen—"Eight more vessels have been condemned."—*New York Weekly.*

ATTACK CRERAR'S WILL.

ALLEGED RELATIVES SEEKING TO ANNUL CERTAIN CLAUSES.

Contest Begun in Chancery by Cousins on the Father's Side—Public Bequests Which Are Claimed to Be Contrary to Law and the Practice of the Courts—Interviews with the Plaintiffs' Attorney—What the Trustees Say.

Public bequests made in the will of the late John Crerar are attacked in a Circuit Court bill, filed late Thursday afternoon by alleged relatives on the side of the father of testator.

Mr. Crerar was a bachelor, and died Oct. 19, 1889, leaving a will which disposed of an estate roundly valued at $4,000,000. This will was dated Aug. 5, 1886, and was probated Nov. 14, 1889. Norman Williams and Huntington W. Jackson were designated as trustees and letters testamentary granted them.

The will, among other things, gave various legacies ranging from $5,000 to $20,000 to first, second and third cousins on his mother's side, "the line of relationship on the mother's side," according to the will, "being clearly defined." No reference to or provision is made for the relatives, if any, on the father's side.

Since the death of Mr. Crerar, and the publication of his will, various rumors, more or less tangible, have prevailed as to the existence ot relatives on the side of Mr. Crerar's father. These alleged relatives, it was generally understood, would contest certain provisions of Mr. Crerar's will.

The chancery bill filed in the Circuit Court Thursday specifically attacks certain clauses of the will. The complainants are Donald Crerar, Peter Crerar, Mary Crerar, Catharine Cramb, Elizabeth McGregor, Duncan Stewart, Alexander Stewart, Peter Stewart, Margaret Crerar, Elizabeth Menzies, Catharine Forsythe, and Elizabeth McIntoch, all of whom claim to be first cousins of John Crerar on his father's side. The majority of these claimants reside in Canada and Manitoba, four of them in Scotland, and one in Chicago.

The bill first attacks clause 23 of the will, which leaves his household effects to his personal friends. Its validity is challenged because as to its uncertainty as to specification.

Clause 25, donating $100,000 to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, "so long as said church maintains the principles of the Presbyterian faith," is also assailed because of uncertainty, and that it is incapable of ascertainment as to what the Presbyterian faith is, and that its creates a perpetuity contrary to law.

Clause 26, providing $100,000 for the maintenance of the mission schools of the Second Presbyterian Church, is objected to on the ground that the trustees of said schools have no legal authority to receive and disburse said money.

Clause 33, donating $25,000 to the Chicago Bible Society, is questioned on the ground that there is no such corporation capable of taking the bequest.

Clause 39 donates $10,000 to the Chicago Literary Society, and this is assailed upon the same ground as Clause 33.

In Clause 44 $100,000 is set aside for the erection of a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. This clause is attacked because of the lack of specification as to the location of the proposed statue, and that it creates a perpetuity contrary to law.

Regarding the Library Fund.

Clauses 49 and 50 provide for the maintenance of the John Crerar Public Library from all the remainder of the estate after meeting prior bequests. This residue, it is said, will reach nearly $3,000,000. The complainants assail these clauses upon the ground that at the date of the will and death of Mr. Crerar there was no such library or corporation in existence nor ever has been, that the trustees are legally incapable of performing such service, that it is discretionary in the trustees, no person or court being vested with power to compel the trustees to perform their duty, and that the trustees do create a perpetuity, and would, if carried out, create a perpetuity, contrary to law.

A. W. Browne, one of the attorneys for the complainants, said yesterday:

"The facts of the bill speak for themselves. The whole matter is a question of law. The claim of heirship is beyond dispute. If the court follows previous lines of decisions in this State, in fact those of England and the United States in general, there can be no doubt as to the result being favorable to the complainants. I have here 1,100 citations favorable to our clients, among them the Samuel J. Tilden case in New York.

"The delay in filing the bill was necessitated by a thorough investigation into the claims of the Scottish heirs. I visited Scotland for that purpose. The line of relationship is very clear on the part of all the claimants. Our legal position is right, and it looks as though the trustees thought so when it is recalled that a bill is pending before the Legislature to enable them or any other trustees to take money by bequest in a will for the purpose of founding a public library. The bill provides that all property, real or personal, that has heretofore been or shall be devised or bequeathed by any will can be lawfully so applied by the trustees.

"When a contest was first talked of the executors thought the law all right, but they have evidently changed their minds. The statute says no new law shall affect any existing claims. The passage of the Noonan bill will not affect our claims. It looks like a desperate attempt to render something valid which existing laws declare is invalid. The proposed new law is contrary to the statutes of the State, the decisions of our courts, the Constitution of the State, and the Constitution of the United States. But the case is not one for newspaper controversy. It is for the courts. We have nothing to say against the trustees. They are trying to perform what they believe their duty.

"The case was originally brought to our firm—Browne & Stirtan—by James Stewart of this city, who is one of the heirs. Since then we have associated with us Messrs. Jenks and Cunnea. We propose to fight it out."

James Stewart, who was present in Mr. Browne's office, said that, contrary to published reports, the heirs were financially able to conduct the contest and that they proposed doing so with vigor.

Huntington W. Jackson, one of the trustees, said: "The Noonan bill at Springfield has no relation to this contest. It was never thought of. We can incorporate under existing laws. We do not have to depend on the Noonan law, the real object of which is to relieve free public libraries from taxation."

What the Trustees Say.

The trustees of the Crerar estate say:

The suit cannot under any circumstances whatever be successfully maintained.

If the suit is brought by parties claiming to be related to Mr. Crerar and to whom no bequest has been given, they reply that it has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State that a testator may even pass by his own children. In other words, one who is of disposing mind and memory has unlimited power over the disposition of his estate.

If the suit is brought to test the question as to the right of Mr. Crerar to authorize his executors and trustees to pay over to "The John Crerar Library," their opinion as to the result of the suit is that they do not think it can be sustained.

The language of Mr. Crerar's will with reference to the establishment of the library is materially different from that used by Mr. Tilden in his will. Mr. Tilden authorized his executors to convey to the new corporation the residue of all his real and personal estate, "or so much thereof as they deem expedient." The words quoted were claimed to be objectionable. The contestants to the Tilden will claim the amount of the bequest was left to the discretion of the executors, that the amount was uncertain, and therefore no valid disposition had been made.

In Mr. Crerar's will the bequest for the library is not left to the discretion of the executors and trustees. The bequest is definite and clear in its character and free from all uncertainty. Mr. Crerar says in his will:

"I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest, remainder, and residue of my estate, both real and personal, for the erection, creation, maintenance, and endowment of a free public library to be called the John Crerar Library, and to be located in the city of Chicago, Ill., a preference being given to the South Division of the city, inasmuch as the Newberry Library will be located in the North Division, and I direct that my executors and trustees cause an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois to be procured to carry out the purposes of this bequest, and I request that Norman Williams be made the first President thereof, and that in addition to my executors and trustees the following named friends of mine will act as the first Board of Directors in said corporation and aid and assist my executors and trustees therein."

He further says: "I desire the building to be tasteful, substantial, and fireproof, and that a sufficient fund be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain, and support a library for all time."

"A Valid Trust."

To constitute a valid trust three circumstances must concur: "sufficient words to raise it, a definite subject, and a certain or ascertained object." All of these conditions, the trustees are of the opinion, concur in Mr. Crerar's bequest, and, as said before, there is no doubt in their judgment that the trust created by Mr. Crerar will be fully carried into execution.

It is the policy of the law to uphold charitable bequests; they have received the sanction of the courts by a long line of decisions. The intention of the donor of charity will always control.

The same is true of the Second Presbyterian Church as long as it remains in the General Assembly. If the church voluntarily withdrew from the General Assembly, or was expelled, then, of course, the bequest would be forfeited.

State Senator E. T. Noonan, who, April 17, introduced the bill referred to, said last night that his bill was intended to do just what it said on the face and nothing more.

"I never had a thought of the Crerar will contestants when I framed the bill and I fail to see in what possible way the bill, if it becomes a law, can interfere with their claims," he said.

For a Pan-American Convention.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 29.—[Special.]—Preparations are now on foot with the object in view of the assembling of an international or Pan-American convention in this city some time during the early part of November next, and correspondence is now in progress with this purpose in view. The present outlook is favorable and encouraging. The convention will be mainly in the interest of the Pan-American Promoting Association, which has for the purpose of its organization the promotion of the interests of the Pan-American University, of which considerable has been said by the press of the country generally.

Always the Same.

"Now, John," said the pessimist's wife, who had persuaded him to go to the circus, "I do hope you will try to throw aside all care and enjoy yourself."

"I have, Maria," he replied as he gazed at the contortionist; "but there it is again, the same old struggle to make both ends meet."

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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This is the Last Day of the Grand Sale at Auction of the Magnificent Collection of Oriental and European Art at the Oriental Art Rooms of Costikyan & Bedrosian, 211-213 Wabash-av., second floor, elevator. Today's offer, being the last day, is unquestionably the finest part of the collection. Please be prompt. Sale at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Our Closing Out HIT OR MISS SALE will take place on Monday and Tuesday next, June 1 and 2, when any article remaining unsold will be put up on request and sold to the highest bidder. Goods can be inspected now for selections.

211-213 Wabash-av.

READ in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE another letter from THE TRIBUNE'S special correspondent in Nicaragua.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S Expedition down the Mississippi will contribute an article showing the varied scenery on the Father of Waters and the picturesque scenes along its route to the Gulf.

Miss Jeannette Gilder's letter in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is a gem in its line.

Mr. John F. Finerty writes some interesting reminiscences in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE tomorrow.

Some quaint tales of Portugal described in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

A trip to Montana—varied scenery of the Far West—read THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The usual array of special articles on Dramatic, Musical, Art, and other matters in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE tomorrow.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

WE CLOSE TODAY,

DECORATION DAY,

AT 1 O'CLOCK.

The usual Saturday Bargain Sales of GLOVES, HOSIERY, and SUMMER UNDERWEAR will continue up to the above hour. Come Early.

Elison, Flersheim & Co.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING
Great Clearing Sale

FURNITURE

PIANOS,

Folding Beds, a full line of Carpets, General Household Goods, 3 Pleasure Boats, 10,000 Cigars, Pictures, Bedding, and General Merchandise.

A Lot of Saloon Tables.

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Every Piece Desirable.

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CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO

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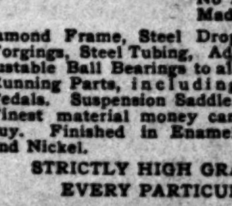

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Sales for Week Ending June 6.

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The Special Feature of This Sale WILL BE

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Wednesday—BOOTS AND SHOES, INCLUDING

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SPECIAL SALE OF

Custom-Made Suits, Coats and Vests, and Pants.

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On Wednesday, June 10, at 10 a. m.,
THE SALVAGE OF
M. IRRMAN, West Madison-st., Chicago,
CONSISTING OF

About 150,000 Cigars

And a large quantity of
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Smokers' Articles, Pipes, &c.
Also, in conjunction with the above,
SALVAGES FROM LATE FIRES OF
Groceries, Flour, Tea, Coffee, Canned Goods, Soaps, Etc.

On Friday, June 12, at 10 a. m.,
THE SALVAGE OF
H. CHANNON CO., 24 & 26 Market-st., Chicago,
CONSISTING OF
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Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ADMISSION TO THE FAIR.

DISCUSSION AS TO THE ADVISABILITY OF MAKING IT 25 CENTS.

Some Facts Regarding the Cheap Admission Days at the Centennial—Ground Prepared for the Foundations of Six Buildings—Design for Horticultural Hall Completed—Committee Appointed to Look After the Cleaning of the City—Review of Exposition Work.

There has been some discussion as to whether a 25-cent rate of admission to the Exposition should not be made instead of the 50-cent rate as figured upon in making up an estimate of the probable resources and revenues of the Exposition.

At the Philadelphia Centennial it was found that a 25-cent admission did not pay, though it largely increased the attendance.

The regular price of admission was 50 cents, but in the month of August the management set apart certain Saturdays on which the admission fee should be reduced to 25 cents. The success of this experiment is shown in the accompanying comparative tables in which the seven 25-cent Saturdays are compared with Saturdays to the same number immediately before and after those set apart as 25-cent days:

SEVEN SATURDAYS AT 50 CENTS.

Date, 1876.	Admissions.	Receipts.
Aug. 5	22,304	$ 11,152.00
Aug. 12	22,315	11,138.50
Oct. 7	72,894	36,367.50
Oct. 14	78,278	38,899.75
Oct. 21	72,929	36,259.25
Oct. 28	78,730	39,072.25
Nov. 4	84,130	41,312.00
Total	431,579	$214,201.25

Average receipts, $30,600.18. Average number of daily admissions, 61,654.

SEVEN SATURDAYS AT 25 CENTS.

Date, 1876.	Admissions.	Receipts.
Aug. 19	54,045	$ 13,511.25
Aug. 26	97,172	24,293.00
Sept. 2	59 412	14,853.00
Sept. 9	104,314	26,078.50
Sept. 16	92,080	23,020.00
Sept. 23	84,627	21,156.75
Sept. 30	104,670	26,167.50
Total	596,320	$149,080.00

Average receipts, $21,297.14. Average number of admissions, 85,189.

RECAPITULATION.

Seven Saturdays at 50 cents	$214,201.25
Seven Saturdays at 25 cents	149,080.00
Difference in favor of seven Saturdays at 50 cents	$ 65,121.25
Admissions, seven Saturdays at 50 cents	431,579
Admissions, seven Saturdays at 25 cents	596,320
Difference in favor of seven Saturdays at 25 cents	$164,741

One explanation has been offered of the results of the experiment. It is said that the 25 cents days were known as "cheap" days and the wealthier classes of Philadelphia staid away on the 25 cent Saturdays on account both of the presumed character of the crowd and its numbers.

It is argued, though, that the Philadelphia experiment was not a fair test of the 25 cent admission. Its infrequency led to a diversion of the attendance which would not take place if the cheap admission were uniform.

SITES READY FOR SIX BUILDINGS.

Work That Has Been Accomplished at Jackson Park—What Remains to Be Done.

Jackson Park, the World's Fair site, is ready for the building and the architectural designs for the ten great structures are also prepared. It is a noticeable fact that this great work in both instances has been completed within six months.

The letting of contracts for the buildings has begun. The contracts for the Mines and Mining Buildings were closed up last week. This week bids have been asked for the construction of the Manufacturers' Building, Electrical Building, Women's Building, and the pier and casino. Next week bids will be invited for the Horticultural Building.

The task of converting 500 acres of swamp land and oak-covered ridges into a practically level plain has been accomplished since March 1. Sites are ready for six of the buildings and the remainder will be completed within a few weeks.

The ground level of the park is four and one-half feet above datum, which is five and one-half feet above the level of the lake. On the four and one-half foot grade are the sites for the Fisheries, Government, Agricultural, Machinery, and Electricity Buildings. The Horticultural, Transportation, and Women's Buildings are on the six-foot level. The Machinery and Mines Buildings are on the seven-foot level, while the Administration Building is fourteen feet above datum, or about ten feet above the general level of the ground.

A notable feature of the work remaining to be done consists in excavating the basin and canal, which are entirely new creations. This basin, running east and west, will be about 1,500 feet long by 350 feet wide. It intersects the canal running north and south, which will be half a mile long and 150 feet wide. The banks of the canal and basin will be architecturally treated, while the shores of the lagoon will be natural and receive landscape treatment.

Thousands of aquatic plants have been set out on the shores of the wooded island, and construction tracks for conveying building material are being laid in the park.

DESIGN FOR HORTICULTURAL HALL.

It Is Completed by Architect W. L. B. Jenney—Some of Its Features.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney of Chicago has completed the designs for the Horticultural Hall and turned out a building sketch which should delight horticulturists.

The elevation presented gives an inadequate idea of its beauty, for its crystal dome, glass roof, spacious corridors, and richly adorned courts are not portrayed.

The location is just south of Sixtieth street, near Stony Island avenue, and it fronts east on the broad lagoon. The approaches to the grand entrance will be amidst beds of choice flowers and ponds of lilies. The terrace on which these will grow will extend to the water's edge of the lagoon, where there will be a boat-landing.

The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 286 feet. The plan is a central pavilion, with two end pavilions, each connected to the central pavilion by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88x270 feet. These courts are decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which will be exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos, and tree ferns that can be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafés, the situation and the surroundings being particularly well adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafés are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the grounds can be obtained.

In this building will be exhibited all the varieties of plants, flowers, fruits, wines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light will be shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it. The appropriation for this building is $400,000.

WANTS TO HAVE THE CITY CLEAN.

President Bonney Appoints a Committee to Look After That Matter.

Chicago women are interested in the question of clean streets during the World's Fair, and President Bonney has appointed the following Women's committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Municipal Order:

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Chairman; Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Joel D. Harvey, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Corinne S. Brown, Mrs. F. P. Tobin, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. John Wilkinson, Mrs. H. H. Kingsley, and Miss Frances E. Willard.

This committee held its first meeting Wednesday morning and discussed the methods of proceeding to secure the desired result. The object of the committee is to create an active public opinion in favor of cleaning the City of Chicago for the proper reception of the people who will visit Chicago during the Exposition. They propose to seek the enforcement of existing laws, and to secure the coöperation of the people of every class throughout the city. The matter was first proposed in the Woman's club two or three weeks since, when addresses were made on the subject of the World's Fair, and soon after application was made for the appointment of the appropriate committee of women to take the subject in charge.

EXPLORERS DISCOVERED NOTHING.

Report from the Party That Visited the Ruins of the City of Isabella.

The exploring party which on the United States steamer Enterprise visited the ruins of the City of Isabella, which lie near Puerto Plata, in the Island of San Domingo, has returned and reports that there is nothing of value to be ascertained there. The exploration was made for the purpose of securing historical relics for the Exposition. In its report the exploring party says that the traditional genuineness of the site of the city was established, but nothing of interest discovered except a few blocks of cut limestone, and that there was nothing that would convey an idea of the architecture and workmanship of the building erected by the first settlers.

"It does not appear to us," reads the report, "that any extended explorations would be rewarded with better results. Isabella was occupied for only two years by the original settlers. The rough and unfinished character of the work is manifest in the ruins, and further research could accomplish nothing more than perhaps to determine more clearly the ground plan of the place."

Special interest attached to this town because it was founded by Columbus.

CHIEF BUCHANAN AND HIS PLANS.

He Says the Fiber Display Will Be an Interesting Feature of the Fair.

Chief Buchanan of the Department of Agriculture says that one of the interesting exhibits at the Exposition will be that embracing the fiber display. This country, Mr. Buchanan says, grows annually 1,000,000 acres of flax and a large acreage of hemp, these two constituting almost the entire fiber producing plants, excepting cotton.

It is the purpose of the Department of Agriculture to encourage in every way an exhibit of fiber and fiber plants and present in connection with the exhibit all the information and data regarding the locality where grown, soil, its humidity, etc., in the belief that a new interest may be awakened in this subject. Among the fiber plants attracting considerable attention, especially in the temperate sections of the United States, Mr. Buchanan says, is ramie, a plant indigenous to Java and China. California has appropriated $5,000 to purchase ramie roots for free distribution. Ramie when cultivated grows luxuriantly in the Southern States and in Southern California.

Mr. Buchanan is receiving letters from the various agricultural boards of the country congratulating the management on the proposed establishment of an agricultural congress in connection with the Exposition. Mr. Moore, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, writes that the world is surely moving, and H. E. Loomis of the Connecticut State Board writes that he is greatly pleased with the scheme and hopes that the grangers of the United States will improve the opportunity.

ADVOCATES HENRY M. DUNLAP.

"A Reader" Thinks He Should Have Charge of the Horticultural Department.

From Centralia, Ill., comes a communication by a reader nominating Henry M. Dunlap for Chief of the Department of Horticulture and protesting against that appointment going to California. Among other things the writer says:

Will The Tribune state to its readers that we have in our own State of Illinois a young man in the person of Henry M. Dunlap of Savoy, Champaign County, a born horticulturist? His father was a pioneer in Western horticulture, who, by his writings, was a leader in horticulture. Henry M. Dunlap is not seeking the appointment, but could get indorsement from every State except California, and in our opinion would fill the position with credit to himself, Illinois, and the whole United States. Should California get the appointment of Chief, with the villainous classification, viticulture first and foremost, with its semi-tropical climate, it will be a terrible damper on Western horticulture, and in our opinion the horticulturists will take little interest in making an exhibit. If Henry M. Dunlap's name has not been brought to the attention of the local directory, I will say he is conducting one of the experiment stations under the State Horticultural Society. A Reader.

SOME OF MR. SEAL'S PLANS.

How He Will Show the Practical Workings of the United States Fish Commission.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—[Special.]—With a view to showing the practical workings of the aquaria of the United States Fish Commission it is the intention of W. P. Seal of the live fish exhibit to reproduce at the World's Fair some of the effects which have resulted from careful examination at the Central Station in this city. This will probably be best accomplished by means of the marine grotto showing products of the sea both animate and inanimate, the work of which was entered upon at the beginning of 1889. What is known as the greenhouse system was adopted, that is, having the top of the structure constructed entirely of glass so as to afford both light and heat from the sun at all times. In the grotto portion, which will be shown at Chicago in 1892, the building is 16½ feet wide and 64½ feet long. There is an extension eight feet long. For the observation of the aquaria the gallery is completely covered with imitation rock work made of heavy paper, applied in a plastic condition and afterward painted, sanded, and frosted. Nothing of the aquarium tank is allowed to show except the glass, which appears like so many holes or openings in the rocks. While extravagance in the attempt to imitate natural rock is avoided, there is afforded a realistic representation of a natural grotto or cavern in which the observer appears to be beneath or surrounded by water. One advantage of such an arrangement is that while the aquaria are afforded the light necessary for their success, the introduction of food or interference of any kind by visitors is thereby prevented.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

What Has Been Accomplished by the World's Fair Officials.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday contracts were awarded for the construction of the first World's Fair building. It is the Mines and Mining Building, and its cost will be approximately $216,186. There were thirty bidders for the work from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Chicago. The building is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1892. The carpenter work was awarded to Burnett, Record & Chapman of Minneapolis, iron work to the King Iron Bridge company of Cleveland, O., and staff work to the Phillipson Decorative company of Chicago. The bonds have been prepared and will be signed today. It is estimated that a saving of 20 per cent has been effected in these contracts over the estimates made by the Construction Department.

Ex-Mayor Cregier denied that while in St. Paul he made any statement that the World's Fair buildings would not be completed on time.

The Ways and Means committee of the Sons of New York held a meeting and thanked the press of the entire State for the position it had taken in endeavoring to advance public opinion there in favor of the Exposition. The society will take steps to secure favorable action at the next session of the Legislature.

Director R. A. Waller left for a two months' tour in Europe. He was given a special commission by Director-General Davis, and while in London, Paris, and Berlin will do some work for the Exposition.

Monday Col. E. C. Culp, Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies, returned from his trip through Kansas and said that State was sure to raise $100,000 for a State exhibit. This amount has been apportioned through all the counties of the State.

Gov. Routt of Colorado called on Director-General Davis and assured him that a splendid exhibit would be made by Colorado. He said that, in addition to the legislative appropriation, each county had been authorized to assess a two-mill tax.

Preparations to light Jackson Park during the period of construction were made, the intention being to work night and day. An estimate was made that the necessary electric plant would cost $20,000.

George P. Hollis, United States Consul at Capetown, Africa, suggested as a method of utilizing Consuls that they be made honorary Exposition Commissioners without pay. Col. Davis said he would be willing to give such a commission to any Minister or Consul who would signify a willingness to do real work for the Exposition.

The Evangelical Alliance sent in a request to be permitted to erect a special building for the purposes of the alliance. The matter was taken under advisement.

The Consulting Engineer was instructed to go ahead with the construction of the pier and Casino at Jackson Park.

Tuesday a movement was started in New York City to provide a fund to insure proper representation from the State at the World's Fair. Public-spirited citizens of that commonwealth are in favor of providing a fund by voluntary subscription, and it has been suggested that the subscribers to the New York $5,000,000 World's Fair guarantee fund agree to transfer a portion of their respective subscriptions to a guarantee fund for a State building in Chicago.

Wednesday Lieut. Scriven, Special Commissioner to Venezuela, announced the acceptance by that government of the invitation to participate in the Exposition.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, holding a session at Detroit, passed resolutions asking that the World's Fair be kept closed on Sunday.

Promoter-General Handy's salary was raised from $5,000 to $7,500.

The State World's Fair convention at Yankton, S. D., met and adopted a report of the Committee on Ways and Means, which favored soliciting subscriptions to the amount of $100,000, under the direction of a commission of nine persons.

A suggestion was made by Director Lyman J. Gage that the old Lake-Front Exposition Building, which the City Council has ordered torn down, be turned over to the Columbian Exposition directory and used as a warehouse for storing exhibits which may be sent here in advance of the opening of the Fair. The suggestion will probably be acted upon favorably.

The nominations of Melville E. Stone to be chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs and F. J. V. Skiff to be chief of the Department of Mines and Mining were confirmed by the Executive committee. This action is regarded as all that is necessary to secure the final confirmation of these nominations by the Board of Directors.

A. B. Hurt of Tennessee and L. M. Davis of Virginia were recommended by the Director-General for clerical positions in the Department of Agriculture under Chief Buchanan.

Theodore Thomas was appointed Musical Director by the Board of Directors, but not by Director-General Davis, whose duty it is to make such appointments. Col. Davis said that he wished to retain Mr. Thomas and W. L. Tomlins, and secure in addition Dr. Florence Ziegfeld. He had not determined, however, in what manner he would individually dispose of them.

Gov. Eagle of Arkansas issued a proclamation calling a State World's Fair convention to meet in Little Rock Aug. 5. The representation will be the same as that of the House of Representatives with the addition of six delegates from the State at large.

Thursday Joseph J. Little wrote to President Palmer suggesting that a Bureau of Sunday Opening be organized and that admissions on that day be confined largely to representatives of the laboring class.

Mr. Watrous of Des Moines, Ia., called on Director-General Davis to protest against the confirmation of Walter Maxwell. He was told that the Maxwell case had passed beyond the pale of the Director-General.

A letter was received from Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, lady manager from Colorado, announcing that the State Board for Woman's Work had been organized. It consists of fourteen members, four of whom are the National Lady Managers of the State and their alternates. A lady has been placed in the field to prepare an exhibit of the native flora of the State.

Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut arrived in Chicago and went into a conference with the Director-General and the Committee on Foreign Exhibits relative to the appointment of a commission to be sent to Europe to explain the magnitude of the Exposition at the various European capitals. It was decided to have the commission consist of five members and to be purely honorary. Expenses only will be paid. Those who are to be appointed have not been named. Mr. Waller and Promoter-General Handy will be members of the commission. Carl Schurz, J. B. Eustis, and Secretary Benjamin Butterworth are under consideration to complete the commission.

Rhode Island is waking up again, and a bill was introduced into the State Legislature for a Rhode Island exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. The act provides for a Board of Managers to consist of the present Commissioners and alternates, lady managers and alternates, and eight citizens to be appointed by the Governor. The members of the board are to be entitled to no compensation except actual railway expenses. They are authorized to appoint an Executive Commissioner. This Commissioner shall have full charge of the State's exhibit.

WILL CONFER WITH COL. DAVIS.

The Treasury Department Delays Action in Regard to Furnishing Funds.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—[Special.]—Assistant Secretary Nettleton said this evening that the department would await the coming of Director-General Davis before taking any action in regard to the money for the foreign exhibit. Col. Davis telegraphed that he would be here next Tuesday. The department is anxious to coöperate with the Fair managers in encouraging good foreign exhibits, but its officials do not want too much of the $20,000 appropriated for that purpose expended in sending agents abroad, because some more pressing need for the money may arise. When it was decided that agents of the Director-General's selection might be sent abroad, the idea was that perhaps three would be named. It is barely possible, however, that consent may be given to increase this number to five.

Phoebe Couzins' claim or voucher for a full month's April salary arrived today. It was from Phoebe herself. Secretary Dickinson has as yet sent in no voucher covering Miss Couzins' services. In view of the litigation in the courts the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to take no action on Miss Couzins' voucher until the courts have given their decision. This will prevent the danger of taking a course which might have to be reversed and will relieve the department from the embarrassments growing out of the quarrel.

Another phase of the controversy has gone to the First Comptroller for his opinion. Secretary Dickinson sent in an account for expenses incurred in connection with the litigation. The amount was small, not more than $25, but the Treasury officials questioned whether it could properly be paid. They thought it might be taken as a precedent which would make the government responsible for the legal expenses of the National Commission, and this is a step they hesitate to take. So the First Comptroller will seek to solve the problem.

West Virginia's Commission Organizes.

Charleston, W. Va., May 29.—[Special.]—The World's Fair Commission for West Virginia, composed of W. N. Chancellor of Parkersburg, George M. Bowers of Martinsburg, John S. Naylor of Wheeling, Sidney Haymond of Clarksburg, and R. S. Carr of this city, met here today and organized by electing W. N. Chancellor, President; George M. Bowers, Treasurer, and W. C. McKay of Jackson County, Secretary. The board fixed the salary of the President at $1,200 per annum, $600 for the Secretary, and the Treasurer is to receive 1 per cent of the disbursements. The headquarters of the commission were established at Parkersburg, the home of the President, after which the board adjourned to meet in Wheeling June 10, when they will visit Chicago.

Exposition Notes.

Minister Thayer, at Holland, reports to the State Department that the Holland Government will probably participate in the Exposition. It had been unofficially reported that Holland would not be represented.

E. D. Roper Jr., United States Consul at Zanzibar, writes to Chief Handy that there are no manufacturers or probable World's Fair exhibitors in his consular district, but that the Sultan of Zanzibar may be induced to send to the Exposition a collection of curios.

Commissioner Scriven, in South America, writes that Costa Rica will erect her own building at the Exposition, and that an architect will be sent from San José to Chicago. The Minister has promised to send the National Museum to the Fair. This museum is a collection of antiquities called the Trago collection, which Lieut. Scriven says is the finest south of the Rio Grande.

The Executive committee of the Inter-State Exposition Directory met yesterday afternoon and appointed a subcommittee of two members, J. Irving Pearce and John Reynolds, to confer with the proper World's Fair authorities in order to reach an understanding looking to the preservation of the building for a time at least sufficient for the holding of the fall shows, and for a longer period if possible. The subcommittee will report at a meeting to be held Tuesday next.

Exports of Wheat for the Week.

New York, May 29.—[Special.]—Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from both coasts, including Montreal, this week maintain previous proportions, amounting to 2,342,809 bushels. Pacific coast exports have declined rapidly, as is usual at this season. Last week the total exports were 2,500,000 bushels, and one year ago for the week they were 1,092,000 bushels. July 1 to date exports of wheat and flour as wheat from the United States alone are equal to 90,010,128 bushels, against 99,122,597 bushels in a like period of 1889-'90.

The Two Czars Responsible.

Philadelphia *Record:* The flow of our gold to Europe is attributed by the best authorities on the other side to a heavy balance of trade created against us by the McKinley bill. A closer view of the matter would more likely disclose several causes coöperating to produce the outflow. The tariff has doubtless been a potent factor in the situation, and it is also tolerable clear that Czar McKinley has had an effective ally in the other Czar.

PRIME'S CROP REPORTS.

NEARLY ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY NEED RAIN BADLY.

There Is a Deficiency of Moisture in the Spring Wheat Belt—Winter Wheat Is Just About Holding Its Own—An Increase in the Development of Insect Life—There Is No Improvement in the Condition of Corn or Oats.

Dwight, Ill., May 29.—[Special.]—As the growing season advances the fact becomes more and more apparent that notwithstanding the copious rains early in the season there is a deficiency of moisture today in the majority of the surplus grain-growing States of the Northwest.

Kansas and Missouri seem to be the only States which today have all the rain they need for the time being. Nebraska is fairly well watered, but the Dakotas and Minnesota, and particularly the former, need rain greatly at this time. Iowa is fairly well supplied. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, all need copious rains.

Up to the date of this dispatch there have been no general rains the present week over the country. We have also experienced a low degree of temperature and frosts.

A year ago today there was fairly good growing weather. There was a higher degree of temperature and copious rains were having a beneficial effect upon the spring-sown and planted crops. The conditions today are just the opposite.

Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat has about held its own during the last ten days. The early varieties have now all filled out and in some cases have already begun to turn in color. Where the weather has been dry wheat is heading out low with small heads, and there is an increased development of Hessian fly and chinch bug. The cool weather has delayed harvest considerably and the earliest varieties will not be fit to cut before the 25th of June or the 1st of July. There seems to be little old wheat coming in from farmers and everything points to a large demand from country millers for the new crop.

Illinois.

Some reports from Southern Illinois show the work of insect life is showing up plainer now than at any other time in the history of the crop. In Northern Indiana winter wheat has not yet begun to fill and the crop prospects are fully as good as they were thirty days ago. Stocks of old wheat in mills and warehouses are getting low and little is in farmers' hands.

Southern Indiana reports the earliest varieties of wheat will be ready to cut by June 15; that wheat has held its own in general conditions for the last fourteen days, and shows no signs of rust or any bad effects of the dry weather.

Ohio.

Northern Ohio reports May has been a cold, dry month. Fruit and tender growths were injured by numerous frosts, but not totally destroyed. On the whole, wheat is not as promising as ten days ago.

In Southern Ohio the dry weather hurt the wheat considerably, especially on hill and upland, and it is heading out short. With good weather wheat will be fit to cut by July 4. The new wheat will be needed as soon as thrashed. Little, however, will be received before the last of July.

In Southern Michigan no wheat has headed out yet. Taking the State as a whole the general condition of this crop has gone back in condition since the first of May, but it needs more rain to keep it where it is. Millers generally report that they are looking for a large demand for flour after the new crop comes in and are making extensive preparations to meet the same.

Missouri.

In Southern Missouri the recent cool weather has held the wheat back and has been a benefit to it. There is considerable oat louse both in the wheat and oats. So far it does not show any damage to any great extent, but may later on, as the ground is still dry. Some reports from Southern Missouri indicate that wheat does not look as well as it did three weeks ago. There promises to be an urgent demand for the new crop from millers, as they have practically no stocks at all. The earliest varieties of wheat will be fit to cut about the tenth of June.

In Central Kansas about half of the wheat is headed out and in blossom. The crop is injured some by previous dry weather and Hessian fly. Insect life has been checked by the recent rains.

Southern Kansas has during the last ten days received copious rains. Insect life has been checked and the crop has gained somewhat. Thirty days ago everything pointed in the State of Kansas to an immense crop, but these conditions have been changed by the dry weather and insect life.

In Northern Tennessee wheat has headed out rather short, presumably so from the dry weather. The prospects are hardly as good as they were fourteen days ago. The home demand for the new crop promises to be very large, as the stock of old wheat is about all exhausted. Some of the early varieties will be fit to cut the coming week. The oat crop this year in Tennessee will amount to nothing. Corn is backward and little can be said about it at this time.

Virginia.

Reports from Virginia show the early wheat is all headed out, and the drought up to May 15 injured the wheat considerably, especially on thin land. The early wheat will come in about June 15. No oats to amount to anything. Grass, half a crop. Millers have no stock and are buying from Baltimore.

New York reports a great deal of dry weather during the present month. The prospects for winter wheat in that State are as good as at any time on the crop.

Oregon reports that the situation on the whole is satisfactory; that rains will be needed from time to time to keep the crops up to a normal condition. The weather keeps cool, which is very favorable.

In Southern California all the grain is headed out and hay well advanced. (Hay is made entirely from wheat.) Harvest will begin about June 10.

Spring Wheat.

Taking the spring wheat situation as a whole and the situation at this date is not particularly encouraging. In South Dakota there is a deficiency of moisture at this time and wheat needs rain badly. In many of the largest spring wheat producing counties of South Dakota there has been no rain since April 24. The wheat that was sown in April was put in the ground when it was moist and came up, but of wheat sown since that time much of it is still lying in the ground with not enough moisture to start it at all.

The rains so far in South Dakota have been simply light showers and covering limited areas.

In North Dakota there is also quite a deficiency of moisture and the last sowing is not germinating, or at least but a small portion of it. The first sown is about four inches high. On the summer fallow land the weeds are quite thick. The weather is cool with continual sunshine.

Central Minnesota reports there is a deficiency of moisture and crops of all kinds need rain at the present time. Southern Minnesota reports showers recently, but no soaking rain. Wheat and oats have been damaged some by dry weather. Good rains seem now essential to average crops.

Corn.

The early planted corn is now about four inches in height. It barely escaped being cut to the ground the present week in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan by the severe frosts. A large area of the late planted corn has not come up yet, and cannot until there is rain. Farmers are cultivating their corn in the States of Kansas and Missouri, as well as Nebraska, and the cultivation of the crop has just fairly commenced in Iowa. So far there has been little of what can be called corn weather. This much can be said in favor of the crop: It has been planted in good season, there has been little replanting and the ground has been in condition for cultivation. The large receipts of corn during the last ten days are largely contract corn. The weather has been such in the corn belt that farmers were ahead with their work, and were able to make these deliveries at this time, but a falling off of receipts is looked for during the coming month.

Oats.

The oat crop since the report of a week ago has not held its own. The dry weather has told severely upon it, and the development of insect life is widespread and rapidly increasing. In some areas where oats are made a specialty the crop now promises to be poorer than that of last year. Oats last season were damaged and cut short by the heavy rains early in June, which were followed by scalding weather. There is no section of the country today where the reports are encouraging as to the present status or future prospects for this crop.

Grass.

The season is now so far advanced that rains, even if they should come at once and be general, would not help the grass crop any more than to make it thicken up.

The California fruit crop prospects are good still.

SAMANA AS A NAVAL STATION.

We Must Have a Coaling and Repairing Station in the West Indies.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—It would be strange if, after twenty years of neglect, the project for the acquisition of a foothold in Samana Bay should now be revived. President Baez, on receiving the news of the rejection by the United States Senate of the famous San Domingo treaty of 1869, put on record the prediction that it would some day be renewed. In the broad form of annexation the scheme is no nearer fruition now than then; but in the very limited particular of securing a repair and coaling station for our war vessels within the Dominican republic there is a prospect of its again coming to the front.

There is little doubt that the State and Navy Departments were somewhat chagrined at Hayti's refusal to cede the use of Mole St. Nicholas as a naval station. The indirect but powerful aid which the affair of the steamship Haytian Republic gave to the cause of Hippolyte, when the latter was in arms against Legitime, had hardly been expected to lead up to the futile negotiations lately carried on by Admiral Gherardi and Minister Douglass. It is true that the action of our government in that affair was directed to the interests of its own citizens and the maritime rights of neutrals in general rather than to interfering for one party in the civil war on the island. It is also probable that the promises of French help with which M. de Sesmaisons buoyed up the hopes of Legitimes followers were not grounded on any assurances from his government, so that the counter-interference of our own country to prevent European control of Hayti would not have been called for. Still, Hippolyte's cause did undoubtedly receive much moral and some material strength from the United States. But the real ground of the disgust of the Washington authorities is doubtless rather the folly of Hayti in failing to see its own advantage in ceding the use of Mole St. Nicholas, with its resulting local and general benefits to her. Of course the ability of a great power like the United States to conquer and annex Hayti, if that were its object, is too obvious for dispute; while its willingness to take merely a lease of the desired lands and water privileges, and even to receive them through the medium of a private corporation, was a further guarantee of its moderate aims.

But the revival of the Samana project, which is believed to have begun when Admiral Gherardi was ordered a few weeks ago to visit that bay, where Gen. Ulises Henreaux, the President of San Domingo, held a long private interview with him on the flagship, is not to be ascribed to mere official pique. It is true that, should this substitute scheme be carried out, Hayti would probably soon recognize that she had thrown away an opportunity. But the Samana Bay project rests on its intrinsic merits. Situated at the northeastern end of the island, on the south side of Samana peninsula, the bay could hold the war fleets of the whole world. At the western end it receives the Yuma, the chief river of San Domingo. As a strategic position it is of great value, since it opens into the Mona Passage, the principal entrance into the Caribbean Sea for vessels from Europe, and is hardly a day's steaming from the Windward Passage at the other end of the island. As a sheltered place for repairs and coaling, no better need be asked in the West Indies, while it is sufficiently near the Nicaragua Canal to serve in keeping a watch upon that future highway of commerce.

The port of Santa Barbara, which would be the particular region leased, is on the north shore of Samana Bay. The entrance is narrow, from a line of reefs and islets parallel with the shore, but the harbor within is deep enough for large vessels. It could be perfectly covered by batteries, but the true defense would be at the entrance of Samana Bay, where the channel is less than a mile wide in consequence of a cluster of reefs and small islands. Batteries there placed would easily shut out any hostile ships from the entire bay. At the head of Santa Barbara harbor is a village from which a railroad runs westward, and there it is proposed to build a dry dock for repairs.

One thing tolerably clear is that if a reasonable proposal to lease the port of Santa Barbara is made to the Dominican Republic it will be accepted. As is well known this republic occupies the larger part of the island, having an area of about 18,000 square miles, of which only an insignificant part would be taken. Even as early as 1850, only half a dozen years after its independence of Hayti had been declared, San Domingo talked of annexation to the United States, and shortly after the close of our civil war its government expressed willingness to lease Samana Bay, this being a rival proposition to the St. Thomas annexation project at that time mooted. In 1869 President Grant intrusted Gen. Babcock and Mr. R. H. Perry with negotiations the result of which was a treaty, signed the 29th of November, for the annexation of the whole republic. The money consideration named was $1,500,000, and Gen. Grant, in transmitting the treaty to the Senate, said that he had reason to believe that a European power stood ready to offer $2,000,000 for Samana Bay alone. He argued that the annexation would be in the line of the Monroe doctrine, especially in its aiding the United States to command the Isthmus of Darien. The treaty called for a popular vote in San Domingo, which proved to be almost unanimous on annexation, but it failed to secure the approval of our Senate. In 1873 the bay privileges and Peninsula of Samana were ceded to a company formed in the United States, but the following year its rights were declared to be annulled for the non-payment of the stipulated rent. What seems clear is that if even the annexation project was so favored in the island, the present less objectionable form of a concession such as we already hold at Pago Pago from Samoa and at Pearl Island from Hawaii could be easily procured.—*New York Sun.*

The No Cravats and Their Candidate.

The Kansas delegation to the Cincinnati Crank Congress was the lights, so to speak, of that extraordinary body. No other delegation was so strong in numbers, so rich in hayseed, so loaded with explosive economics, so liberal of voice, so full of zeal, emotion, and the dry ozone of enthusiasm. Bleeding Kansas bled at every intellectual pore, and without her the conference would have been poor indeed. The sweet unanimity of the Sunflower representatives was shown even in their apparel. Mr. Mason Green, one of the editors of Mr. Edward Bellamy's *Nationalist* and the Massachusetts member of the People's party committee, gives instructive testimony as to this point:

In the Kansas delegation it was said that there were but sixteen cravats, although I only counted twelve.

The cravatless were winners. They had no neckties of any sort, political or otherwise, on their necks.

There were 407 Kansas delegates, so that the percentage of cravat wearers was at the utmost less than 4 per cent. These either represented the conservative interest or had allowed their instinct of personal adornment to conquer their political and financial opinions. The other 391 or 398 delegates were true to their convictions, and scorned to wear the badge of the effete parties. Cravats may do very well for Wall street, but the untrammeled sons of Kansas would be as much out of place with their free necks in those hampering conventionalities as one of Ariovistus' Germans in a French salon. The radicals of a hundred years ago were styled the party without breeches. The radicals of 1891 may delight in the Cravatless or No-Cravat party. It would be more expressive of freedom and the proud resolve to cast off the shackles of a capitalistic or monopolistic civilization if the Kansas Grangers discarded the collar as well as the cravat and bared to the thrilled gaze of the quaking East the brawny necks upon which the usurer and mortgagee no longer are to be allowed to plant their iron heels; but obviously these distinctions are a matter of taste, and every party should be free to choose its own badge.—*New York Sun.*

Where She Made a Mistake.

"Good evening," exclaimed the young man, as he approached the front stoop where his girl was sitting. "Is it warm enough for——"

"Sir!" she interrupted, in forbidding tones.

"For ice cream?" he went on, in the most tranquil manner imaginable, and the girl on the front step looked silly.—*Washington Post.*

A GREAT BATTLESHIP—THE NEW YORK.

The Big Armorclad Named for the Empire State Will Soon Be in the Water.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—The work on the New York at the shipyard of the Cramps at Philadelphia has been so vigorously pushed that she may be launched within a few weeks, although her completion for service is likely to come only at the end of next year.

Hitherto this vessel has attracted remarkably little attention considering her size and importance. She is much larger than any vessel in the navy yet launched. Her displacement is about 1,500 tons greater than that of the Maine and over 1,800 greater than that of the Texas. She is to have about 6,000 horse power in excess of any furnished to our vessels now afloat and she will have excellent speed and coal endurance. Perhaps the fact that she has been so little spoken of hitherto is due to the attention which was drawn so soon after she was planned to cruiser No. 12, with its still higher speed, and to the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, with their much greater engine and battery power.

Not quite a year has elapsed since the bids for the New York were opened, and this fact alone shows how the work on her has been pushed. The bidders were Cramp & Sons, at $3,150,000 on the Navy Department designs and $2,985,000 on plans of their own; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, at $3,100,000 on department plans and $3,000,000 on their own; the Risdon Iron Works, also of San Francisco, at $3,450,000. The amount authorized by Congress was $3,500,000, and the closeness of the two leading sets of bids was remarkable.

The original proposal was for a vessel of about 7,500 tons, but the policy of the department to build bigger ships caused this displacement to be increased to 8,150 tons. Under the department's plans she was to have a length of 350 feet; an extreme breadth of 64 feet 2⅙ inches; a depth of hold of 41¼ feet; a draught of 23 feet. Her hull was to be protected by a vertical belt nearly four inches thick over the machinery space and by a curved steel deck, varying from six to two and a half inches thick, extending from stem to stern. Within the armor belt and above the protective deck a coffer dam, three and a half feet wide, of water-excluding material, was to extend throughout the vessel. The belt of the side armor covers a distance of 140 feet amidships and is nine feet wide, partly above and partly below the water line.

The four engines are to be of the vertical, triple-expansion type, two on each shaft, and the forward engines can be easily uncoupled from the after ones for cruising at low speed. They are expected to develop an aggregate of 16,000 indicated horse-power, which should give a speed of twenty knots an hour; while the premiums and penalties for greater and less speed are likely to cause this speed to be exceeded. The plans further provided for a total coal capacity of at least 1,150 tons, of which 500 or more must be carried at the normal load displacement. The modifications proposed by W. Cramp & Sons in the bid which proved to be the lowest related mainly to the machinery, and particularly to the disposition of the boilers.

This latter consists of six eight-inch breech-loading rifles and twelve 4-inch rapid-fire guns. In the secondary battery there are twelve rapid-fire guns of small caliber, and four machine guns. The department's plan provided that the eight-inch guns should be mounted in barbettes, protected by armor of not less than ten inches around the carriages, platforms, and loading positions, and by a heavy shield of not less than seven inches over the guns. They are mounted about twenty feet above the water line, two in a turret forward, two in a turret aft, and the remaining two amidships, one on each side, in sponsons en barbette. The twelve four-inch rifles will be distributed six on each side of the main deck and protected by segmental shields of not less than four inches. The ammunition hoists and spaces below the heavy gun mounts will have cone-shaped armor five inches thick. The conning tower abaft the forward turret will have armor seven and a half inches thick, with an armored shaft leading below the protective deck. Upon an object a hundred feet distant from either stem or stern four of the six eight-inch rifles can be concentrated. In the secondary battery eight of the six-pounders will be on the main deck. Each of the military masts will have three tops, the middle one carrying two-inch steel armor, and in them the revolving cannons and Gatlings will be placed. Finally, there will be six torpedo tubes.

Such in the main is the New York, which will be the largest of our vessels ready at the great naval review of 1893. She belongs to the general class of armored cruisers, yet is of a decidedly different type from the Maine. In speed she is more like a swift protected cruiser, but her heavy guns are armor-protected, and her machinery also is well covered by side armor which is not very thick, but is supplemented by an unusually strong protective deck. Quite different in design from any of her predecessors in our navy she can hardly help proving by her combination of speed, coal endurance, and battery power a valuable addition to it.

DID EDISON ORIGINATE IT?

If He Proves It His Electric-Light Company Expects $2,000,000 a Year.

Judge Wallace, sitting without a jury in the United States Circuit Court Monday, began the trial of the action brought by the Edison Electric-Light company to restrain the United States Electric-Light company from using the incandescent lamps, for which Mr. Edison claims sole and exclusive patent rights. The Edison company asserts that Mr. Edison is the sole originator of the system of incandescent lighting and that the lights of the United States Electric-Lighting company are infringements of the Edison patents.

If the Edison company succeeds in obtaining the injunction the victory will mean an income of $2,000,000 a year to it until the expiration of the patent four years hence.

The United States company, which is controlled by Westinghouse, claims that Inventors Sawyer and Man patented the filament arc lamp in 1878 and that Edison merely improved it by making the filament longer and thinner. This modification, which Edison had patented, does not, it is claimed, constitute a new patent.

Lawyers Richard N. Dyer, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Clarence A. Seward, and Sherburne Blake Eaton appeared for the Edison company and Samuel A. Duncan, Edward Wetmore, Leonard E. Curtis, and Frederick H. Betts for the defendants. The trial will probably consume eight days.

Mr. Dyer said the lamps invented previous to Edison's were not practicable. The carbon in them was brittle and would last only a short time, while Edison's lamps would burn from 600 to 1,000 hours.

The King patent of 1845, Mr. Dyer said, was of no commercial value. The end wires, to which the carbon in the lamp was fastened, were of copper. After the lamp cooled it contracted the copper so that the lamp was not air-tight. Edison was the first to declare that the lamp must have a perfect vacuum, as any gas in the bulb had a detrimental effect on the carbon.

A Negro's Fight with a Rattlesnake.

Thomas Jenkins, a hard-working negro who is fond of hunting, and who owns a small farm near Opelika, Ala., had recently a terrible adventure with a large rattlesnake, which he succeeded in killing only after it had bitten him twice.

Jenkins was at work removing the débris of an old outbuilding when the snake sounded its rattle almost under his feet. He sprang back just in time to escape the dart of the reptile, and struck at it with a small hand-ax he carried, but was so unfortunate as to miss it entirely, when the snake with incredible rapidity coiled itself about his leg. He endeavored to throw it off, when it buried its fangs in the fleshy part of the limb. Before it could withdraw them he seized it back of the head and choked it, as he thought, to death, for its folds relaxed and he was able to fling it from him; but upon reaching the ground the reptile revived and turned again to the attack. Jenkins again endeavored to kill it by a stroke from his ax, but only succeeded in severing the extreme tip of the tail, and the next instant the writhing creature had struck him on the ankle, when he brought the blade down upon it, cutting it entirely in two.

Calling his wife to assist him Jenkins managed to reach a physician living near him, whose immediate attention to his two wounds probably saved his life. The limb is much swollen and of a livid blue, but no danger is anticipated. The wounds were in both instances deprived of their full deadliness by Jenkins' heavy trousers and stockings, which absorbed much of the poison and thus prevented its entrance into the body. The snake was an old one of unusual size and carried the extraordinary number of thirty-seven rattles. These reptiles are unusually numerous in this vicinity this year, the one killed by Jenkins being the hundredth killed this week.

BETTER TRADE OUTLOOK

THE FEELING IN THE BUSINESS WORLD DECIDEDLY HOPEFUL.

But Little Apprehension Caused by the Drain of Gold to Europe During the Last Two Months—Excellent Crop Prospects Prevent Depression in All Branches—The Average Price of Commodities Declines 1 Per Cent for the Week.

New York, May 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

If the prevalent feeling is a shade too hopeful, if it gives not enough weight to the possibilities of disturbance or loss that remain, yet it is most encouraging and most significant of commercial strength and soundness that the drain of gold in April and May has caused so little apprehension.

The most powerful sustaining influence is the continuance of exceedingly favorable crop prospects. In general the prices of commodities have declined not far from 1 per cent for the week and will further decline as new crops draw near if no disaster comes. The tone of the iron market has been better, but without change of prices here or in Philadelphia, while Bessemer pig is 50 to 75 cents lower at Pittsburg, but there is a better demand in Eastern markets for bar and structural iron and plates. In rails there is still much apathy, as the roads are not feeling rich, and new enterprises are halted by the state of the money market.

No change is seen in the woolen manufacture, though fine domestic fleece is a little weaker in tone. The cotton manufacture progresses without change, and Eastern failures have caused especial dullness in the boot and shoe and leather trades, even for the dull season. Boston reports only fair business. Dealers and manufacturers in shoes and leather are cautious, and hides are weak. At Philadelphia there is general hesitation because of the state of city finances. At Pittsburg window-glass is depressed by building strikes, but at Cleveland trade is fairly good and at Cincinnati brightening a little.

At Chicago receipts of flour and grain, lard and butter, fall below last year's, and of cured meats over 60 per cent, but wool receipts have more than doubled. Gains appear in dressed beef and cheese and in sales of dry goods, clothing, and shoes. At St. Louis trade is of a fair volume with collections satisfactory. At Kansas City trade is fair, with crop prospects never better. At St. Paul there is improvement and at Minneapolis lumber is active, but flour is very dull. At Louisville the outlook is brighter, with manufactures fully employed, and at Nashville trade brightens, but depression continues at Memphis. Sugar is in better demand at New Orleans and cotton steady at a decline, molasses being unchanged.

The only interior markets at which stringency is reported are Savannah and Memphis, though money is firm at New Orleans and in strong demand at Minneapolis, and a little close at Cleveland and Detroit. But in general the supply at nearly all points is adequate for all legitimate business. The clearing-house exchanges show a smaller volume of payments for May than a year ago, but the railway traffic returns are more favorable, and the earnings show gains. The Treasury has put out during the week $1,500,000 more money than it has taken in, but as exports of gold have much exceeded that sum, the circulation of all kinds has been a little reduced.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days were 247, as compared with 254 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 218.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Gold Shipments Continue and Speculators Are Resting on Their Oars.

New York, May 29.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's,* in its weekly Wall street review, says:

Wall street was disposed at the beginning of the week to congratulate itself on the ending of the gold export movement. The heavy influx of gold which has followed the efforts of the Bank of England to increase its revenues had apparently reached a point which rendered it unnecessary to offer inducements for shipments. This week the bank has gained about £3,000,000 and has brought the condition of its reserves to a healthy point. The alleged further reduction of the rate paid for American gold coin was accompanied by an ostensible cessation of the special inducements in the way of crediting interest on such consignments.

The absence of any supply of commercial bills resulted in an immediate advance of exchange rates here to a point which permits the continuance of the outward movement of specie. Early in the week $1,750,000 was taken, and for today's steamers the engagements of specie aggregate $2,800,000, making a total for the week of $4,600,000. This naturally had a restraining effect upon the market, and, though there was an evident inclination to renew the upward tendency of prices, the uncertainty of the situation was such that quick reactions followed every slight advance, while the market drifted at the close of the week into an extremely dull and lifeless condition. The fact that tomorrow is a holiday seems to have had some influence in this connection.

The share market is stimulated to some extent by the continued favorable nature of the crop outlook. Expectations of heavy summer and autumnal traffic appear to facilitate the efforts of the managers to maintain rates. At the same time the current results of operations as shown by the statements of the Burlington, St. Paul, and other companies are fairly encouraging. Nevertheless, Wall street looks forward with some anxiety to the crop movement and the resulting demands for funds at the West. The money market is easy, and the New York banks last week showed a gain of $304,000 in surplus reserve, supplementing it by another increase of $2,311,000 in the surplus in the statement for five days ending today. But it would seem that the influence in question tends to restrict the activity of the market, and with the disinclination of the foreign element to take any decided part at the moment creates an extremely stagnant condition of affairs.

St. Paul continued to be the leading active stock and was traded in extensively, but without any decided improvement in point of price. The other Grangers were steady, and Burlington displayed strength. Louisville and Nashville was the object of a bear attack based on reports that the dividend rate is to be reduced. Among the specialties the only features were sugar and cordage, both of which were strong and higher.

The tone of the New York loan market seems to have undergone little change during the week, except so far as the belief that gold shipments are coming to an end and the large receipts of funds from the interior tend to make call loan rates easier. It would seem, however, that there is a better demand for time loans running six to eight months, and that bids of 6 per cent on good mixed collateral fail to bring out any supply.

STOCKS A FRACTION LOWER.

The Market Yields Slightly to a Combination of Depressing Influences.

New York, May 29.—[Special.]—There were three distinct depressing influences at work on the floor of the Stock Exchange today, and prices are a fraction lower all round. In the first place, Louisville and Nashville, which for several days has been pressed for sale, fell 2¼ under what was apparently the culmination of the selling movement. Next, the engagements of gold for export by tomorrow's steamers were heavier than expected, running up to $2,850,000. The third depressing influence was a report that the meeting of managers of discount banks in London with Bank of England representatives betokened that some big concern was embarrassed and would have to be helped. As a matter of fact, the meeting was held merely in the hope of inducing the "outside" banks to hold up the discount rate somewhere near the bank's level of 5 per cent, with a view to attracting gold to strengthen their reserves. The selling of Louisville and Nashville, it is now admitted, was the marketing of a block of long stock—said to be 40,000 shares—the last of which was sold today. Sugar refining fell off 2⅛ and recovered only a slight fraction, and Missouri Pacific is down a full point. Otherwise the changes are merely fractional.

$125 Lots

$5 DOWN & $5 PER MONTH

1½ MILE WEST OF MAYWOOD

Stone Sidewalk
Graded Streets
Trees

FREE EXCURSION

Via Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Sunday, May 31st,

Leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT (Cor. Harrison-st. and 5th-av.) at 2 P. M. THIS TRAIN WILL NOT STOP at intermediate stations. Call for Plats and Tickets.

Butler Lowry,

145 Washington-st. - - - Ground Floor.

FREE HOLIDAY EXCURSION

To Our Beautiful Subdivision of

Forest Ridge

At Longwood,

ON THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD,

Everybody invited to go with us and inspect the fine improvements being made throughout this part of the famous Blue Island Ridge.

Our Train Leaves the Van Buren-st. Depot at 2:25 p. m. SATURDAY.

TICKETS in any quantity at our office or at the station 20 minutes before train time.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
119-121 La Salle-st.

FREE EXCURSION
—TO—
Western Springs

Sunday, May 31, at 1:25 P. M.

Call at our office on Saturday for free tickets and go out and inspect this beautiful suburban property. Train leaves the Union Depot, Canal-st., over the C., B. and Q. road,

AT 1:25 P. M.

Our agent will be at the depot thirty minutes before train time with free tickets for all who fail to secure them on Saturday.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
119-121 La Salle-st.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. }

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held April 16, 1891, it was

Ordered, That that part of Rule One which provides for the establishment of the grades of Turkish red winter wheat shall be amended to read as follows:

The grade of No's. 1, 2, and 3 hard winter wheat shall correspond in all respects with the grades of No's. 1, 2, and 3 red winter wheat, except that they shall be of the Turkish variety.

In case of mixture of Turkish red winter wheat with red winter wheat, it shall be graded according to the quality thereof and classed as hard winter wheat.

This amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1891.

At a meeting of said Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held May 16, 1891, it was

Ordered, That that portion of Rule Three which provides for the grade of No. 4 corn shall be changed to read as follows:

Corn that is badly damaged, damp, or very dirty shall be graded no higher than No. 4.

Corn that is wet or in heating condition shall not be graded.

Ordered, That that portion of Rule Six which provides for the grades of No's. 1 and 2 barley shall be amended to read as follows:

No. 1 barley shall be sound, plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 barley shall be of healthy color, not sound enough and plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

This amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1891.

Also, that Rule Seven be amended to read as follows:

The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of oats until the 15th day of August; of rye until the 1st day of September; of wheat until the 1st day of November; of barley until the 1st day of May; and of corn until the 1st day of June of each year.

This change shall be construed as establishing new grades for the times specified, to conform to the existing grades of grain in all particulars, except those of condition and the distinction between the new and the old crops.

It is provided, however, that when corn is dry enough for No. 1 or No. 2 it shall not be classed as "new."

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, JOHN R. WHEELER, JOHN R. TANNER, } Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.
J. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., New York, April 3, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 4 next, at 1 p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of Illinois upon an agreement for the purchase of the property and franchise of the Junction Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Illinois, having about eight miles of railroad, which is now operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as a proprietary line.

Notice of the closing of the transfer books will be published at least thirty days before the day of election. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

M. HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS

Will be received by the undersigned at his office in the city-hall, City of Lakeside, St. Louis County, Minnesota, or by mail, P.-O. Box 614, Duluth, Minnesota, on or before (6) six o'clock p.m., June 8, 1891, for the purchase of the bonds of the City of Lakeside to the amount of eighty-five thousand ($85,000) dollars, said bonds to run ten (10) years from their date, and bearing six (6) per cent interest, said interest payable semi-annually at the First National Bank, Duluth, Minnesota, the money raised by the sale of said bonds to be used for the purpose of taking up the outstanding indebtedness of the city, to establish a system of fire protection and to carry out other public improvements. The Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

S. R. NORRIS, City Recorder.

BOND SALE.

Sealed bids are solicited by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, June 2, 1891, for the sale of forty-six (46) one thousand (1,000) dollar railroad aid, refunding bonds to be issued by the Town of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and State of Illinois, July 1, 1891, as provided in chapter one hundred thirteen (113) Sections one (1) to eleven (11), both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of Illinois.

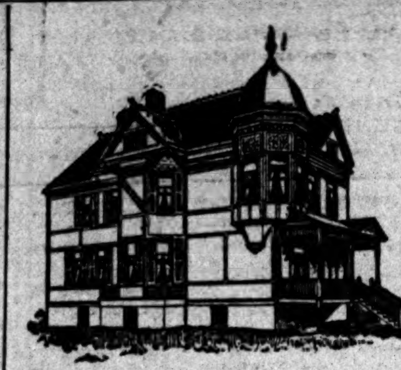
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. For further particulars call on or address

CHAS. E. RUDY, Town Clerk. Mattoon, Ill.

OFFICE OF THE Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, Chicago, April 27th, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.



MORGAN PARK.

THE ONLY HOUSE LEFT FOR SALE.

IT IS A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE of 9 rooms with all modern conveniences; lot 50x150; parked in front, and all the balance leveled off and sown to grass. It is a beautiful place. Go with us any day and see it. We will make terms easy. Call in for one of our catalogues or send 5c stamp to pay postage.

C. P. & F. P. SILVA,

185 DEARBORN-ST.

We wish to call the attention of any one desiring to purchase a residence site at Morgan Park to the beautiful ridge property on Prospect-av. and Fairfield-av. (Groveland-court), north of Prospect-av. The natural grove is the finest and the price the lowest. C. P. & F. P. SILVA, Sole Agents.

$500,000

West Chicago Street R. R. Co.

5-20 Year Coupon Or Registered Bonds.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT,

Payable June and December 1st.

Part of the issue of $1,000,000 for the construction of the Blue Island Avenue Cable.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at 101 and accrued interest by

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chicago.
THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST CO. of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK of Chicago.
EDWARD KOCH, 158 Dearborn-st.
CHAS. HENROTIN, 169 Dearborn-st.

Bonds will be ready for delivery June 9, 1891.

One of the Greatest Bargains IN ACRES

Ever Offered Within the Limits of the Village of

Morgan Park

And Near to Station.

37 ACRES

Divided into blocks of different sizes, to be sold separately or together. The purchaser can very readily retail lots at a good profit. A portion of this land is well adapted to manufacturing purposes, as it lies next to the C., R. I. and P. R. R.

C. P. & F. P. SILVA,

185 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

Buy by the Acre. Sell by the Foot.

10 Acres—adjoining Chicago and Edgewater. 1,200 feet Sheridan Drive frontage. 250 feet Riparian Rights. High, dry, and well wooded. A bargain.

ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

Beautiful Wilmette.

FREE EXCURSIONS

DAILY at 2 p. m. from our Office. SUNDAYS at 1 p. m. from Wells-st. Depot.

Lots $150 Upwards.

On Easy Payment Plan.

For plats and further particulars apply to

ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO. AND C. W. CAMPBELL,
308 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE

Lots IN NEW Beverly Hills Subdivision.

GROVE LOTS.

EASY PAYMENTS AT BARGAINS.

Beautiful Grove Lots. The choicest location on Beverly Hills. 50 feet above the lake. On 87th-st. and Pan-Handle Road. Only two blocks north from Beverly Hills depot, on Rock Island Road. 40 trains daily. For plats and full particulars call or address

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 88-90 Washington-st.
Or Office at the Subdivision. Open all Day.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

MICHIGAN-AV., N. W. COR. 39TH-ST.

80X100 FEET—This is a very choice and fancy corner, suitable for a first-class hotel or flats, with stores below.

GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

Acres. Acres.

10 and 15 acres adjoining Grant Locomotive Works.
10 and 20 acres in South Chicago.
All suitable for immediate subdivision.

J. D. HARVEY & CO., 219 1st Nat'l Bank Building.

HOTEL TO RENT.

We wish a responsible party to take for term of years a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

REMOVED

TO MAJOR BLOCK, S. E. CORNER OF MADISON AND LA SALLE-STS.

MONEY to LOAN

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.

$20,000 In order to close a perfectly safe deal, backed by subscribers of National reputation, I desire to discuss with responsible gentlemen an immediate cash investment of $20,000, bound to clear 200% within thirty months. First-class Chicago references. Call at Palmer House, May 29 and 30, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. PROF. MOELLER.

Real Estate Investments for Non-Residents.

INCOME BEARING PROPERTY.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO. - 34 Clark-st.

Carette STOCK $87 a SHARE.

Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & GAGE, 69 Clark-St.

LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y,

INCORPORATED.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $250,000.00.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Owings Building, Southeast Cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts., Chicago.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Money placed at Current Rates for BANKERS and others, ON DEMAND OR SHORT TIME, ON STOCKS AND BONDS listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS.

ALBERT B. SHAW, President American Trust and Savings Bank.
CHARLES H. DEERE, of Deere & Co., Plow Manufacturers, Moline, Ill.
WILLIAM D. PRESTON, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank.
GRANGER FARWELL, Late of J. H. Pearson & Co., Lumbermen.
EDWIN L. LOBDELL, Late of E. L. Lobdell & Co., Brokers.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING AN

ELEVATED RAILROAD

In the City of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, ROOM No. 214, EASTERN ENTRANCE, CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor of Philadelphia until the SIXTEENTH day of June, 1891, at his office, Room No. 214, Eastern Entrance of City Hall, at 12 o'clock M. on said day, for sale to the highest competent bidder the permission to build a double track elevated railway in the middle of Market street from the Delaware River to Juniper street, on Juniper street to South Penn Square, on South Penn Square to Broad street, on Broad street to Market street, and in the middle of Market street to Sixty-third street, in accordance with the specifications, provisions, and conditions of the ordinance approved February 16, 1891.

Any company, party, or corporation who shall bid for said permission must first file a bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the City Solicitor, for five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the work, and to do all and singular the matters and things required by said ordinance.

The accepted bidder or bidders shall file a bond in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, with security, conditioned to pay all damages caused to the city, and also an additional bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with security, to secure quarterly payment to the city an accepted rate per centum upon gross receipts, and also an additional bond of two million ($2,000,000) dollars to secure the payment of all damage to property-owners or tenants.

The bids received will be submitted to Councils for their approval, and within thirty days from the acceptance thereof the company, party, or corporation whose bid is approved shall execute the contract with the Mayor. Plans, specifications, including the ordinance, and blank proposals may be obtained upon application to JAMES H. WINDRIM, Director of Department of Public Works, Room 212 City Hall.

The Mayor reserves the right to refuse any and all bids not deemed for the best interests of the city.

EDWIN S. STUART, Mayor of Philadelphia.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

FOR TRAVELERS' USE,

Available in All Parts of the World.

Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
207 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND. MONEY ON HAND.

5, 5½, and 6%

MONEY TO LOAN

In large and small amounts. Money advanced to build.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main Floor, 95 Washington-st.

$50

A foot will buy a beautiful corner three blocks from elevated railroad station. The best bargain and cheapest corner offered this spring. Price is way down. Must be sold at once. Reasonable terms.

Jas. Jay Smith & Co.,
119 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Low Rates of Interest.

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

Removed to Major Block

S. E. Corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.

H. A. HURLBUT, 88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT, 11 Pine-st., New York.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loan Money on call at 6%. Correspondence solicited.

Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

LAKE ANGELINE IRON STOCK

For Sale at $143.00 per Share.

S. G. LYNCH, 153 Monroe-st.

FIRM CHANGE.

Chicago, May 29, 1891.

Mr. J. H. Rathbone this day retires from the firm of C. V. BANTA JR. & CO. STOCK BROKERS, 170 Dearborn Street.

JUNE INVESTMENTS.

$100,000	City of Cleveland school	5s
$100,000	City of Chicago 20-year	4s
$100,000	City of Seattle 20-year	5s
$ 50,000	City of San Antonio 20-30-year	5s
$ 50,000	City of Dallas 30-yr. gold	5s
$ 50,000	City of Sioux Falls 20-yr.	5s
$ 50,000	City of Great Falls, Mont.	6s
$ 7,000	City of Galion, Ohio, 10-yr	6s
$ 18,000	City of Vancouver, Wash., gold	6s
$200,000	City of E. Portland, Ore., 30-year (Both principal and interest payable in gold.)	6s
$100,000	County of Jefferson, Wash. (City of Port Townsend county seat.)	6s
$ 27,000	County of Wright, Ia.	5s
$ 53,000	County of Lucas, Ohio (City of Toledo county seat.)	4½s
$ 15,000	County of Buffalo, Neb.	5s
$ 98,000	Lexington, Ky., Electric Street Railway, first mortgage gold	6s
$ 65,000	Portland, Ore., Street Railway first mortgage, gold	6s

We own and offer subject to sale the above choice list of investments, and recommend them to conservative investors.

Our new bond list, just published, giving full information, will be mailed upon request.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
15 Wall-st., N. Y. City. 70 State-st., Boston.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, P't. WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d V. P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.-P. WM. H. REID, 3d V.-P.
JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier. B. M. CHATTELL, A. Cash'r

ILLINOIS Trust & Savings Bank,

"ROOKERY" BUILDING.

Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
SURPLUS..........$1,100,000

This Bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.

Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investment of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

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A. Jurgens.........Manager American S. S. Line
Charles L. Hutchinson....Pres. Corn Exchange Bank
J. M. Larimer.......Manager Jones & Laughlins, Lim.
P. S. Peterson.........Rosehill Nursery
J. H. Dwight.........Linn & Dwight, Commission
Theodore Freeman.........Grocer
H. A. Haugan.........President
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Only 15 Shares for sale. An occasional bargain. Apply to E. W. BLOCKI, Stock Broker, No. 37 Lincoln-av.

Told by Mark Twain.

Mark Twain told me a good story the other day. It illustrated his point that all the clerks in our bookstores are not well informed in literary matters. The humorist's wife and a friend recently went into a bookstore in a city of good size not many miles from New York. Accosting a clerk, Mrs. Clemens said that her friend desired to secure a copy of Taine's "Ancient Régime."

"Beg pardon," said the clerk; "what book did you say?"

Mrs. Clemens repeated the author and title of the book.

Going to the rear of the store the clerk soon returned, only to inquire: "May I ask you to repeat the name of the author?"

"Why, Taine," repeated Mrs. Clemens, becoming a little annoyed.

Assuming an air of superior knowledge, and looking at his customers with a piteous glance of sympathy, he ventured to say to Mrs. Clemens: "Pardon me, madam, but you have the name a trifle wrong. You mean Twain—not Taine."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Where the Potato Bugs Went.

The irregular line of seaweed at the high-water mark at Rockaway Beach had a yellowish tinge yesterday. This was caused by millions of potato bugs, nearly all of which were dead. They had been blown off shore and had dropped into the water. Some few of the big ones clung to bits of weed and driftwood, and, with other débris, floated in with the tide, and were cast upon the beach by the surf.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 29.	May 22.
New York	$ 90,225,579	$105,793,735
Boston	13,093,251	14,098,730
Chicago	14,410,000	13,331,000
Philadelphia	9,308,692	10,388,819
St. Louis	2,774,944	3,329,265
Baltimore	1,894,630	1,979,279
New Orleans	993,296	960,393

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c premium; Boston, 25c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

Bank clerks and officers were rushed to their utmost yesterday because of the extra business on account of the two holidays coming together. The local money market keeps exceedingly easy, notwithstanding the continued heavy shipments of currency to New York. The leading commercial paper dealer here reports a business for May that exceeds that of any previous month, the sales of paper by this single house amounting to over $3,500,000 for the month. There has been a decided change in the character of the paper market since last year. It is a change that has been gradually working for some time but one that was given special impetus by the financial complications last fall. A few years ago 90 per cent of the commercial paper handled here found a market in the East. Today not over 5 per cent finds its way to Eastern customers.

There was a special meeting of the Governors of the Bank of England yesterday. It is unusual for a meeting to be called except Thursday, and the fact that there should be a special meeting called the day following the regular meeting is considered significant of some serious questions to be decided. "I believe that Europe is on the verge of a financial panic," said a prominent Chicago banker yesterday, "but it will be a panic that need bring no fear to American capital. Our situation is thoroughly sound and in the long run we will profit, perhaps, by the misfortunes of Europe. But the first effect, I believe, will be tighter money." This belief that the summer or early fall will see a tight money market here is quite general among local bankers. They base this principally on the idea that a vast amount of currency will be needed to carry on an unusually heavy crop movement. The future of the money market is by no means clear. We have been sending great sums of money East without the least embarrassment to the local market. This seems to point to a decided slackening in the demand for general business purposes. General business is using far less money than it required a year ago and this demand may continue to decrease at a rate which will leave an ample supply for the movement of the harvest. The amount of gold already engaged for shipment by today's steamer is $2,850,000; making a total for the week of $4,060,000. Sterling rates are unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	485	489
Actual	484 @484½	488@488¼
Documentary	482½@483	487

Wilson & Sturges report New York exchange as strong at 80c premium, that price being bid all day.

There was practically no market at all at the Stock Exchange. There was but little trading and only a small proportion of that was based on orders, probably. Quotations showed no changes of special note, but the market at the close seemed to have a fairly firm undertone. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

1 C G R R Co	325	100 W C S R R Co cash	133¾
10 Street's St Car L.	31⅞	100 do b 30	134
50 W C S R R s 60	133⅛	100 do s 5	134
50 do	133¼	100 do	134
50 do	133¼	50 C & C C & D C	80¼
5 do	133¼	10 Chi A L & P Co	10½
100 do	133¼	100 N C S R R Co	184¼
100 do	133¾	100 do b 15	184½
100 do b 30	134⅛	50 CB&MCopfdcash	46¾
150 do	134		

BONDS.

$1000 C G L & C Co 5s	89	$1000 Con Gas 5s cash	78
5000 do	89½		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

9 Chi B & M Co	49	100 N C S R R Co b 15	184¼
20 Chi B & M Co pfd	47	50 do b 20	184⅝
10 Cal & Chi C & D Co	80	25 Street's S C L	31¼
50 N Chi St R R Co	183⅞	15 Cent Un Tel Co	55
100 do b 30	184⅛		

The bank clearings for the week and for the month, with figures for the corresponding periods of last year, are given below. The increase over last year is smaller than it has heretofore been. For the week the increase is 4.9, and for the month 4.3 per cent:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$15,310,081	$1,014,768
Tuesday	14,113,989	1,409,176
Wednesday	14,054,034	1,102,026
Thursday	13,858,697	1,207,917
Friday	14,410,720	1,433,898
Saturday	Holiday.	
Total for week	$ 71,747,523	$ 6,167,788
Corresponding week last year	$ 68,399,881	$ 6,661,514
Total for month of May	391,093,736	37,585,281
Corresponding month last year	374,969,955	33,752,964

The New York bank statement was sent out yesterday on account of today being a holiday. The statement is favorable so far as the surplus reserve is concerned, it showing an increase of over $1,000,000, but there is still a heavy decrease in loans and in deposits. Both these items have decreased steadily since April 18. During that time loans have decreased $23,197,000 and deposits have decreased $23,710,000. This shows an astonishing contraction. The footings of the statement are as follows:

	May 23.	May 29.	Changes.
Loans	$392,921,800	$389,084,000	Dec. $3,836,900
Deposits	391,205,400	387,107,300	Dec. 4,098,100
Circulation	3,448,400	3,471,700	Inc. 23,300
Legal tend.	41,129,700	43,346,900	Inc. 2,217,200
Specie	61,889,300	60,959,100	Dec. 930,200
Reserve	1,031,019,000	104,306,000	Inc. 1,287,000
Reserve req.	97,801,350	96,776,825	Dec. 1,024,525
Surplus	5,217,650	7,529,175	Inc. 2,311,525

The stock of the Globe National Bank was listed on the Chicago Exchange yesterday.

List of the sales at the Mining Exchange was as follows:

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

100 Elizabeth	$ 2.00	100 Porter Z. Co.	57
500 Wall S. M. Co.	09	500 do	59
20 Republic	27.25	500 do	58
100 Brotherton	2.50	100 do s 30	55
40 Con. L. Co.	125.25	100 Bee H. M. Co.	12¼
100 Porter Z. Co.	54	1000 do	15
500 do	55	1000 do B 30	15
100 do	56		

SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

800 Wall S. M. Co.	09	2500 Bee H. M. Co.	12
600 do	08½	3500 do b 30	15
100 Por. Z. Co. s 30	56	2000 do s 30	11¼
3000 Bee H. M. Co.	12¼	1000 do s 30	12

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 29.—[Special.]—The apathy in Wall street continued today. There was some effort made at times to advance prices on the prospect of a good bank statement today but it amounted to little up to noon. The ordering of $2,750,000 gold during the morning more than offset any expectation on that score. The disinclination to trade was increased because of the full holiday tomorrow and few were anxious to carry over a larger line of stocks for the two days under the present uncomfortable condition. The bank statement came out shortly before noon and showed an increase of $2,311,525 in the surplus reserves. While this was most favorable it failed to have the effect anticipated, and the market rather weakened than otherwise.

Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Rock Island were the heaviest losers during the morning, showing losses at one time of 1 to 1¾. The granger and Gould stocks were all weak to the extent of ¼@⅜. The great fight was in St. Paul. While it succumbed ½ under a heavy pressure during the morning it was a matter of comment that it held up as well as it did. The feeling was very skittish, however, and the bulls admitted that the tide was against them, and the best they could hope for was to hold the market about steady at the concession made up to noon.

Prices drifted fractionally lower during the early afternoon. St. Paul even broke below the well-protected figure 64, touching for a moment 63⅞. There was no activity, however, and dullness prevailed. There was some interest taken in Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' Trust, and the price was put up 1¼, to 47, in the face of troubled conditions. Big earnings and a possible increase of dividends were said to be the cause.

A vigorous effort to get out of the market on the part of the long holders, who were disturbed by the conditions, caused considerable selling during the afternoon and caused a larger decline than during the morning. Louisville and Nashville broke 1¾, to 74⅞. Northern Pacific preferred lost 1¼ and Rock Island and Union Pacific ⅞ and 1 each. The struggle over St. Paul resulted in a defeat of the bulls, as the stock was hammered down a full point to 63⅜. No one was sorry to have the market close, as it was felt a rest of two days might bring changes for the better.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2½ to 4 per cent; last loan, 2½; closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet and firm at 484½ for 60-day bills and 488¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 169,206 shares, including: Atchison, 8,650; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,600; Louisville and Nashville, 31,468; St. Paul, 39,035; Union Pacific, 15,630.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing M'y 29	Closing M'y 28
Am. Cot. Sd. Oil	255	24	24	24	......
Atchison	8,500	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	31⅛
Am. Sugar	7,040	88⅛	86⅞	87⅞	88⅝
Do pfd	500	93⅛	92½	92½	93⅝
B., R. & P.	100	35	35	35	35
Do pfd	100	79	79	79	79
C., B. & Q.	5,185	89	88⅛	88⅞	88⅜
Canada South	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	......
Ches. & Ohio	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Colo. Coal	100	36	36	36	36
C., St. L. & P.	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	......
C. & E. Ill.	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Do pfd	100	94½	94½	94½	94¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	680	63½	62½	63	63
Chicago Gas	8,680	51⅛	50⅜	51	51⅛
D., L. & W.	4,600	137⅝	136⅞	136⅞	137
Del. & Hudson	151	132	132	132	......
Den. & Rio G.	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	......
Dis. & C. F.	8,210	47⅛	45⅛	46½	45¾
Erie	420	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	......
E. & T. H.	100	128	128	128	128
Edison	305	102	101½	102	101½
Hocking Valley	100	26¼	26	26¼	26⅝
Lake Shore	300	110	109½	110	109⅝
Louis. & Nash.	41,765	76¼	74⅞	75	76⅝
L. E. & W.	420	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	......
L., N. A. & C.	600	25	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
Lead Trust	325	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
Linseed Oil	125	28¼	28¼	28¼	......
Mo. Pacific	2,825	68¾	68	68	69
Mich. Cent.	200	91	90¾	90¾	......
Mob. & Ohio	665	43¾	43¼	43¼	......
N. Am. Co.	1,675	16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
New England	1,400	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
Nor. Pac.	650	25	24½	24½	25
Do pfd	2,765	69⅞	68⅝	68⅞	69¼
N. Y. Cent.	462	100⅛	100	100	......
Nash. & Chat.	600	110	110	110	......
N. Cordage	1,225	103¾	102⅞	103	103⅝
Do pfd	300	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	106⅛
Oregon S. Line	100	27	27	27	......
Ont. & W.	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
Omaha Com.	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	......
Pac. Mail	175	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅞
Reading	1,290	32⅛	31⅞	32	32⅜
Rich. Term.	200	16¼	16	16	16¾
Do pfd	400	70	70	70	70⅛
Rock Island	100	71½	71⅜	71⅜	71¾
St. Paul	39,735	64⅛	63	64	64½
Do pfd	100	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	......
Southern Pac.	400	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
Silver B.	85,000	97	96¾	96¾	97
Texas Pac.	550	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	......
Tenn. Coal	400	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Union Pac.	15,830	46⅝	45⅞	46	46⅝
U. P., D. & G.	250	20	19⅞	19⅞	......
W. & L. E.	600	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	36¾
Do pfd	900	76⅛	75⅛	75⅜	76⅜
Wabash pfd	4,545	22⅝	22	22⅝	22¾
Western Union	327	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	80¾
Wis. Cent.	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	60

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg. ex. int.	118	U. S. 4½s, reg.	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	119	U. S. 4½s, coup.	101

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

13000 Atchis	79¼	5000 M&SP1st-I&D ex.	124
10000 Atch inc	46½@46⅝	5000 M&SP1st-SMD	112¾
2000 B&O 5s	105	2000 NP 1st cp	116⅛
7000 Can S 2d	96⅞	11000 NP con 5s	83⅞
1000 CNJ gm 5s rg	108⅝	1000 NP&M 1st	104
2000 CO&SW mtg	105	4000 Or Im con5s	67½
1000 CB&Q-Neb exts	85⅝	10000 RT tr 5s	65@65½
2000 CRI&P 5s cp	97½	2000 SLA&T 1st tr	81½
9000 D&H cp 1894	107⅞	1000 SL&IM 1st	103
1000 DenC Cble 1st	101	1000 SPM&M1stMC6s	116
4000 Iowa C 1st	85¾	4000 SL&SE 1st	100
1000 Kings Co El 1st	100⅛	2000 S&P 6s	100
2000 LNA&C 1st	108	4000 T P 1st 5s	90
1000 Met E 1st	113⅛	1000 TAA&C 1st 5s gtd	83¼
5000 M Cent 7s	119⅞	1000 UP-D&G 1st	77¾@78
1000 MLS&W ex 5s	98¾	13000 W S gtd 4s	102¾@102⅝
10000 MK&T 2d	41	1000 WLE Imp	93⅝
5000 M&SP1st-C&P 6s	115@116	7 Amn Ex	118

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

9000 Atch 4s	79⅛	10000 NYLEW newtcon	100¾@100⅞
2000 CSolst gtd	105¾	10000 NPcon 5s	83⅝
7000 C&O-R&AD	69@69½	10000 NW cn rg gd bds	125
2000 CB&Qcn 5s	104	5000 Or Im 1st	100½@101
8000 CB&Q 7s	121⅛	1000 OR&N 1st	108⅛
1000 CB&Q 5s sf	102¼	15000 P&R g m 4s	78⅛@78⅜
5000 ColC&I 6s	101¼	4000 RT tr 5s	65½@65⅛
2000 DL&W 7s 1907	135	6000 RT tr 6s	96
4000 FtW&D 1st	103⅛@103½	5000 StL&IM 1st	103
10000 FtW&RG 1st	74⅝	5000 SV&NE 4s	74@74⅛
1500 Intl&GtN cp 6s tr	68	23000 SoCar inc	21⅛
1000 MetE 2d	104	1000 TAA&NM 1st	93
5000 MC 7s	120	6000 UP-D&G 1st	78
3000 MK&T 2d	41	5000 Wab 1st	98
500 M&E 2d	102¾	7000 Wab 2d	71½@74¾
10000 NYC 1st rg	125⅝	4000 WS gd 4s	102¾
5000 NYC&SL 4s	90		
5000 NYO&W cn 5s	95@95½		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

500 Ala Class A	100¼	5000 MK&T 1st	78⅜
3000 AMD&I 5s	100½	3000 NYC&SL 4s	90⅛
5000 Atch 4s	79⅛	2000 NP con 5s	83½@83⅝
2000 B&O 5s	104	31000 OrImp cn 5s	65¼@66⅛
2000 CS st gtd	105⅝	7000 OSL&U cn	75½@76
14000 CNJ gm 5s	109½@110	2000 PCo4½s cp	104
1000 C&O 1s-Ser A	112¼	2000 P&R 1st pfd	53¼
5000 ET con gd 5s	99¾	3000 RT coll tr 5s	65
1000 KP 6s-DD asst	110	4000 RioGW 1st	75¼
3000 LS 2d cp	122⅛	14000 UP-D&G 1st	78@78⅝
1000 M&SP con	123	10000 W S gtd 4s	102¼@102⅜

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,800	31	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
Amn. Sugar	1,260	88⅜	88⅜	87	87
Do pfd	150	93⅜	93⅜	93	93
Bell Telephone	7	199	199	199	199
C. B. & Q.	2,100	88⅝	89	88⅝	88⅞
C. & E. I. pfd	50	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ill. Steel	65	67	67	67	67
Mex. Cent.	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Ore. Short Line	175	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
Thomson-Houston	501	43⅜	43⅜	43	43
Do Ser. D.	50	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Union Pac.	1,100	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞
Wis. Cent.	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

12000 Atch inc	46½	2000 O S L 6s	101¼
5000 Atch 4s	77¾	1000 Rutland 6s	108
1000 Boston Gas 2nd	71½	3000 Wis Cent 1st	91
1000 C B & Q con 5s	103	1000 Ft Scott & M 6s	106

Money at the clearing-house is 5 per cent. Call loans are 5@6 per cent and time paper is 4½@6½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 50@50⅛; Reading, 16¼@16 3-16; Lehigh Valley, 47⅛@47¼; Reading gen. 4s, 78⅞@79; do 1st pfd., 53@53½; do 2d pfd., 37@37⅛; do 3d pfd, 28¼@28⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 29—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols, money, 95 1-16. United States 4s, 121¼; do 4½s, 102; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 32¼; Canadian Pacific, 79¾; Erie, 20⅜; Mexican ordinary, 36¾; St. Paul common, 65⅞; New York Central, 102⅞; Reading, 16⅝. Bar silver, 44 1-4d per ounce. Money 3 per cent. Discount in open market for both short and three months' bills 3⅛ per cent.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £35,000.

PARIS, May 29.—Three per cent rentes, 94f 40c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.65; Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Aspen, $2.00; Bodie, $1.00; Crown Point, $1.75; Consolidated California and Virginia, $10.50; Deadwood, $1.10; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Homestake, $10.00; Horn Silver, $3.45; Iron Silver, $1.20; Mexican, $3.50; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $5.00; Plymouth, $2.00; Savage, $2.25; Sierra Nevada, $2.40; Union Consolidated, $2.40; Yellow Jacket, $2.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 80c; Bulwer, 30c; Best & Belcher, $4.15; Bodie Consolidated, $1.10; Chollar, $2.65; Consolidated California and Virginia, $10.75; Crown Point, $1.80; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Gould & Curry, $2.30; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Mexican, $3.30; Mono, 50c; Navajo, $15.00; Ophir, $5.37½; Potosi, $4.10; Savage, $2.55; Sierra Nevada, $2.30; Union Consolidated, 26c; Utah, 80c; Yellow Jacket, $2.60; Commonwealth, 75c; North Belle Isle, 75c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets partook of a holiday character yesterday. There was considerable in the way of evening up in all of the markets, the trade being disinclined to stand heavily long or short over the three holidays. The weather through the Northwest was generally fair or clear, with local showers in some parts of Dakota. It was cloudy or rainy in Michigan and through the East. There is an area of low temperatures in Montana, but there seemed no immediate prospect of the colder weather reaching as far east or south as the winter wheat country. The feeling in the local market after the close was steady. Puts on July wheat, which sold at 98¾c early, were 98⅝@98⅞c later. Calls on July wheat sold early at $1.02¼, and later at $1.02⅛. Puts on July corn sold at 53¾c. Calls on July corn sold at 56c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 66 cars; corn, 757 cars; oats, 288 cars; and 13,000 hogs.

Ex-Senator Ingalls appeared in the visitors' gallery shortly after noon, and the crowd of traders in the pits made their usual "gallery play" with more than the ordinary amount of noise.

Werst, the crop expert, says that he believes that Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas will raise 202,000,000 bu of wheat, which is fully 60,000,000 over the combined product of these States last year.

New crop deliveries of flaxseed remain lifeless and scarcely quotable, with June changed to July at a premium of 1⅛c for the latter. Crushers revised the price of linseed oil to the basis of 49c for raw in carlots, a decline of 5c since the middle of the week.

The short lines of wheat held by Linn and Wright were covered yesterday morning at the opening. They aggregated about 1,500,000 bu. Bangs bought in Linn's wheat while Wright covered through some of the other brokers. Swazey, who is supposed to represent a combination of "system-players," and Lindblom were among the other large buyers of the session. White and Logan led the selling.

Holders of May oats did not act upon the opportunity, anticipated by some operators, to squeeze the market upon the last trading day of the month, though that delivery was 2@2½c premium over contract oats to go to store, which could not be delivered for lack of time, many cars of No. 2 mixed selling as low as 45c. Just as the bell tapped Pratt sold to Armour 50,000 bu May at 47¼c, thus establishing that figure as the closing price.

Wright-Haughey had a number of telegrams from different points in Texas stating that the harvesting of wheat had commenced, and that the indications were for an average yield of about 25 bu to the acre. Logan's advices from Tennessee were to the effect that the crop was maturing slowly; that insects were common, but that the promise was for a full average crop. A North Dakota message stated that crops in the southern part of the State were in poor shape, needing rain badly. In the northern part of the State the conditions were more favorable.

The Minneapolis correspondent of Counselman-Day sent a rather bearish message to his firm, stating that there were large deliveries of wheat to one man, presumably Pillsbury, on options at about 5c over the milling value. He stated that cash cargoes at Duluth were offered at 6c less than the opening price for the day, and this was still 3c above a workable basis. He intimated that the feeling against this miller was very bitter and that the anti-corner rule would be rigidly enforced if necessary.

Secretary Stone has received advance copies of his annual report and the entire issue will be ready for distribution early next week. It contains the usual quantity of valuable information and statistics that will be appreciated by the trade. It includes, of course, the official figures on the movement of produce, and it is notable that the receipts of grain in the official totals are much larger than those in the unofficial returns made at the close of the year. This is due to the fact that one of the railroads which had neglected to make any returns for one of its divisions finally turned in a complete report three months after it was due.

Kennett-Hopkins received the following from St. Louis: "The Kehler Milling company here is just finishing up the largest shipment of flour that ever left this country for Europe. The draft of the shipments amounts to $250,000."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and pork May 29. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:

JULY OATS. JULY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

There was a good deal doing in wheat in the way of evening up. The local speculative crowd is on the fence, and is afraid to do one thing or the other. A number of heavy short lines were covered yesterday, traders evidently being unwilling to take the chances of developments during the three days that will pass before the board meets again. There was considerable activity at the opening, and near the close of the session, the intervening hours being rather dull and devoid of interest. First cables indicated that the feeling was firm on the other side with a fair degree of activity. London reported a decline of ¼d in cargoes. Private advices were stronger than the public cables, one dated at Antwerp stating that the weather was unfavorable, that prices were advancing, and volunteering the opinion that India had oversold on its wheat. Domestic crop advices were of the usual character. There were some reports of damage and at the same time some very favorable reports as to winter wheat conditions. New York was quite strong on the excellent buying on the part of the exporters, who were actuated by the character of their Russian advices, which showed that the damage reports recently sent out are confirmed. Late cables were lower except for Antwerp and Liverpool. There was little outside business here, room traders monopolizing the pits. Local receipts were under the estimates, but in the Northwest they were fair, there being 228 cars at the two points. Receipts at principal points aggregated 326,800 bu and the shipments 454,000. Export clearances were equal to 250,000 bu wheat. Local sales for export and shipment were 200,000 bu, room being engaged for that quantity. In the cash market there was a fair demand, but prices declined in sympathy with the speculative market and closed about 2¼c lower. Sales in store and to go to store were made at $1.03@1.04 for No. 2 red, No. 2 spring ranging nominally at $1.02⅜@1.03¼. Free on board lots of No. 3 winter sold at 97c@$1.03¼, No. 4 do at 93@95c, and No. 3 spring at 98c@$1.01.

Corn was moderately active within a comparatively narrow range. It opened slightly lower on the fact that the receipts were a little larger than estimated and quickly advanced under covering by the shorts. It ruled quite strong throughout the session and closed with July ⅛c above the latest price of the previous day. The outside markets were irregular, New York being higher, while St. Louis was lower. The estimated receipts for today—757 cars—brought out some selling, but as a rule the professional traders did not care to short the market. The receipts at principal points were 681,000 bu and the shipments 641,000 bu. Export clearances were unimportant—20,000 bu. The local cash sales for shipment aggregated about 200,000 bu. There was a larger supply of corn on hand, but with a fair demand the prices held steady until late in the session, when there was a decline of ½@¾c. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 56¼@57c for No. 2, 56¼@57½c for No. 2 yellow, 57@58c for No. 2 white, 55¾@56¼c for No. 3, and 55¾@56¾c for No. 3 white. Free on board sales were at 54@56c for No. 4 mixed, 56½@57¼c for No. 3 mixed, and 54c for ears. Through billed No. 3 and No. 3 yellow sold at 53@55¼c.

Oats receipts were the largest yet recorded, exceeding the estimate 62 cars, with nothing of consequence withdrawn from store. Cash oats were naturally quiet and ¼@1c lower, and the speculative branch of the market received but fair attention, ruling narrow, with unimportant price changes. A little interest was developed in May, which opened strong at 48¼@48⅝c, declined to 46¾c, but finally recovered to and closed at 47¼c, there being some demand for account of shorts. Extended deliveries were quiet. July closed a shade higher, 43⅜c asked after selling at 43⅛@43⅝c. August sold at 35⅞@36¼c and September at 34⅞@35c. No. 2 to go to store sold at 45@47c. Free on board sales were at 41@43½c for No. 3 mixed, 45¼@47c for do white, and 47½@48c for No. 2 white.

Rye was so dull that prices for the most part remained purely nominal, with August or September at 63c, that being paid for the latter. Near deliveries attracted no attention, with July offered at 68c and No. 2 cash or May around 85c. No. 2 sold sparingly by sample at 85@87c. Barley calls for little comment, with a former apathy noted. Scattering car-lots sold by sample at 68@72c for No. 3, with futures inanimate.

Provisions attracted little attention until late in the session, when there was a little spurt of buying which advanced prices somewhat. Packers were moderate sellers of pork. The hog market was about 5c higher on lighter receipts. Eastern markets were a little more active, but foreign advices showed some weakness. There was some talk about the attitude of France toward American hog products, it being the general impression that the increase of duties made by the Deputies meant that the prohibition was to be removed. The news had no effect upon the speculative market. Logan was a seller of ribs and Ryan a buyer on the call. Cash pork was quotable at $10.62½@10.75. July lard sold at $6.35@6.40, and closed at the outside, September being $6.62½@6.65, and cash $6.25@6.30. July ribs sold at $5.92½@6.02½, and closed with sellers at the outside, September being $6.25, and cash $5.80@5.90. Cash sales included 250 brls old mess pork at $9.25, 500 tcs lard at $6.25@6.30, 25,000 lbs green hams at 8½c, 400 tcs sweet pickled do at 8⅜c, 25,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 4⅞c, and 200,000 lbs short ribs at $5.82½.

There are still no signs of life in the flour market, business being restricted to small lots on local or shipping account. There are no indications of an awakening on the other side.

Millstuffs were in good demand and firm. Bran sold at $12.00@13.00 and middlings at $15.50@19.00.

Flaxseed was easy. While car-lots of No. 1 on track brought a former figure of $1.12 June sold ½c lower, at $1.11. Next month was changed to July at 1⅛c premium for the latter, and the market was otherwise inactive and uninteresting. Timothy seed was again firm. A few buying orders for September delivery appeared, and with sellers absent prices were advanced 1½c, a few cars finally changing hands at $1.43. The moderate cash offerings ruled higher through sympathy, selling at $1.18@1.26 for common to good country, with contract prime nominally $1.33@1.34. Clover-seed was nominally steady at $4.20@4.25.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 1.04¼	$ 1.02¾@ 1.05¼	$ 1.02¾
July	1.00⅛	99¾@ 1.01¼	1.00⅜
September	96⅞	95⅜@ 96⅞	95⅞
CORN.			
May	$ 57	$ 56½@ 57¾	$ 56¼
July	54⅞	54⅜@ 55⅜	54⅞
September	53⅝	53⅜@ 54	53⅝
OATS.			
May	$ 48¼	$ 46¾@ 48⅞	$ 47¼
July	43⅜	43⅛@ 43⅝	43⅜
September	34⅞	34⅝@ 35	34⅞
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.70	$10.70 @10.85	$10.82½
September	10.92½	10.92½@11.10	11.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 6.32½	$ 6.35 @ 6.40	$ 6.40
September	6.57½	6.57½@ 6.65	6.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 5.92½	$ 5.92½@ 6.02½	$ 6.00
September	6.17½	6.11½@ 6.27½	6.25

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	23	2	33
Spring wheat	17	9	....	26
Corn	602	169	28	799
Oats	311	100	1	412
Rye	3	....	....	3
Barley	....	7	2	9
Total	941	308	33	1,282

Also by canal: 7,000 bu corn.

Inspected out: 131,192 bu wheat, 192,388 bu corn, 8,236 bu oats, and 1,753 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 66 cars wheat, 757 cars corn, 288 cars oats, and 13,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	12,600	....	10,096	....
Wheat, bu	29,190	....	198,117	....
Corn, bu	422,377	....	538,682	....
Oats, bu	240,376	....	74,028	....
Rye, bu	4,231	....	1,079	....
Barley, bu	8,149	....	....	....
Timothy seed, lbs	....	....	5,400	....
Clover seed, lbs	1,260	....	3,800	....
Other seeds, lbs	4,000	....	35,670	....
Flaxseed, bu	26,059	....	4,162	....
Broom-corn, lbs	51,660	....	25,845	....
Cheese, lbs	277,168	....	79,780	....
Butter, lbs	685,857	....	950,980	....
Hides, lbs	395,885	....	638,330	....
Wool, lbs	199,705	....	89,076	....

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to May 27—	1891.	1890.
Chicago	355,000	495,000
Kansas City	338,000	440,000
Omaha	259,500	251,000
St. Louis	135,000	135,000
Indianapolis	106,000	108,000
Milwaukee	85,100	101,000
Cincinnati	74,000	82,000
Cedar Rapids	81,621	94,557
Cleveland	69,500	73,400
Sioux City	66,562	162,000
Ottumwa	46,170	43,273
South St. Paul	47,800	51,500
Keokuk	23,711	25,948
St. Joseph	20,500	88,500
Wichita	64,500	50,000
Des Moines	28,000	33,000
Nebraska City	47,050	51,000
Lincoln	14,503	23,608

Lake freights were unchanged at the former low figure of 1c for grain to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 200,000 bu wheat, 194,000 bu corn, and 110,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were active, with a liberal business scored on both local and shipping account. Prices showed no essential change, with eggs and butter steady, cheese weak, potatoes quiet, broom corn and poultry firm. The wholesale markets for general merchandise were well attended, and a good business was noted, drugs and chemicals remaining steady, oils quiet, and coal unchanged, lumber averaging firm. Sugars were slightly easier. Most of the mercantile houses will observe Decoration day as a holiday, closing their doors about noon to 1 o'clock; perishable stuff, such as fruits, will be cared for in the morning.

The following revised quotations are for merchantable goods at wholesale, and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 17½c; fine, 16@16½c; fair to good, 15@16c; fancy dairies, 15½@16c; medium to good, 15@15½c; roll butter, 10@12c; packing stock, fresh, 11@12c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 12c; extra dairy, 13@14c; fancy creamery, 16½c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies and hand-picked, $2.10@2.13 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $2.00@2.10; poor to common lots, $1.40@1.75.

BROOM CORN—Fair to fine hurl, 5¼@5½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@4c; choice green carpet brush, 5@5½c; green self-working, 4@4½c; crooked 1½@2½c.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 9@9½c per lb; do Young Americas, 9½@9¾c; skim cheese, 4@8c; low grade and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 10@11c; imitation Swiss, 12@14c.

COAL—The retail price is $6.00 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut, $6.25. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg, $5.25; small egg, range, and nut, $5.50. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $3.25@3.40; Indiana block, $2.40; Bloomsburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.19; Wilmington, $2.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 75@77½c each; lard tierces, 95@97½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 10@11c; citric acid, 57@60c; tartaric, 38@40c; carbolic acid, 28@35c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.04@1.12; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, $1.40; calomel, 95c; camphor, 50@55c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 60@65c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 17@22c; gum arabic, 45@70c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 11c; morphine, sulph., $2.20@2.45; opium, $2.30; quinine, 31@40c; alcohol, bris, $2.25 per gal.

EGGS—Best Northern stock, 13¼@14c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Good to choice apples, $5.00@6.00 per brl, and common stock $4.00@4.50; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.50@5.50 per box; California Riverside oranges, $3.00@3.50.

figs, $1.00@1.75 per case of 24 qts; pineapples, $1.25@ per doz; fancy Puerto Ricos, $6.00@8.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5⅞c per lb; cubes, 5⅜c; powdered, 5@c; granulated, 4⅝@4.44c; confectioners' 4.31c; extra C, 4⅛c; yellow C, 4@4⅛c. Coffee—Java, 28@31c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio choice, 22@21c; fair to good, 21@22½c; common Rio and Santos, 20@21c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 7@c per lb; choice do, 6¼@6¾c; fair do, 5½@6c. Syrups—Corn, 27@33c per gal; standard sugar, 30@35c; fancy, 38@45c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@50c; centrifugal, 28@35c.

HAY—Choice fine hay was wanted and firmer, while the large offerings of common grades ruled dull and weak in price. Sales were: On track—12 cars upland prairie at $7.00@11.50. Free on board—5 cars upland prairie at $8.59@10.00.

HIDES—No. 1 green-salted, 5¼@5½c; No. 2 do, 4½c; calfskins, 8@9½c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 8¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 9¼c; Eocene, 11c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14¼c; gasoline, 74 deg., 9c; benzine, 9½c; linseed, raw, 51c, and boiled, 54c; turpentine, 43c; extra lard oil, 55c; No. 1 lard oil, 47c; No. 2 do, 38c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 44c; salad oil, 48c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice Burbanks, $1.05@1.10 per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 95c@$1.05; mixed lots, 70@90c; California, 2-bu sacks, $2.25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9½@10c per lb; roosters, 5@6c; spring chickens, 20@23c; hen turkeys, 8@8½c; ducks, 8@9c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New onions, $4.25@4.50 per brl; asparagus, $1.00@1.50 per one-third bu; celery, 40@50c per doz; cucumbers, 60@75c; green onions, $1.25@2.00 per bu box; lettuce, 20@25c per doz; cabbages, $2.50@ per crate; pie-plant, ½@1c per lb; radishes, 10@15c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per brl; green peas, 75c@$1.25 per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.16.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse sub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium, 29@31c; fine unwashed, 16@24c; medium unwashed, 20@27c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 20@21c; coarse unwashed, 18@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures.

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—				
Monday, May 25	10,775	216	30,087	8,459
Tuesday, May 26	8,954	900	13,765	7,484
Wednesday, May 27	13,314	833	23,962	10,782
Thursday, May 28	11,254	398	24,311	5,397
Friday, May 29	16,500	200	22,000	8,000
Week thus far	50,797	2,547	114,125	49,122
Same period last week	67,016	3,173	125,011	40,354
Shipments—				
Monday, May 25	3,572	......	11,563	1,712
Tuesday, May 26	1,876	1	5,031	1,967
Wednesday, May 27	4,392	2	11,139	2,860
Thursday, May 28	4,484	......	10,057	2,790
Friday, May 29	3,000	......	11,000	2,500
Week thus far	17,324	3	39,793	15,329
Same period last week	17,540	133	56,135	15,073

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 hogs, 2,500 cattle, and 3,000 sheep. Next week's receipts are estimated at 60,000 cattle, 120,000 hogs, and 45,000 sheep.

Receipts this week will reach about 52,500 cattle, 125,000 hogs, and 41,000 sheep, being a decrease of 6,900 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep from last week, and a decrease of 16,000 cattle, 24,000 hogs, and an increase of 1,000 sheep over the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—All grades of cattle were without quotable change. Trade was active both on local and outside account. Two loads of 1,545-lb steers sold at $6.00, the top of the market. Exporters paid $5.35@5.90 for 1,281@1,664-lb steers, and shippers bought 1,084@1,545-lb steers at $4.65@6.00, bulk at $5.35@5.80. Dressed-beef men purchased largely at $4.25@5.80. Texas cattle sold at $1.50@2.50 for cows and bulls, and $2.70@4.20 for steers. Distillery cattle sold at $5.50@5.75. Native cows sold at $1.25@4.10, largely at $2.40@3.10. A load of 124-lb veal calves sold up to $5.40. Stock cattle sold at $2.55@4.35. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.20@6.40
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	5.55@6.15
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.85@5.50
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs	4.25@5.15
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.65@4.35
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.90@3.50
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.50@2.80
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.60@3.80
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.70@4.60
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@5.50
Texas steers, 750@1,200 lbs	2.50@4.70

HOGS—An active local and outside demand prevailed and prices advanced 5c. The supply of desirable hogs was not large enough to go around. About 2,000 common pigs and hogs remained unsold. Heavy sold at $4.55@4.70, largely at $4.50@4.60; mixed and light, $4.25@4.65; bulk at $4.75@4.60; pigs, $2.70@4.10; bulk at $3.50@4.10.

SHEEP—The run of sheep was quite liberal, but most of the offerings were from Texas. Nearly 4,000 "grass" Texas, averaging 66@86 lbs, sold at $2.75@3.80. Fed Texas, averaging 99 lbs, sold at $5.00. Western sheep, averaging 91@109 lbs, at $4.25@5.00. Lambs sold at $6.25@6.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,827 head, including 51 cars for sale. Market 10c lower. Native steers, $5.00@6.25; bulls and cows, $2.25@4.25; dressed beef steady, 8¾@9½c. Shipments today, 425 beeves; tomorrow, 2,745 beeves, 198 sheep, and 4,818 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 436 head; market shade firmer; veals, $5.00@5.60; buttermilks, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,775 head; market steady; $4.00@5.25; lambs, $7.00@8.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,108 head, consigned direct; nominally steady, $4.60@5.15.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,600. Market strong; good to fancy native steers, $5.00@6.10; fair to good do, $4.00@5.00; Texans and Indians, $2.80@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 2,500. Market firm; fair to choice heavy, $4.45@4.55; mixed grades, $4.00@4.50; light, fair to best, $4.30@4.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700. Market steady; good to choice, $3.75@4.50.

Kansas City, Mo., May 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,919; shipments, 770. Market opened steady, closed weak; steers, $3.25@5.90; cows, $2.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,040 head; shipments, 2,310. Market steady; best 5c higher; bulk, $4.30@4.40; all grades $3.00@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,650 head; shipments, 420. Market steady.

Omaha, Neb., May 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 650; market steady on beeves at recent decline; butchers' stock unchanged with common grades very slow; feeders very slow; fancy 1,400-lb to 1,600-lb steers, $5.15@5.85; prime 1,200-lb to 1,475-lb steers, $4.35@5.50; fair to good 1,050-lb to 1,350-lb steers, $2.75@4.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,800; market active and stronger; best hogs active, firm; light and mixed active and a shade to 5c higher; all sold; range, $4.15@4.25; bulk, $4.25@4.30; light, $4.15@4.30; heavy, $4.25@4.45; mixed, $4.25@4.30.

LUMBER.

Trade at the docks was quiet, with offerings small, partly resulting from adverse winds retarding the progress of sail vessels en route to this port. The few cargoes were held at firm figures. Long piece stuff, green, $13.50@15.00; short do, $10.25; culls, $6.50@8.00; cull inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@9.50; shingles, extra star A, $2.20@2.30; lath, $2.30.

At the wholesale yards merchants report a real improvement compared with ten days ago, and sales are on the basis of the following quotations:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$40.00@45.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	33.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.75
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	2.60@2.70

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, May 29.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork, demand poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand for spot fallen off, but improving for futures; spot and May, 31s 9d, dull; June and July, 32s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, flour, and corn, demand fair; prices unchanged.

COTTON—Spot dull; middling, 4¾d. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,100 American. Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, May, 4 41-64d value; May and June 4 41-64d value; June and July, 4 41-64d@4 42-64; July and August, 4 46-64@4 47-64d; August and September, 4 50-64d buyers; September and October, 4 52-64@4 53-64d; November and December, 4 56-64@4 57-64d; December and January, 4 58-64@4 59-64d.

New York, May 29.—[Special.]—COTTON—The speculation was still on a very moderate scale. Prices were 4@5 points lower on this crop and 6@7 points on the next. Liverpool was 2 points lower, closing quiet after sales of 7,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were in moderate demand; for cloths the orders were at low limits. In New Orleans futures were 8@14 points lower, June showing the most depression, closing quiet and steady after a small recovery and sales of 36,600 bales. Here on the spot the market was weak and the official quotation for middling uplands was reduced 1-16c, to 8⅞c. Sales of 219 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were quiet and generally unchanged. New Orleans, Galveston, and Memphis were easy. St. Louis declined 1-16c and Augusta ⅛c. New Orleans sold 2,800 bales, Memphis 1,700, St. Louis and Mobile 500 each, Savannah 475, Norfolk 334, Galveston 243, and Augusta 206 bales. The receipts at the ports today were 8,702 bales, against 9,958 this day last week and 138 this day last year. For the week 32,808 bales, against 37,840 last week and 8,968 this week last year. The receipts at the interior towns for the week were 9,521 bales, against 8,539 bales last week and 1,736 this week last year. The interior stocks were 139,432 bales, against 155,017 bales a week ago and 29,317 bales at this time last year. The close here was quiet and steady after sales of 52,900 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
June	2,600	8.58	8.56
July	8,700	8.69	8.66
August	17,700	8.79	8.76
September	6,400	8.87	8.83
October	1,900	8.91	8.87
November	1,500	8.95	8.92
December	3,400	9.01	8.99
January	8,300	9.08	9.05
February	2,300	9.16	9.12
March	100	9.20	9.20

COFFEE—The trading was again light, but the tone continued firm and the general list advanced 5 to 10 points, while November and December advanced 15 points. The close was steady after sales of 6,000 bags. There was a holiday yesterday in Rio. Havre was ¼ higher. Hamburg was ¼@½ pfennig higher for some months. The warehouse deliveries were larger, reaching 14,122 bags, including 11,867 here. Local shorts were covering as usual just before a holiday. The stock of Brazil in the United States was 166,149 bags, and afloat 97,000 bags, or a total of 263,149 bags as the visible supply in this country, against 412,700 at this time last year. Spot Rio dull at 18¾c for No. 7. No sales. Mild grades easy and quiet, with sales of 1,702 bags Maracaibo, 1,629 bags Savanilla, and 122 bags Mexican on private terms. Closing prices and options: January, 14.75@14.87c; February, 14.15@14.85c; March, 14.75@14.85c; June, 17.55@17.60c; July, 17.35@17.40c; August 16.85@16.90c; September, 16.20@16.25c; October, 15.60@15.70c; November, 15.10@15.15c; December, 14.95@15.00c.

WHEAT—Was moderatively active and at one time ¼c higher, but reacted later and closed only ⅛c to ¼c higher for the day on June and July, unchanged for August and September, and ⅛c lower for December and next May. Cash sales, 120,000 bu, including 40,000 No. 2 red at $1.12¼@1.12¾ f. o. b. and 80,000 of No. 2 spring at 3¼ over July to arrive at the last of June. All of the above for export. Option sales, 3,720,000 bu.

CORN—Was at one time 1⅛c higher for May and ¼c to 1c higher for some of the later months, closing, however, with June the same as last night, July only ⅜c higher, and August up only ⅜c. Cash sales, 72,000 bu, including 40,000 bu for export. No. 2 mixed, 66@68¼c in elevator; do June 10 at 64½c do; end of June, at 65@68½c; No. 2 white, at 71c afloat, and low mixed in small lots at 66¼c. Option sales, 1,040,000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active at lower prices, options declining ⅜c to 1¼c. Cash sales, 65,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 49@4¾c; No. 2 white, 51¼@52¼c; No. 3 do, 50c; No. 2 white for July, 49¼@51c. Option sales, 225,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Choice State, 9¼@9½c.

EGGS—15¼@19½c.

SUGAR—Raw slow but steady at 3c for 89 degrees test muscovado and 3⅝c for 96 degrees test centrifugals. Refined steady and in fair demand: cut-loaf and crushed, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4 5-16c; cubes, 4⅝c; XXXX, 4¾c; mold A, 4¾c; diamond A, 4 3-16c; confectioners' A, 4 1-16c.

Boston, Mass., May 29.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 18@19c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@17c; extra imitation creamery, 16c; factory choice, 14c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 19@20c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@17c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10@10½c; fair to good, 8@9½c; Western extras, 9@9½c; firsts, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 19c; fancy near by stock higher; firsts, 18½c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 19c; islands, 18c; Western extras, 18½c; firsts, 18c; Michigan choice, 18¼@19c; Nova Scotia firsts, 18½c.

CORN—Chicago No. 2 yellow is quoted to ship at 67½c and No. 3 yellow at 66¼@68½c. High mixed spot, 69c; steamer yellow, 68@69c; steamer, 67@68c; good no grade, 66c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Chicago No. 2 white to ship, 55½@56c, lake and rail; clipped oats to arrive, 56@57½c for lake and rail; fancy clipped spot, 57@59c; No. 2 white, 55½@56c for track lots; No. 3 white, 54½@55c for track lots; low grades nominal, 53@54c.

Duluth, Minn., May 29.—[Special.]—The market opened today with first sales easy at ¼c advance over yesterday's closing figures. The advance was soon lost and followed by another decline of ⅛c up to noon. Prices here strengthened up ¼c in the last hour and the close was ⅛c below yesterday in May and June wheat, unchanged for July and car-lots. No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern closed ⅛c off. The principal trading of the dull season was in the June future. The closing prices were: No. 1 hard, car, $1.08½; May, $1.08½; June, $1.08¾; July, $1.10; No. 1 Northern, $1.05⅞@1.05¾@1.05⅞@1.07; No. 2 Northern, $1.01¾. Cars on track—Wheat, 51. Receipts—Wheat, 109,008 bu; corn, 2,321 bu; oats, 21,442 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 18,211 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—GRAIN—Wheat started tame and ⅛@¼c above yesterday's close, and trading was languid, values leaning toward a lower range to the close, which was 1-16c lower for July and ⅛c higher for December; No. 2 red, cash, $1.03@1.04½; May, $1.03; July, 95⅞@96¼c, closing at 95¾c; August, 94¾@95¼c, closing at 94¾c; December, 96¾@99c, closing at 97⅜c asked. Corn opened steady at yesterday's closing figures, and ruled weak to the close; No. 2 cash, 52¾@53c; July, 52⅜@53¼c, closing at 53c; September, 52c, closing, 52c. Oats very dull; No. 2 cash, 45c; July, 40c; August, 34¾c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and better, both in feeling and movement. Pork, $11.00@11.25. Lard, $6.00@6.12½. Dry salt meats—boxed shoulders, $5.00; longs $6.05; ribs, $6.15; short clear, $6.30. Bacon—boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, $6.50; ribs, $6.60; short clear, $6.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 29.—WHEAT—There was a good demand for No. 1 Northern today, but the other grades were as slow and hard to sell as they had been for several days. The bulk of No. 1 Northern was sold at $1.04, which was 1c under July. One elevator company was in the market for this grade at that price, as well as one large milling concern, and they took about all the wheat at those figures. The shipments were again larger than the receipts. Receipts, 177 cars; shipments, 204 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, May, $1.06; on track, $1.06@1.06½; No. 1 Northern, May $1.03½; July, $1.04½; September, 93c; on track, $1.03¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.01; on track, $1.01@1.01½.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong and option prices ranged ⅛@¼c under firm cables and a good foreign inquiry, but business here was restricted by light offerings; No. 2 red May and June, $1.10¾@1.11; July, $1.08¾@1.09½; August, $1.05¼@1.05¾. Corn—Carlots ¼c lower; futures quiet and steady; No. 3 mixed in grain depot, 64c; No. 2 high mixed yellow in do and elevator, 66c; No. 2 mixed May, 65½@66c; June, 62¼@63c; July, 62@62½c; August, 61¾@62½c. Oats—Weak; No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 2 white, May, 52½@53c; June, 52¼@53c; July, 52¼@53c; August, 42@43c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,600 bu; corn, 31,100 bu; oats, 3,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 14,600 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 29.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot, $1.14; June, $1.11¼@1.12; July, $1.08½; August, $1.05¾@1.05⅞; September, $1.04¾@1.05; receipts, 3,643 bu; shipments, 48,000 bu; stock, 138,477 bu; sales, 175,000 bu. Corn dull; mixed, spot, and the month, 61⅛@65c; July, 61c; spot No. 2 white, 64¼c; receipts, 9,964 bu; stock, 71,351 bu. Oats easy; No. 2 white Western, 55c asked; No. 2 mixed do, 54c asked; receipts, 5,000 bu; stock, 88,837 bu.

Toledo, O., May 29.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash and May, $1.08¼; July, $1.01; August, 98⅝c; December, $1.01 bid. Corn quiet; cash and May, 58½c. Oats steady; cash and May, 48c.

CLOVERSEED—Easy; cash and May $4.25 asked. No market tomorrow.

Peoria, Ill., May 29.—GRAIN—Corn dull; No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 54c; No. 4, 52½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 40,200 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu; barley, 1,300 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, dull, $1.14½; No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 red, $1.12. Corn—No. 2, 60½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 202,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu.

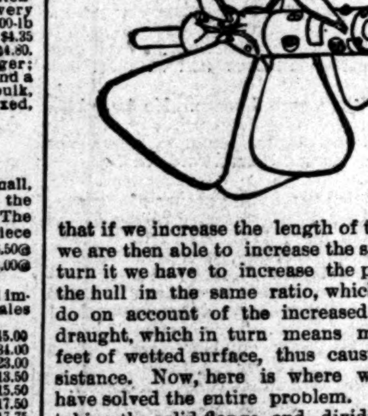
Wilmington, N. C., May 29.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

AN EIGHT-BLADED SCREW.

Two Young Inventors Experimenting with a Contrivance for Increasing Speed.

New York *Sun:* A new screw, for which a boat is now building, is the invention of B. F. and M. F. Sparr, neither of whom is more than 30 years of age. The model of the screw, with a diameter of six inches, is now in use in a tank in Jersey City. The blades vary in length and are spaced on a spiral line, but all have the same pitch.

"We have not yet failed to convince any engineer who has examined the screw," B. F. Sparr said, "that it will pick up and discharge three times as much water as any other screw with less friction and more speed. We find



that if we increase the length of the propeller we are then able to increase the speed, but to turn it we have to increase the power within the hull in the same ratio, which we cannot do on account of the increased weight and draught, which in turn means more square feet of wetted surface, thus causing extra resistance. Now, here is where we claim to have solved the entire problem. We find by taking the solid flange and dividing it into three blades of a certain width with a space between them, all being on the same pitch, we have a propeller holding the required amount of water and turning at a sufficient speed to equalize the resistance of the wetted surface of the hull to the water when the speed is thirty miles an hour. Our screw forces a steady stream of water along the shaft out from the end of the boat, and thus in a measure will overcome back water and suction by forcing a solid volume of water at an increased speed against it, thus doing away with the dead water about the hub of the shaft, one of the greatest drawbacks about the present screw. The boat we are building for our trial trip is to be 60 feet long on the load water line, 8 feet 3 inches beam, and 3 feet 3 inches draught. We expect it to develop a speed of thirty miles the first hour it moves out from its moorings."

Too Much of a Free-Thinker.

Resident—"You're looking rather blue, Ebenezer; what's the matter?"

The Rev. Ebenezer Shadbone—"I's in trouble, sah; I preached a sermon las' Sunday agin' chicken stealin' an' de congregation am gwine to try me foh heresy, sah."—*Puck.*

Two Railroad Presidents Meet.

Judge McWhorter is President of the shortest railroad system in the world. It is something more than three miles in length, between Crawford and Lexington.

Of this road Larry Gantt tells a good story on the Judge.

"Hamp was in New York a few months ago," said Larry, "and while in Col. John Inman's office he met Jay Gould. He was introduced to the Wizard as the President of the Lexington Terminal.

"'Yes,' said Mr. Gould, 'I am glad to meet you. You have a nice road. By the way, Mr. McWhorter, how many miles are there in your system?'

"'Nearly five,' replied Hamp.

"'All under one management?' asked Mr. Gould from force of habit."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Country Baseball.

"Jim Johnson on deck!" the tallier calls,
And Jimmy steps to the plate;
He takes a hitch in his overalls
And then the jays are all elate.
The first base spits on his hard right hand,
The pitcher frowns in his box,
As the dandiest player in any land
Stands up in his well-darned socks.

"Bang!" "Run hard!" It's a splendid race,
And the fences and farm-fields rock
As Jimmy in passing second base
Sheds a well-worn woolen sock;
He drops the other as round he goes—
It's a victory worthily won;
To watch the glint of his twinkling toes
As he hollers, "Tally one!"
—*The Khan.*

AMERICAN WHIST RULES.

AN ANSWER TO EASTERN CRITICISM OF THE MILWAUKEE CONFERENCE.

A Member of the Chicago Duplicate Whist Club Discusses the Recent Attack upon the Organizers and Members of the Whist Congress in a Boston Paper—Good Reasons Why the Coterie at the Hub Cannot Appreciate the New Laws of the Game.

CHICAGO, May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Boston *Evening Transcript* of May 16, 1891, prints an article headed "American Whist—The Milwaukee Conference and the American Game." The article is unsigned, but its tone marks it as the production of "G. W. P.," the author of "American Whist Illustrated." A writer who is guilty of deliberately and purposely offending many of those he addresses by classing them as "duplicate and mongrel whist-players" cannot be touched by polite words, and he should be informed that in the opinion of a great majority of the whist-players of America it is time his vituperation should cease.

He begins by manufacturing a set of motives for the calling of the Milwaukee congress, saying that, while the really good players of every club might prefer and play American whist as established by studious and conservative players, it was deemed too erudite for general club play, and that consideration must be given the tyro, who might be allowed a liberty, and he says further that the matter resolved itself into the following queries: "Cannot a kind of compromise be made between right and wrong? Is there not something between the severity of the great game and the laxity of the ordinary one which will admit the duplicate play of hands and continuous reckoning in a match, and may admit some privilege for enjoyment of a game that is not obtained by reading and thinking? May there not be a kind of union-whist in which the social clubs can indulge, leaving the game of intellectual value to the more patient and painstaking?" And he says "these questions present as near as may be, perhaps, the sentiments of the originators of the scheme." I am amazed that G. W. P. should have allowed the word "perhaps" to creep into this article. He generally "knows it all" so thoroughly that the little adverb looks out of place in anything from his pen. I demand to know by what right he imputes such motives to the broad-minded gentlemen and whist-players who were "the originators of the scheme," and beg to inform him that the motives he gives are as far from the true ones as the East is from the West. These gentlemen recognized the fact that there were many unfortunate differences in the rules of play of different clubs. G. W. P. himself calls attention to six different penalties imposed by the same number of clubs for the same offense. (I wish, by the way, that he would furnish me with the names and locations of these clubs—I would like to verify his statement.) The main reason for calling the congress was to see if these differences could not be done away with and uniform rules adopted which would be an improvement alike on the Cavendish rules and those of G. W. P. Motives of generous hospitality too, no doubt, actuated the Milwaukee gentlemen. They were anxious that their fellow-lovers of whist from all over the country should meet in their beautiful city and by interchange of views mutually benefit each other as well as "have a good time." They recognized the fact that players who stick continually to one little club or set are apt to fall into errors, that errors having once crept in to the general play of a club are hard to root out, and that the true whist-player must be catholic in his views. It was not that "Milwaukee might go on conquering" that the rules approved by the congress were adopted, nor was it to give "duplicate and mongrel whist-players" any "advantages not obtained by reading and thinking."

The Milwaukee club can undoubtedly furnish a greater number of strong whist players than any club in the United States, and for this reason it was meet and proper that the first "American Whist Congress" should be held under its auspices. But the Milwaukee club had exactly one vote in that congress, and when some of its pet ideas (notably that of cutting the trump from the still pack) were voted down it did not stand aloof, saying, "I am holier than thou," as does the little mutual admiration society of which G. W. P. is a member, but acceded gracefully to the will of the majority, and now plays by the letter and spirit of the new rules.

Will G. W. P. point out where the "tyro" is allowed any liberty under the new rules? Are they not the same for all? It is possible that players for money, satisfied with the English rules, may have objected to taking part in the congress, though I think those rules are almost as well calculated for play without honors as with them, and I played for years in a club where they were rigidly enforced, except as to scoring, and where a bet on the game was absolutely prohibited by the constitution. But G. W. P. says that neither players by the English code nor by the American—meaning his own—could be of that congress. I call his attention to the fact that more than forty clubs, some of which had adopted his rules, had delegates present. And when he states that "American" whist men said (referring to the Cavendish rules), "We have better rules for a better game," with all respect for those clubs which have adopted G. W. P.'s rules, I take issue with him. I deny that any one outside an insignificant handful ever said such a thing, or declined to take part in the congress on such grounds, and in the name of the great body of American players, I deny utterly that the rules as formulated by G. W. P. are better than those of Cavendish, and I assert that they are worse, ambiguous and imperfect as the Cavendish rules are. Let us look at some of them. "Whist is the game of silence." True, and the etiquette of the game, as well as the desire to fix the attention on the play, will generally compel it, but to fine a man a point if he opens his lips during the play of a hand, even to state a self-evident proposition hurting nobody, is childish. To fine a man a point for every card he exposes, even when it makes no difference in the play, is also without the merit of common sense. In its last reduction it amounts to this: A player having the deal picks up a hand containing thirteen trumps; he cannot help taking thirteen tricks—no revoke or other misplay has been make by the other three players up to the time it becomes his turn to play, and after that it becomes impossible, yet if when his turn comes he lays his hand out on the table it costs him and his partner thirteen points. And if he says as he does so that he has every trick it costs him one more. How much better, how much more logical, to let exposed cards remain on the table subject to call, and then if any harm has been done the offender and his partner will have to pay the penalty; if no harm no penalty. G. W. P. makes the penalty for an exposed card and for a lead out of turn the same—viz.: a point. Does he pretend to say the offenses are equal? Does he not know that a lead out of turn is an offense of greater magnitude than the exposure of a card? It is visited under the Cavendish rules and under the rules approved by the American Whist Congress with a far heavier penalty—viz.: the call of a suit from the true leader or his partner, and by the former rules the choice between that and the calling of the card exposed. It is not claimed that the new rules are perfect; time will doubtless expose weak points which will be noticed and strengthened by later congresses, but the writer believes them to be beyond comparison better than the rules of G. W. P., and in most points of difference better than those of the English clubs—the Portland club, often called the Cavendish, rules.

G. W. P. draws a very sarcastic picture of a man entering a club-room and desiring to cut into a table of whist, but he says nothing of rule 12, which allows the formation of table and choice of partners by agreement. Into a table so formed a new-comer would have no more right to cut than he would have to push himself into the game of billiards which G. W. P. gives as a companion picture. I pass over much of the offensive matter of the article which forms my subject, believing it would be impossible for G. W. P. to write without impugning the motives and belittling the abilities of all who differ from him: "Milwaukee players are given to what is technically known as 'cheap whist,' and do not comprehend the advantages of a better order of things"; "the influence of uninformed men, etc."; the new rules "seem to answer the purpose of those who play a hurried, tricky, noisy game for what is in the corners of the table"; "in their matches they have but indulged in an ordinary scramble for tricks" (like beggar-my-neighbor, I suppose); "they are so used to flattery and so fond of it that they will neither take advice nor hear argument, certainly not listen to rebuke." This last, from G. W. P., is certainly cool, to say the least. Such insulting phrases occur all through the article, but are inseparable from the style of their writer. Probably he thinks that no one who does not acknowledge him as master has ever studied the game or knows anything of its history, its beauties, or its glories. Let him continue to think so if it gives him satisfaction.

His pet aversion, however, seems to be what is known as duplicate whist, and he invariably classes "duplicate" whist players and "mongrel" whist players together. He is hereby informed that there are many players, some of them of the first force, who play duplicate whist, and who regard it as the only true test of merit in whist playing. The first object in all whist is to take tricks. It is necessary to take tricks to win and to win is the object in every game ever invented. G. W. P.'s idea that to take tricks is a secondary object compared with the correct playing of the cards is unworthy of consideration. To win, in the long run, the cards *must* be correctly played, and duplicate whist players study diligently to attain perfection in the playing of their cards, well knowing that every error they make will tell against them when the hands are played off in duplicate. That they all fail to attain perfection, or that most of them fail even to approximate it, only shows that they are human and not that they are not students of the game in its best and highest sense. All the accepted leads and plays are given to aid in the winning of tricks and for no other purpose, years of study and experience by the masters of the game having shown that under certain circumstances certain plays will in the long run win more tricks than any other plays, and are therefore the correct plays, and woe betide the duplicate whist player who thinks that "mongrel" play will pull him through an evening of close work at duplicate, with a pair of able opponents. G. W. P. says, "Let them repudiate duplicate whist," "the fellow of the silly notion of cutting the trump from the still pack." I say, "Let G. W. P. throw away his silly prejudices, and try to believe that he and his coterie are not the only ones who study and play the game of whist, or who know anything about it."

One last word. G. W. P. toward the close of his article protests "in the name of a hundred thousand players of superior whist" against all the proceedings of the Milwaukee congress, and adds, still speaking for the hundred thousand, "We do not care what Cavendish says, or what Trist says about Cavendish," etc., etc. This is too much. How does this lump of egotism dare to cast such a slur at his betters, and more especially at Trist, the man who made all the reputation he possesses, and without the discoveries of whose genius "American Whist Illustrated" would never have been written? G. W. P. does not and can not speak for a hundred thousand players, superior or inferior, and in the name of all American players who deny his right to speak for them (and their name is legion), I assure these great authorities of the whist world that we do care what they say, and tender them anew our unswerving fealty and support.

A MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO DUPLICATE WHIST CLUB.

Sons of Revolutionary Soldiers.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in a recent item of THE TRIBUNE a card from David Blalock of Decatur, Ill., in which he expresses the belief that he is the only living son of a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Blalock is mistaken. My father, Samuel Logan, a poor Irish boy, soon after he landed enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary War, was in the battle of Brandywine, and was one of those who assisted Gen. Lafayette from the field after his wound. I trust this card will fall under the eye of Mr. Blalock, or that of any other son of a Revolutionary soldier. JAMES W. LOGAN.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to the claim of D. Blalock as being the only living son of a Revolutionary soldier I wish to say that there are probably a good many such in the United States. My uncle, Jesse Andrew of Lafayette, Ind., now living and in good health, was the son of Dr. John Andrew, who was commissioned a surgeon's mate early in the war of independence, afterwards promoted to be surgeon, which position he held until the surrender of Cornwallis ended the war.

GEO. L. ANDREW, M. D.

CHICAGO, May 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is still another son of a Revolutionary soldier living in Chicago, No. 549 Warren avenue—John V. Hutchinson, an old resident of this city. He is past his 91st birthday. His father drew a pension until his death for services with the famous "Green Mountain Boys." He also served during the War of 1812, leaving his son, then a lad of 12 years of age, to care for the family, consisting of mother and three sisters, living in the western part of New York State, then a new, wild country, swarming with wolves and Indians, and all the discomforts of those days.

MRS. W. H. LAWRENCE.

BLANCHARD, Ia., May 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 22d inst. I see that David Blalock of Decatur, Ill., claims the distinction of being the only living son of a Revolutionary soldier.

My father, James Neely, is now living near Galesburg, Ill., 85 years old. His father, Abram Neely, served through the Revolutionary war and was mustered out as Captain. His monument now stands in the cemetery at Little Falls, N. Y. I think that Mr. Blalock's case is by no means an isolated one. MORTIMER NEELY.

CHICAGO, May 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For the information of Mr. Blalock, who supposed himself the only surviving son of a Revolutionary soldier, allow me to say my father, Willard Church, born in Mansfield, Talland County, Conn., in 1758, enlisted in a Connecticut regiment in 1775 for the term of thirteen months, and was discharged in January, 1777, at Newtown, Pa. The following May he reënlisted in a Connecticut regiment for three years, and was discharged in April, 1780, at Springfield, N. J. He then shipped at New London, Conn., on board a privateer, which craft was captured by a British man-of-war, and my father with others was imprisoned nine months in the "Old Jersey" prison ship in New York Bay. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, hostilities ceasing, he was released before articles of peace had been signed.

Among the memorable engagements in which he participated the most noted was the storming of Stony Point Fort on the Hudson, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was one of 200 volunteers who, with fixed bayonets and unloaded guns, proceeded in advance of the main army for the purpose of drawing the fire of the garrison. The plan was for the main storming force to rush in and capture the guns while they were being reloaded. The fort was taken, but the ruse was only a partial success.

Willard Church was married in 1795 in Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y., and of the nine children born to him, all of whom grew up to have families of their own, four still survive. The oldest, aged 88, resides in East Saginaw, Mich. The next, aged 85, lives in Adrian, Mich. The undersigned, aged 78, has resided in Chicago the last thirty-eight years. The youngest of the family, aged 75, resides in Gratiot County, Mich. This brother participated in the late Civil War. He was first Captain in the Twenty-sixth Michigan Regiment, and was subsequently appointed the chaplain of his regiment, and was at the front when the war closed and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Lee. His son, with the rank of Colonel, was on Gen. Miles' staff, in command at Fortress Monroe. Col. Nathan Church transferred the fallen President of the Confederacy from the steamer to the fort, and probably knows as much about the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis as any other man. You see we are a family of fighters, having as one of our ancestors the celebrated Capt. Church of Rhode Island, the great Indian warrior of Colonial times. LEROY CHURCH.

Mr. Bowles Wants Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1445 Q STREET, May 26, 1891.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is a matter of history that at the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Harrison Mr. Blaine's friends were handicapped by positive instructions from their chief that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination unless it came to him so unanimously as to assure the Republican party that their candidate for President would poll the full strength of the party. These instructions were made so public that his opponents were stimulated to make such loud-mouthed opposition as should seemingly destroy all hopes of their support in case of his nomination, which it was well known could have been secured at any moment when his friends chose to press the vote.

Mr. Harrison's friends sided with the opposing factions in pleading that this was positively a one-term man, and that if Mr. Blaine were given a chance to prove his capacity as Premier of the Administration and to convince those people with whom he has the reputation of being a "Hotspur" that his statesmanship is unquestionable and admirable, he would be far stronger in 1892, and could easily step into the place of the outgoing Administration.

Mr. Blaine has more than fulfilled these predictions. The same patriotism that led him to decline a nomination which might render doubtful the success of his party has inspired all his subsequent acts. Wise, calm, dignified, unmoved by the entreaties of friends or the taunts of foes, he has steered the ship of state through dangers innumerable, and triumphantly vindicated the confidence of those who today proudly recognize in him the foremost statesman on this continent. It was his masterly mind which brought to a satisfactory termination the Samoan difficulty. Without losing the point at issue he contrived by the force of reason and arbitration to retain the friendship of Prussia, and brought to a happy termination an affair more complicated than many others which nations decide by a resort to arms involving oceans of blood and the waste of millions of money.

His wonderful genius has almost brought to a solution the long standing and greatly complicated case of the Bering Sea fisheries. But a few more strokes of his magic pen and the two great English-speaking nations of the world may come to an amicable settlement of these differences without the aid of arms or outside influence. The Italian imbroglio, so threatening in the beginning, is in a fair way of being peacefully settled by this cool, deliberate statesman and diplomat, with great honor to our government and Minister of State, and as much good feeling on the part of the Italian Government as could be expected from a nation playing a game of bluff and losing. The dignity of our country is safe in the hands of one who unites to boldness and patriotism rare mental endowments, excellent judgment of character, as is evidenced by his selection of our foreign diplomats, and a shrewd and ready apprehension of the best methods of advancing our commercial interests and internal prosperity.

More than any other ten men he set in motion the great Pan-American Congress which has already secured many advantages and holds out brilliant promise for the future. And following on the heels of this work comes Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy, a magnificent creation for which our children's children will rise up and call him blessed. No other man in the councils of the Nation could have overcome the many obstacles and objections that met him in the halls of Congress last session to this wise national policy.

Can the American people doubt that such a mind is preëminently fitted to serve and honor them in the highest office of the government? I think not. But here the office must seek the man. Mr. Blaine, stronger now by more than a hundred thousand votes than his party, can well afford to say to it: If my fellow-citizens ask me to be their candidate for President in 1892 I have no right to refuse them my assent and services. But I cannot consent to allow my friends to make a campaign for the nomination.

Mr. Blaine is reported as being on the point of sending out a positive and pronounced refusal to allow his name to go before the convention for nomination for the Presidency. It is to be hoped that there is no truth in this story, and that Mr. Blaine will continue in the attitude of golden silence he has so wisely maintained.

JOHN BOWLES.

The Keeley Cure.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with some care and attention Dr. Keeley's paper published in Saturday's TRIBUNE, and, while congratulating the learned doctor upon the ability and scientific knowledge displayed in his exposition of the subject, I am of opinion that some of his conclusions are open to criticism. For example, the doctor says: "If the good people who are agitating prohibition would turn their attention to sanitation and prohibit disease infection the question of alcohol prohibition would take care of itself. You cannot prohibit ether, chloroform, morphia, or alcohol while injuries, surgeries, and disease poisons inhabit the earth. . . . Why not prohibit them all? The answer is that while disease is in the world people will not allow these poisons to be prohibited."

The obvious reply to which is that no one proposes to prohibit the use of alcohol medically or in case of injuries, surgeries, and disease. The object and purpose of prohibition as I understand it are the suppression of the place where alcohol is sold at retail for drinking purposes; in other words, the abolition of the public saloon, a resort for loafers, topers, drunkards, and criminals, a place and a business which demoralize and destroy the social and political morals of the community in which it is permitted to exist, and the whole tendency of which is for evil and not for good. We do not say to any man that he shall not drink—that is his business—but we do say to him that you shall not sell that drink to other men to the injury of the public morals.

GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

Do the Signs Mean Anything?

CHICAGO, May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Last Saturday at 3:45 I took a car at State and Madison streets to ride to La Salle to the West Madison street cable. The car I took was a car that goes to the Northwestern depot. The conductor called for the fare at Dearborn street. I told him I wanted to go to La Salle. He said: "Take the next car." I did not get off, as I did not think it was necessary. He stopped the car and told me I would either have to get off or pay my fare. Thinking that the car company had received any amount of nickels from me for taking me perhaps to the middle of the tunnel and keeping me there for some time, I got off. Please state if the sign in the West Side car reads correctly when it says, "Any car going west on Washington or Madison streets will carry passengers to La Salle street without the collection of an extra fare."

NANNIE M. JENSEN.

THE KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Signs of Dissolution—Democratic Tricks Disgusting the Republican Element.

Topeka *Capital* May 25: Farmers are slow to act. They have plenty of time to think and they generally use it. The most conservative people in the world are the farmers, largely no doubt because they are removed from the busy haunts of men and isolated even among themselves. Kansas farmers were thinking hard during the long evenings of last winter. They saw what was being done in their name at Topeka during the session of the Legislature. They read the speeches of Simpson in the East and of Livingstone in the South. They are making up their minds that reform without reformers is a delusion and that a "declaration of principles" which disavows politics and then becomes the basis of a political party was invented to deceive. There are evidences of this in several recent events. For instance:

John Warner, living near Manhattan, is one of the successful and prominent farmers of Riley County. He stands high, financially, as a man, and as an old soldier. He joined the Alliance under the assurance that it was nonpartisan, was elected Chaplain of his sub-alliance, but voted the Republican ticket. When he became convinced that the Alliance was partisan he asked for a "demit," or dismissal card. But in place of granting his request the Alliance tried and expelled him without cause. He has now appealed his case to the higher authorities and the leading Alliance men of Riley County are standing by him.

The other day the Seventh Congressional District Alliance held a convention at Great Bend and adopted the following resolution:

We regard reform principles and measures, without reformed men to execute them, as impotent for good as the decalogue in the hands of devils for the salvation of sinners.

Logan Sub-Alliance of Washington County on May 5 adopted the following preambles and resolutions with but one dissenting vote:

WHEREAS, The President of the county union, at the instigation of an ex-Democratic candidate for Sheriff, has withheld from us the new passwords, without charges being preferred and without cause so far as we know, although both were demanded in the last county union while in session, but simply because we cannot and will not affiliate with the majority of the Alliance members in their third party secret political action; and

WHEREAS, We have kept our vows and strictly obeyed the constitution and by-laws of the order as presented to us in the organization of our Alliance. We cannot obey the recent official order of the National President, L. L. Polk, that "the will of the majority must be the law of the Alliance," and all who differ must be thrust out, since it would most clearly conflict with both our political and religious principles. That while we approve the declared purposes for which the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was formed, we propose to exercise our free will when we cast our ballots, and not be simple machines in the hands of any party. And

WHEREAS, The pledged purpose of the Alliance was declared to be "to develop a better state mentally, morally, socially, and financially," but which has been thwarted by designing demagogues who have crept in and made of it a manipulator of politics in secret chambers. Its teachings by Mrs. Lease and others of her ilk have made it anarchistic and in many ways disloyal and degrading in its tendencies. It has disrupted and destroyed social relations in every precinct in the country, and by its many wild schemes in financial schemes has done much to further impoverish us and impair our standing and credit as a State in the Nation. And,

WHEREAS, The developments of the third party, which now controls the F. A. and I. U. of Kansas, are of such a nature as to convince us that the membership is being led unchecked into the ranks of the Democratic party and entirely out of its course, which was to further the interests of the agricultural classes. We have repeated instances where members vote the Democratic ticket and go unchallenged, while those who vote with the Republican party are pronounced as traitors and are, indeed, spurned and insulted without other cause. This long train of abuse has caused us to believe the purpose of the County Alliance to thrust us out will not cease until accomplished by means fair or foul. And

WHEREAS, We look upon a secret political organization as on a line with anarchy and the Mafia, which would eventually cause the downfall of any government. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby sever our connection with the F. A. and I. U. of Kansas, which has so shamefully betrayed the high purposes which it was pledged to when first organized.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those of our brethren who with us united with the order intending to honestly work in the non-partisan spirit for the principles as set forth in our declaration of purposes, but who are now counted with those who have made of it a rabid political institution.

H. L. MARKHAM,
B. L. ROBINSON,
G. W. NYCE,
Committee.

WHEREAS, Since the above preamble and resolutions were written and adopted we have received a communication from President McGrath, of date May 13, stating that we were suspended as an alliance because of charges preferred by the county union; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand a copy of those charges, and also a trial; and that we be permitted to be present whenever the investigation and trial may take place.

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be given to the papers of the county for publication.

B. L. ROBINSON, ex-Pres.,
D. D. BOYINTON, ex-Sec'y,
of the late Logan Alliance.

From these typical indications of what is going on beneath the unruffled surface of the Alliance in Kansas the imminent dissolution of the order begins to be apparent. The third party demagogues and the Southern Democratic dictators have worked their authority beyond the point of toleration. Kansas farmers are not used to dictation nor are they in the habit of yielding their views or independence to any cast-iron verdict of the majority. They joined the Alliance for mutual improvement, fellowship, and business advancement and they find themselves led into a political party whose control over its members is absolute and tyrannical. They will not stand it and the indications of revolt are multiplying.

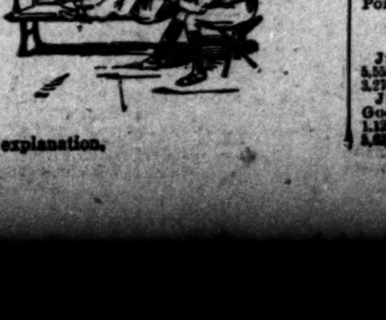
How She Came to Pose All Over.

"It was in Paris. I had to raise some cash. Knew another girl that was a model, and she told me all about it. I went with her to an artist—an American too—and agreed to pose for him. When he first asked me to—to pose I objected. He tried to argue. I said it was no good. Then I got red I know I got red; I felt it. Then I wanted to run away, and then I repented," said a model.

"Eventually he got me to show him just a little bit of my neck—not as much as a society girl shows in evening dress, not half as much. He admired it so much that I began to stop feeling mortified. Posed a little more for him. In fact, let him take my arms, and—O, well, you're not an artist, but if ever you do become one and you want to break in a new model you just begin with the neck.

"It's the same with all of us girls. If one will pose for her neck and shoulders you can easily make her pose for her bust, and if you can coax a girl into posing for her bust you can make her pose as Venus taking a sun bath for the asking. Nothing makes a new model feel so nervous as the idea of posing her upper figure, and no one knows the reason. All that one has to do is to persuade her to overcome that little nervousness and the rest. Pouf! The rest is nothing."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A seaside scandal at Old Point Comfort—



And its explanation.

WANTS TO TRY IT OVER.

CULVER'S MOTION FOR A REHEARING OF HIS LIBEL SUIT.

Affidavits Made by the Lawyers for the Defense in the Cronin Case—Rulings on Evidence and Instructions Objected To—Wails from Victims of Matrimonial Infelicity—Why Thomas Moran Is Said to Have Quit Working—Notes—The Record.

John Culver's attorneys yesterday filed their motion for a new trial in the *Herald* libel suit. The court's rulings on evidence and instructions are the subject of a long list of objections. Following them is a joint affidavit of Attorneys Donohoe, Wing, and Forrest, the Cronin defendants' lawyers. They say Culver gave good attention to the case but they feared he had "given himself up, body and soul, to Mr. Hynes" and would vote guilty unless his mind was changed. This is assigned as an explanation of Mr. Forrest's close attention to Culver during his arguments. The three lawyers unite in declaring they had heard nothing to indicate corruption on Culver's part.

Misfits in Matrimony.

Mrs. Olive A. Moran is a school teacher. She told Judge Tuley yesterday that Thomas, her husband, was an idle man, and only a month after the marriage said it was not necessary for two people in one family to work, and he threw up a job as bookkeeper in a lumber yard at South Chicago.

Corlies Claflin told Carrie Goodwin to keep their marriage a secret, which was a runaway affair and took place at Milwaukee a year ago. Not long after that she found a letter in his pocket one day signed Maud, reading: "Come and see me tonight, dear boy," and then the wife watched her husband.

Legal Notes.

Judge Hawes yesterday refused to set aside an order dismissing the libel suit of Marion Leonard against the Chicago *Times.*

Today being a holiday the courts will not be in session and the clerks' offices will be closed. Monday being election day the State courts and offices will be closed.

Harvey V. Becker, the North Side druggist who failed last week, has settled with his creditors for 100 cents on the dollar. Insolvency proceedings in the County Court were yesterday discontinued.

The city will have to pay $10,473 for opening Congress street through subdivided property between Homan and Central Park avenues. A jury in Judge Tuthill's court, after seeing the premises and hearing expert testimony, returned a verdict for that amount yesterday morning.

Arguments were concluded before Judge Tuley in the Sec. 21 case, in which the children of Mrs. Hetty Green seek to set aside the sale of the land for $602,000 because they were not parties to the proceedings and because of inadequacy of price. The court will decide the matter in a few days.

One day last May a schooner ran its jibboom through an automatic gate at Randolph street bridge. The tug Taylor of Vessel-Owners' Towing company line was hauling the vessel when the accident happened. Nickles Schlesser had a permit from the city to test his patent gate at Randolph street and he says the ship ruined his device. He sued the Vessel-Owners' Towing company for $5,000 damages. Yesterday Judge Altgeld ordered a verdict for the defendant.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

133,212—Grant Bldg. & Loan Assn. vs. Eva Travincek et al. Bill. Jones & Lusk, attys.
133,213—Gottschalk Co. vs. R. H. Rudolph. Conf. judgt., $404. Matz & Fisher, attys.
133,214—Joseph Freiberg et al. vs. J. B. and Augusta Kelly. Same, $530.51. J. W. Mack, atty.
133,215—Otto E. Wolff et al. vs. August Gnurski. Same, $116.35. A. Schroeder, atty.
133,216—R. W. Kendall et al. vs. John Matthews. Asst., $500. J. Newman, atty.
133,217—Sam Abrahams vs. A. Neuman. Appl.
133,218—Frank Hahn vs. Ellen Ryan. Appl.
133,219—Amos Denison vs. George H. Wellon et al. Bill. F. Denison, solr.
133,220—Charles Brach, use of Charles Borke, vs. Wm. Hoyer. Garn. Pinckney & Tatge, attys.
133,221—Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Henry Bohner. Conf. judg., $471.95. Winston & Meagher, attys.
133,222—Axel Chytraus vs. Frank and Maria S. Johnson. Same, $99.50. G. F. Blanke, atty.
133,223—August Beck & Co. vs. O. P. Hettler. Attch., $289.21. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
133,224—Charles A. Morrell vs. Edward Burlingame. Conf. judg., $601.80. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
133,225—C. C. Brewster vs. Agnes, Henry W., John, and Sabine Jensen. Conf. judgt., $393.08. C. J. Kavanagh, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

91,737—Jennie Cornell vs. Napoleon Barnett. Appl.
91,738—W. C. Park Asst. for improvement of Jackson blvd.
91,739—William A. Lemma vs. Charles and Margaret Geyer. Bill. R. Cope, solr.
91,740—R. C. Taylor vs. Frederick Fallbush. Appl.
91,741—Bill. Withheld for service.
91,742—Lorinda C. Wheeler vs. William H. Thomas et al. Bill. F. K. Biggs, solr.
91,743—Julia L. Van Shaack vs. William H. Thomas et al. Bill. Same solr.
91,744—N. C. Thayer, use of J. W. Tuft, assignee, vs. Fred Lieberherr. Conf. judgt., $91.25. A. E. Case, atty.
91,745—G. L. Crawford et al. vs. Same. Same, $140.44. Same atty.
91,746—Jacob Betz vs. Andrew D. Hull et al. Bill. J. Leaming, solr.
91,747—George W. White vs. Horace H. Stoddard. Asst., $2,500. J. Leaming, atty.
91,748—Malcolm Spettal vs. Rudolph Ehrhart. Case, $10,000. Sherman, Burtt & Nofe, attys.
91,749—Boniface Garcia vs. Meyer Bros. Drug Co. Attch., $890.75. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.
91,750—Louis Livingston vs. Wm. E. Farrell. Conf. judgt., $322.50. A. J. Norton, atty.
91,751—Charles Wilson vs. Christian Schultz. Appl.
91,752—Chicago Trust and Sav. Bk. vs. J. W. Brown. Appl. by pltf.
91,753—Attch. Withheld for service.
91,754—F. O. Ellsworth vs. Casper Weiss. Bill. H. F. Rhode, solr.
91,755—Philamina Meeler vs. Joseph Meeler. Bill for div. J. C. Turness, solr.
91,756—Attch. Withheld for service.
91,757—Eliza A. Horton vs. City and City of Lake View. Trover, $5,000. Morris, Ganse & Craig, attys.
91,758—C. W. Maynard vs. R. S. Critchell. Appl.
91,759—John G. Haneise vs. Sarah Haneise. Bill of div. D. Sullivan, solr.
91,760—Attch. Withheld for service.
91,761—Anton Kacin vs. Ottalkar and Emma Fuerst. Bill. Cross & Collins, solrs.
91,762—Mary Murray et al vs. Frederick Ratledge and Peter Wright. Appl.
91,763—Jacob Burg vs. A. S. Berkowsky. Appl.
91,764—Johanna Scheuer vs. Nathan Davis. Case, $3,000. Byam & Weinschenk, attys.
91,765—McAvoy Brewing Co. vs. Hugh Gerrity. Appl. by pltf.
91,766—Chicago Edison Co. vs. Franz Thielmann. Appl.
91,767—Albert A. Munger vs. Edmund Norton. Asst., $6,000. Tatham & Webster, attys.
91,768—Same vs. Bernhard Essroger. Asst., $7,500. Same attys.
91,769—Petn. of city to condemn for opening 54th-st., from Union-av. to Halsted-st. J. S. Miller and C. A. Dibble, attys.
91,770—Same for opening Clark-st., bet. Lewis-st. and Elston rd. Same attys.
91,771—Same for opening alley in blk 53, Kinzie's add. Same attys.
91,772—Same for opening 74th-st., from Jeffrey-av. to w line blks 12 and 13, Clerke's sub. Same attys.
91,773—Same for opening 100th-st. from Coml.-av. to e. line sec. 7, 37, 15. Same attys.
91,774—Same for opening 72d-st. across right of way of I. C. R. R. Same attys.
91,775—Same for opening st. from Halsted-st. to Evanston-av. Same attys.
91,776—Same for opening 73d-st. across right of way of C. & W. I. R. R. and C. R. I. & P. R. R. Same attys.
91,777—Edwin S. Hawley vs. Sarah E. Taggart. Attch. $163.56. A. C. Barnes, atty.
91,778—Silas P. Wheeler vs. Wm. H. and Wm. F. Thomas. Conf. judgt., $347.60. Sawin & Vonderploeg, attys.
91,779—Wm. Beinsser vs. Henry Stiffen et al., Bill. E. C. Ferguson & Goodnow, attys.
91,780—Joseph Wineman et al. vs. Reuel W. Bridge. Asst., $2,500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
91,781—Thomas Orton vs. Charles A. Tyrrell, Robert Kennedy, and Isaac E. Roll. Bill. C. S. Miller, solr.
91,782—Caroline Klemp vs. Karl Klemp. Bill for div. C. A. Williams, solr.
91,783—Henry M. Kaage, admr., vs. C., M. and St. P. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. C. C. Bowersock and E. S. A. Lablum, attys.
91,784—Charles Zieman vs. Charles W. Krause. Case, $500. Beach & Beach, attys.
91,785—John Bacigalupi vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.
91,786—Caroline Berg vs. Carl F. A. Berg. Bill for div. D. F. Flannery, solr.
91,787—Christian Endeavor Pub. and Supply Co., use of recvr., vs. Religious Newspaper Union. Asst., $800. E. A. Kimball, atty.
91,788—Clara E. Head vs. Eugene S. Head. Bill for div. John Barton Payne, solr.
91,789—Herman Schaffner vs. Simon Westerfeld et al. Petn. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.
91,790—Thomas E. Gilpin vs. Henry J. Sweet. Asst., $500. C. V. Smith, atty.
91,791—Alexander D. Hannah et al. vs. Annie McGady et al. Bill. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, solrs.
91,792—People ex rel. Joseph Mansfield vs. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor, etc. Petn. for mandamus. J. McKeough, atty.

County Court—New Suits.

9,309—Henrietta Wiedman vs. Joseph Harris. Asst., $1,000. Page, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.
9,310—Walter Hill Co. to Henry Tifft. Assignment. Assets, $20,000; liabilities, $25,000. H. T. Birch, atty.
9,311—John W. Bak[illegible] et al. vs. H. D. Hays. Asst., $500. Smith, Helmer [illegible] Moulton, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—122,7[illegible]—Magdalena Wisenmiewski, admx., vs. C., B. & Q. [illegible] Co. On findg., $750. Satisfied.—125,991—Joseph [illegible] Jr. et al. vs. Natnl. Improvement Co. By [illegible] $625.85.—122,788—Thomas Nelson Jr. vs. Byron [illegible]ary. By defft., $599.41.
JUDGE ALTGELD—132,253—Trad[illegible] Nat. Bk. vs. Thaddeus H. Howe. By defft., $907.95.
JUDGE BRENTANO—130,639—Alexander M. Vercoe vs. Henry Cohigraff. On ver., $20.—122,798—Lawrence Cavanagh, admr., vs. C. C. Ry. Co. On findg., $500. Satisfied.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—75,859—Filomena Poppa, admr., vs. Central Trust Co. of N. Y., John F. Lyon, John E. Burton, Wm. P. Fitzpatrick, and Wm. H. Cameron. On findg., $1,500. Satisfied.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—90,953—Edward Brown et al. vs. Eau Claire Sash and Door Co. By defft., $1,356.58, and specl. exn. On ans. of Palmer, Fuller & Co., garns., $546.64.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—5,857—Pawtucket Ins. Co. vs. Campbell; interloc. dec.—5,858—Same vs. same; same.—5,859—Same vs. same; same.—5,861—Same vs. same; same.—5,861—Goffney vs. Haiser, dec. sale.
JUDGE SHEPARD—462—Clark vs. Clark, and Staib Wood Mfg. Co., two decs.—3,961—Kohlbech vs. Cotes, dec.
JUDGE TULEY—3,904—Kuettle vs. Friesleben, dec.
JUDGE HORTON—3,220—Noble vs. Firth et al., dec.—3,119—Lane vs. Schagemann, dec. sale.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions. No. 206, Porter vs. Sabin, on trial.

The Call for Tuesday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions: 4,363, 260, 162, 5,555, 5,940, 4,423, 4,473, 4,677, 4,474, 5,006, 401, 5,734, 4,789, 3,270, 2,729.
JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions: ——, Kuhn vs. Goodwillie. ——, C. B. & C. vs. Anderson, 462, 5,612, 1,126, 5,664, 5,247, 4,510, 5,752, 5,535, 2,629, 5,903, 3,541, 5,574, 5,651, 836, 162, 315, 238,025, 5,697, 1,499, 5,733, 4,384, 5,422.

(Wednesday—General call of chancery docket calls Nos. 1 to 100 inc.)
JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 2. Trial call. Nos. 8,548, 8,658, 8,659, 8,696, 8,797, 8,798, 8,830, 8,822, 8,823, 8,067, 11,391, 11,392, 11,393, 8,306. Short cause call, continued one week.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3. Trial call. Nos. 129,449, 8,943, 9,712, 8,537, 4,238, 7,482, 10,385. No. 10,379, Moss. vs. Ingersoll, on trial. No call of short cause calendar.
JUDGE BRENTANO—April appeal calendar. No first call. Trial call, Nos. 11,012, 13,040, 13,228, 13,332, 13,344, 13,454, 13,471, 13,512, 13,559, 13,600. No short cause calendar.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions: Nos. 366, 309, 19, 6, 4,100, 3,724, 2,011, 2,609, 4,115, 4,358, 3,153, 4,561, 790, 2,862, 320, 4,299, 2,917, 3,340, 557, 94,455, 104, 4,221, 4,292, 4,109, 4,318, 3,477. ——— Stanton vs. Goetz, 638, 3,840, 3,962, 3,138, 30,508.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22. No call of contested motion calendar.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions: Nos. 3,973, 856, 313, 3,148, 1,628, 1,598, 4,051, 2,928, 4,439, 4,238, 4,585.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 960, 809½, 293½, 830, 735, 1,245, 1,246.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar: Nos. 8,554, 10,402, 10,121, 6,355, 9,773, 3,784, 3,786, 86,818, 10,437, 8,555, 8,556, 11,332, 11,409, 91,067, 89,693, 9,387, 9,388, 9,389, 10,588, 6,496, 10,386, 4,799.
JUDGE DRIGGS—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 2,643, 2,669, 2,670. No. 2,116, Keeley Brew. Co. vs. Gerrity, on trial.
JUDGE SCALES—Evanston Specl. 127. Evanston Specl. 125 on trial. No trial call until further notice.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 29.—[Special.]—The following Supreme Court decisions were filed today:
State vs. F. M. Hull, appellant, Lyon District; affirmed.
J. L. Budd, appellant, vs. Stephen King, Harrison District; affirmed.
Cedar Rapids Insurance Co. vs. William Butler et al., appellants, Page District; modified and affirmed.
John O'Connor vs. the Illinois Central railway company, appellant, Woodbury District; reversed.
Eveline Bizelowe, appellant, vs. Rollin Burnham, Buena Vista District; reversed.
Frank Ridgely, appellant, vs. Frank Debough, Audubon District; reversed.
State vs. Charles Zimmerman, appellant; appeal from an order of R. D. Hindman, Judge of Eleventh District, in proceeding on habeas corpus remanding defendant to custody; affirmed.

Indiana Supreme Court Decisions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:
Benjamin F. Heiney, ex rel., etc., vs. James W. Garretson; Huntington C. C.; affirmed.
State of Indiana vs. Godfrey Trone; Porter C. C.; affirmed.
Francis J. Mattler vs. Lewis Strangmeier et al.; Marion C. C.; affirmed.
David S. Hunt vs. Thomas S. Jones; Johnston C. C.; affirmed.
Samuel C. Hoover vs. Joseph M. Jones; Whitley C. C.; affirmed.
William E. Thompson et al. vs. State ex rel., Ziba Peast; Greene C. C.; certorari awarded.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

The Stuffed Prophet's Goose Cooked in Kentucky.

New York *Sun:* The quietus which Mr. Grover Cleveland took at the Kentucky Democratic Convention was notable. There is no Southern State which has pined for him since the publication of his silver letter; and it is known that the Democratic politicians of every other Southern State are opposed to him. Yet if a Georgia or a Virginia convention passed him by in silence the slight would be less marked because the opinion of the Virginia and Georgia Democrats in regard to questions of the tariff is moderate and strongly tinged with protectionism. It would be natural that Georgia and Virginia should have no use for a candidate whose platform is the platform of disaster. In Kentucky, the very heart and paradise of free-trade tariff, the case might be different. It is true that the Star-Eyed Goddess has lately come out for the bifurcated skirt and the straddle, but in Kentucky if anywhere the mugwump exaggeration might expect to find friends. For although Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Watterson kept away from the Kentucky convention, which was perhaps more emphatic than they cared to have it, the Kentucky Democrats declared that tariff reform is the paramount question. So they agreed in that respect with Mr. Cleveland. But to show their feeling in regard to him they passed resolutions in favor of silver and specially commending the Democrats who worked for it in Congress. Moreover, when a resolution lauding Mr. Cleveland was proposed it was howled out of court. The Kentucky Democrats would not approve him in 1891 nor encourage him for 1892. They could not have made their opinion of him more obvious. Approving the one issue of which he seeks to be the representative, they still would not have him for its representative.

When the home of free trade-tariff rejects the person who insists that he is "tariff reform," his position becomes at once painful and ludicrous. His platform is pulled out from under him and he lards the lean earth with his hugeness, lonely, large, and left.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

READER, Kewanee, Ill.: No.

A CONSTANT READER, Walnut, Ill.: Send to any bookseller.

MAURICE, Chicago: In the city 216; in the United States 2,640.

H. W. MCCOY, Table Grove, Ill.: John L. Sullivan is 32 years old.

A. D. MUELLER, Chicago: Room 622 Chicago Opera-House Block.

HENRY MORTON, Sandusky, O.: Dictionaries say that a tornado is a small cyclone.

A. LAUTH, Chicago: Most loan agents and bankers do such things occasionally.

M. V. M., Chicago: Your friend is certainly mistaken. You should preserve them.

A SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: No, you cannot vote cumulatively at the judicial election.

A READER, Chicago: In the files of almost any good newspaper at the Public Library.

HETTIE O'CONNOR, Whitewater, Wis.: There is undoubtedly a mistake in the clipping you inquire about.

M., Chicago: He might, by renouncing his allegiance, becoming naturalized in some other country, and then returning to the United States.

Located the Lines.

MORELAND, Ill., May 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The lines, "The lovely toy so fiercely sought, hath lost its charm in being caught," are from "The Giaour," by Lord Byron.

ARTHUR S. CRIPPEN.

Commissions of Real Estate Men.

CHICAGO, May 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What are the current rates of brokerage in real estate and renting? That is, what per cent would an agent charge for renting property and what for selling? Please answer fully.

REAL ESTATE.

[The scale of commissions adopted by the Chicago Real Estate Board provides for the following rates for the sale of property:

On a sale for $3,000 or less, 5 per cent; on a sale for $10,000 or less, for the first $3,000, 5 per cent; on excess over $3,000, 2½ per cent; on a sale exceeding $10,000, 2½ per cent; for selling and exchanging real estate outside of Cook County, also on Western and Southern lands, 5 per cent.

When rents are not collected by agents the renting commissions are as follows:

For stores and business property, lease not exceeding two years, on amount of first year's rental, 5 per cent; where term exceeds two years, for each additional year, 1 per cent; residence property, on total rent for term of lease, 2½ per cent; when a building is occupied by stores and flats it shall be considered in all cases as residence property; ground lease, terms less than fifteen years, on total rent covered by lease, 2½ per cent.]

Decoration Day, 1891.

Thin grow the ranks. A few worn, weary men,
With the white spray of age upon each brow,
Come in sad memory of those far-off days
When they marched gayly where they falter now.

A few are left. How short has grown the list!
We call it tenderly, with bated breath,
Lest from our ranks should fade the noble band
To answer to the roll-call of the ruler, Death.

Few, few are left. The ranks grow thin and wide
Apart as the dim armies of the past.
Silent and slow they come, who once
Their conquering forces on the foeman cast.

Only a few, with weak and faltering tread,
And for a little while their march they keep
O'er the rough ways of poverty and age,
To bivouac-grounds of rest, so green and deep.

Thin grow the ranks. In silent camps they wait,
Who shared those hours of victory or defeat;
And marble sentries guard the sacred spot
Where war-worn heroes rest in slumber sweet.

So few are left! Where are those gallant ones
Who led the conquering bands to victory,
Who out of darkness brought the light of peace,
And set a race of suffering people free?

So few, but ah! the golden-fruited years
Have scattered memory-blossoms on their way;
And a glad Nation comes with thankful heart
To tell its love on Decoration day.
—*Elizabeth Palmer Matthews in Harper's Weekly.*

Public Library Statistics.

The Library Board of Control held a meeting at the Public Library Saturday afternoon, but it was late before a quorum was secured and little business was transacted. The Committee on Delivery Stations presented its annual report, showing a gratifying increase in the public patronage and demonstrating their value. The circulation amounted to 283,828 volumes against 180,262 for the preceding year, an increase of 46.3 per cent. Six new stations had been added during the year, two on the North Side and four on the West. The circulation of books in all departments for the last 281 days was 1,185,542.

Force of Habit.

"Why," asked the lady of the house of Bootless Bob, the tramp, "do you stick out the middle finger of your left hand so straight when you eat? Was it ever broken?"

"No, madam, but during my halcyon days I wore a diamond ring on that finger and it has become second nature with me."—*New York Recorder.*

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON MADE THE TEXT FOR A POLITICAL DIATRIBE.

Free Trade and the Let-Alone Policy Preached by Showing Hamilton's Failure in Advocacy of the Opposite—Splendid Personal Achievements by the Young Adventurer — Unquestionable Value of His Services in Consolidating Our Nation.

Is biography one thing and is political economy another? In the dictionaries, yes; in Prof. Sumner's "Alexander Hamilton," no. The great educator names his hobby Hamilton and rides him a race of 260 pages at a hand-gallop.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Hamilton's practice and principles are antipodal to Sumner's. The former believed in governmental interference in trade, commerce, and manufactures; believed in "protection" as a principle (never, however, suggesting a rate of duty above 10 per cent); believed in standing army and navy, in government banking, in internal imposts. All these he advocated for America and thought that they even then would only bring our country to a poor copy of England, which he thought to show the most perfect system possible to man. At the same time he saw that royalty (and even aristocracy) was impossible in America; the very idea absurd.

All these undemocratic tendencies Sumner shows up and controverts with his well-known power of thought and language, and at the same time recognizes in Hamilton one of the main makers and saviors of our country. For its first peril was centrifugal, and Hamilton's centripetal, unifying, strengthening efforts were just what were needed. No man showed such strength, spirit, courage as this young marvel.

The youth was of unknown (probably illegitimate) parentage; born in the West Indies (Island of Nevis), Jan. 11, 1757, his father Scotch, his mother French, called by an enemy "the camp-girl." She died when he was very young. Alexander was sent north to be educated and arrived in Boston in 1772. In 1774 (at 17) he made a public political speech and wrote two pamphlets, all against England. At about 18 he interfered in two mobs to save royalists from abuse. At 19 he was Captain of a patriot artillery company.

At this point the historian starts upon a compendious history of the Revolutionary struggle, giving special heed to the wrongs, errors, and abuses committed by the patriots. They are truly a formidable array. To quote:

> The Union was from the start at war with the turbulent, anarchistic elements which the Revolution had set loose. . . . The financial vice was repudiation, both public and private. It was the States which were the stronghold of it. It was the Union which had to combat it. Therefore the contest with anarchy and repudiation was the great work which went to the making of this Nation at the end of the last century, and Alexander Hamilton was one of the leading heroes of it.

There seems to have been but a bare and wavering numerical majority of patriots, the mass of the culture, wealth, and respectability in the cities being loyal to the crown. All agreed that the colonies had been wronged, but all were not agreed upon separation as a remedy. George III. had many opportunities for avoiding the armed rebellion and even some for stopping it after it began; but he and his Ministers were among those who never learn and never forget. They looked upon colonies as possessions, territories from which gains are to be had for the mother country; an old notion from which the world is slow to recover; witness the present eager grab-game for dominion in Africa—a dominion which will prove a weakness instead of a strength to those who secure it. As Turgot said (1750): "Colonies are like fruits that cling to the tree only till they are ripe. When they suffice for themselves they do as Carthage did and as America will do some day."

At 19 Hamilton went on the staff of Washington as his confidential secretary. He rendered good service to the General, but no such personal fondness ever existed between them as between Washington and Lafayette. At 20 he was sent to Albany on the delicate mission of trying to get the victorious commander of Saratoga to part with some of his forces for service under Washington. His being son-in-law to Gen. Schuyler had probably something to do with his selection for this mission. It was partially successful. At 21 he was second to Gen. Laurens in his duel with Gen. Charles Lee arising from words derogatory to Washington said to have been used by Lee.

The younger man foresaw a quarrel with his great chief and resolved that when it should come he would leave the staff for good. It happened in 1781 and he acted on his resolution, and one notes with pain that he stiffly rejected the awkward advances of his senior. He went into the line and took part in the siege of Yorktown, being in the front line at the final assault. After the war his course was consistently onward and upward in the strengthening and molding of the young republic up to and through the adoption of the Constitution, his being the very principles absolutely required at that crisis. He was Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, and left his stamp on our finances, where it is legible to this day.

Still, the need for that influence passed; conservatism and centralization had gone far enough and must go no further. Jefferson and Madison came in and Hamilton went out. He was one of our greatest, best, strongest, purest, most Union-loving, least grasping; in short, he seems to have been quite indispensable to our very existence as a nation. Yet he might and probably would have carried centralization over the danger line and reduced the States to the condition of counties had he had his way to the full. He recognized that his life was a failure. In 1802 he wrote:

> Mine is an odd destiny. Perhaps no man in the United States has sacrificed or done more for the present Constitution than myself; and, contrary to all my anticipations of its fate, as you know, from the very beginning, I am still laboring to prop the frail and worthless fabric. Yet I have the murmurs of its friends, no less than the curses of its foes, for my reward. What can I do better than withdraw from the scene? Every day proves to me more and more that this American world was not made for me.

Yes; it was all a tragedy, and Burr's accursed bullet was only the dramatic close of a foregone catastrophe.

The brave soldier, incorruptible treasurer, disappointed public servant, and perfect gentleman, died poor, and a subscription was necessary to clear his estate from debt. Next!

Anglo-Saxon Freedom.

In his "A Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom" James K. Hosmer, professor in Washington University, outlines the polity of the English speaking race from its beginning, through its growth and spread, to its condition today. He shows us the oneness of spirit in the primitive institutions of the savage Angles and Saxons of remote ages, before even their British conquest, and in the complex paraphernalia, the governmental machinery of the United States of 1890. This political freedom, which sprang, not from the enlightened Romans, but from a comparatively small band of long-haired savages living on a distant border of the great Empire, Prof. Hosmer traces down through the Saxon conquest of Great Britain, followed by that of the Normans. We see the principle asserting itself when in 1215 the nobles framed the Magna Charta and made the King sign it. It reappears stronger and more promising when in 1380 the people under Wat Tyler rose in protest against tyranny. It triumphed at the time of Cromwell's success and reasserted itself when the English refused to endure the despotic rule of James II. in 1688. Less than a hundred years later it reached its fullest development in the Declaration of Independence, followed by the Constitution of the United States.

From the time of the ceorl and ætheling, who dwelt on the sand dunes of Northern Europe, the struggle of the English speaking race has been toward "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." It is the only people in which, as Prof. Hosmer says, "there has been an unbroken institutional growth [illegible] the forest beginning." Macaulay wro[illegible] "No other society has yet succeeded in [illegible]ting revolution with prescription, progress [illegible] stability, the energy of youth with the [m]ajesty of immemorial antiquity." When we consider the high position in the ranks of civilization occupied by the English-speaking race now 120,000,000 strong dispersed over the earth's surface in various nationalities from the Orkney Islands to Van Diemen's Land, we understand the vital importance of this unity of polity, the spirit of which is the same in England, in Canada, in the United States, and in the youngest offspring from the parent stock, Australia.

Prof. Hosmer works to establish a connection between the Magna Charta 1215, the Petition of Rights 1628, the Bill of Rights 1688, the Declaration of Independence 1776, the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and the Reform bill of 1832. He also suggests a federation or an Anglo-Saxon brotherhood to keep the leadership of the world, to preserve the race traditions, and to resist possible dangers from the influence or power of Slavs or Mongolians, to prevent a possible return to those dark ages which have hitherto followed every brilliant era of civilization.

The book is wide in its scope, yet in spite of the necessary compression of such a vast subject it is always clear, always interesting and instructive. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Devil's Visit."

This wordy epic the anonymous author calls "a poem for the times." The devil—"Old Nick"—is supposed to visit the author, who, with true poetic and lyrical instinct, calls himself Dick. Nick and Dick conversed on topics of the time through 448 pages, with an average of twenty-two lines on each page, every second line rhyming with the one above, it making in all, as the lightning calculator will easily see, 4,928 separate rhymes. To meet the strain on the creative faculty of so many rhymes is no easy task, but "Dick" rises to the occasion with a facility that would abash Browning himself. Where the jingle doesn't come easily it is forcibly extracted, as if with the implement he characterizes thus:

> No instrument ever yet existed
> So effective as the corkscrew twisted!

Old Nick, after making some disparaging remarks about mankind in general, apologizes, whereupon "Dick" reassures him:

> You cannot lay it on too thick,
> And need not fear that I shall kick.

Neither does Satan, criticising the literal representation of a Greek play as given in Boston, allow the rhyme to muzzle his speech:

> In one part they were even enough absurd
> To imagine each one some kind of a bird.

And he has found for us a rhyme to Noah that should henceforth make the poetic treatment of the deluge a comparatively easy task:

> Thus orthodox history tells that when Noah
> Took pairs of all creatures (including the moa).

(This animal, by the way, in spite of Noah's care, became extinct some ages ago.)

Flowing like an undercurrent through the whole epic is a lively facetiousness that occasionally bubbles out into such expression as this in the mouth of the national figure, Uncle Sam:

> That for virtue, freedom, and intelligence compared with us,
> All other nations ain't worth a cuss.

All social, political, and religious follies are treated with a pen that is relentlessly scathing. Poetic, pungent satire flashes forth from each page in a way to make peculating politicians, frivolous fashionables, and dissenting divines writhe. All these 9,856 rhymed lines can be had for $1. (New York: Excelsior Publishing House.)

English Prose.

In "English Prose, Its Elements, History, and Usage," Mr. John Earle has undertaken a task of no small magnitude, which, it is but just to say, he has performed with diligence and fidelity. Probably no two persons occupying the respective positions of author and critic can entirely agree with one another; but barring the variations of opinion inevitable under these conditions we have little fault to find with the really learned work. There are almost no topics connected with prose style which the author has left untouched. Choice of expression, grammatical mays and may-nots, lucidity, variety, euphony, and other characteristics of good prose diction, idioms, figures, and lastly that omnium-gatherum called "style," are all treated at great length, and, in general, with due subordination of the less important to the essential. The arrangement is clear and methodical, a necessary factor in the pleasure of reading, for with the enormous mass of statements set before us the confusion often reigning in such treatises would be fatal to an attempt at making any practical use of the book.

This work is especially a suggestive one. The advice to young authors is marked by practical good sense, and is worthy of careful study, while the list of synonyms in the chapter headed "Choice of Expression" will be useful to writers of any length of experience. A very pleasing feature is the abundance and richness of the quotations. One is almost surprised when an author who has such entire confidence in his own judgment as has Mr. Earle condescends to call to his support instances from the practice of other writers, though these be the greatest in our language; but as it is so we may well enjoy the copious extracts by which every position that could be questioned is strengthened. Our author has the courage of his convictions, and is not afraid of uttering even the most startling of them, as when he tells us that Dr. Johnson is unapproachably and incomparably the best of all the models from which the spirit of genuine, true, and wholesome diction is to be imbibed. His criticisms are made with the same freedom from conventional limitations. Matthew Arnold and John Ruskin, Herbert Spencer and Washington Irving are sent to the foot of the class if they fail to comply with the laws laid down by the author of "English Prose." They may, perhaps, turn the tables on him, for when we read the sentence, "It is not attended with many recurrent satisfactions of triumphant congruities," or the expression of a doubt as to whether "the multitudinous varieties of expression can be regimented into an array," we are glad that we are not restricted to Mr. Earle's own style as a model. But his book abounds in valuable instruction and suggestion, and can be studied with both pleasure and profit. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.)

Brief Notices.

J. Rose Troup's "With Stanley's Rear Column" has reached its second edition. It will be remembered that one of the stipulations of Mr. Troup's employment was that he should publish nothing before a date six months later than Stanley's official report. This Mr. Troup disregarded on the plea that Mr. Stanley had failed to keep the stipulations in Troup's favor, and proceeded to get out his book, until restrained from doing so by injunction issuing from chancery.

The upshot of the matter was that publication was authorized for Oct. 15, 1890, and the complainant (Stanley) paid costs of both parties.

Mr. Troup feels and writes bitterly against his late chief, and one feels in reading an instinctive impulse to discount pleas so obviously partisan. But after all the conclusion remains that as Mr. Stanley organized and instructed the rear guard it could not but fail. Too many loads, too few bearers, hypothetical instructions, the occurrence of a contingency not contemplated in the instructions (i. e., the utter failure of Tippoo Tib to furnish the promised help); and, finally, lack of inspirational efficiency and enterprise on the part of the officers left in charge. Any one of these breaks in continuity of plan being avoided the others might have been got over; all being there the combination was fatal. It was what the sailors call a "Paddy's purchase," the peculiarity whereof was that "whichiver way he thried it it worrked forninst himself." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

Prompt to the time promised the fifth volume of the great "Century Dictionary" comes to hand, thus making it evident that the further promise—namely: that the sixth and last will be ready before the close of this year—will be fulfilled. Vol. V. carries the disconnected but interesting story from "Q" to "Stroyl," and therefore covers all the innumerable words beginning in "quad," "re," "sal," "sin," and "sto," and their variations. "Steam" alone occupies nine columns, "steel" five, and "stone" eleven.

The illustrations show the usual excellence and variety, albeit the subjects do not lend themselves to as showy cuts as may be found under "architecture," "heraldry," and such high-sounding titles. Still, one who desires to dispatch the great volume with a word must not trust himself to begin skimming the pages. His eye will be caught and his time and thoughts engaged before he knows it.

So impossible is it to treat adequately these triumphs of modern research, learning, and art—these nineteenth century dictionaries and cyclopedias—that the reviewer recoils at the task and cuts the Gordian knot by simply confessing his limitations and calling attention to the book itself as its own and only exhibiter. (New York: The Century company. Chicago: McDonnell Bros.)

"Men and Women of the Time" is out in its thirteenth edition. As its name indicates, it gives biographies of living notables. Its 1,016 pages of double columns contain the names of perhaps 3,000 individuals, with achievements and facts of personal history appertaining to each. Written in England, it necessarily gives the English perspective, many hundreds of names appearing in which we have no interest, while an equal number of non-English names of greater world-prominence may be sought in vain. Harrison (Carter H.) does not appear, though Harrison (Benjamin) has a column and a half, and Harrison (Rt. Rev. William T., D. D.), Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, can point with pride to a record of his birth, parentage, preferments, and marriage, and to the fact that he has not done anything except take part in those incidents. This is all right and inevitable; and even so the book has great use, especially to editors and reviewers, of whatever nation they may be. (London and New York: George Routledge & Sons.)

"Black and White" is the title of a new English illustrated journal, the first number of which has made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic. It is an attractive one, being contributed to by a number of leading artists and littérateurs, and containing a fine reproduction of the original picture of Rembrandt's mother. There would seem to be room for such a venture, seeing it is now some twenty years since the launching of a new craft of that description on the journalistic seas of Great Britain.

Literary Notes.

The New York *Literary Digest* is remarkably able and industrious in the collection and publication (with due credit) of current items of literature, art, politics, etc.

In art there is a growing passion for the true. Ruskin was among the first most fully to catch the spirit of realism and to send it abroad with power to act. He said: "Let our artists paint the leaf as it is, the green grass, blade by blade, the sea as it is." Led by such a spirit, art has become a dealer in things that are real.—*David Swing, Unitarian, Boston, May.*

Chicago *Advance*, April 2: Illiteracy in the Southern States is shown by the latest census bulletin to be decreasing at a very hopeful rate. All of the Southern States tabulated, which include such States as Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana, show a large increase in public school attendance in proportion to the increase of population. And this while Ohio, although leading the States thus far tabulated in enrollment, shows a proportionate decrease.

We are sorry to see that our old friend, Henri Rochefort, has been obliged to forego his anticipated duel with M. Isaacs; for we know how passionately fond he is of fighting and we know the failure of the entertainment must be a disappointment to him. We are not quite clear as to what the duel was to be about, and are not sure that he is; but it doesn't matter. He has reduced dueling to a fine art, and knows just how to make the encounter thrilling to the spectators without injury to the actors. We are sorry for our old friend in a business way, too. The duello is absolutely the only way of letting the outside world know that he is alive. When Rochefort stops fighting duels he may as well die.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, May 15.*

The New York *Epoch* has agreed to give $1,000 to the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Fund if all the members of the New York School Board will, at their next meeting, vote to permit the *Epoch* to subject six of their number to an examination in grammar, spelling, arithmetic, and other studies as taught in the primary schools of that city, the *Epoch* to have the exclusive right to publish the result. There is no danger that the proposition will be accepted. The "learned" members of the School Board are too shrewd to thus make a spectacle of themselves. It would pay the *Epoch* or any other paper to give these "educators" $200 apiece for the permission to examine them in grammar and to publish the results of the examination in the funny department of the paper.—*Cleveland Leader.*

It is becoming quite the fashion now for doctors to discuss the evil effects of the electric light on the eyesight, and all sorts of paragraphs are going the rounds of the daily press describing the injuries to their sight that people have suffered from the use of the incandescent lamp. There would be very little of this talk if people would only use a little common sense in the matter. Many think that because an incandescent lamp does not give out much heat and will not singe their whiskers or their hair they must have the lamps right under their nose or half a foot away from their eyes and directly level with them. This sort of thing would be injurious even with a glow-worm lamp, if there were such things. Incandescent lamps need to be properly placed and shaded so as not to cast their rays directly on the eyes, and if these very simple precautions were carried out there would be no need for the silly talk about the injurious effect of the electric light on the eyesight.—*Electrical Review (New York) April 18.*

Books Received.

A Book o' Nine Tales. By Arlo Bates. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

Tourmalin's Time Checks. By F. Anstey. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mademoiselle Giraud, My Wife. By Adolph Belot. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

A Tramp in Society. By Robert H. Cowdrey. Chicago: Francis J. Schulte & Co.

Gray Days and Gold. By William Winter. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Felicia. A Novel. By Fanny N. D. Murfree. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Devil's Visit. A Poem for the Times. New York: Excelsior Publishing House. $1.

Ryle's Open Gate. By Susan Teackle Moore. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A Violin Obligato; and Other Stories. By Margaret Crosby. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

The Epic of Saul. By William Cleaver Wilkinson. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2.50.

Lady of the Lens. A Novel. By Frank Carleton Long. Illustrated. Chicago: L. E. Crandall & Co.

Essays on French Novelists. By George Saintsbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Peace of the Church. By William Reed Huntington. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Essays in English Literature. 1780-1860. By George Saintsbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Lewis Cass. By Andrew C. McLaughlin. American Statesmen Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A Summer Outing and the Old Man's Story. By Carter H. Harrison. Chicago: Dibble Publishing company. $1.

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Scenes from the Life of Bohemia. By Henry Murger. Illustrated, with ten etchings, by Montader. New York: Gould Library.

A Woodland Queen. By André Theuriot. With seventeen illustrations by H. Laurent-Desrousseaux. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

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The Faith That Makes Faithful. By William C. Gannett and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Fifteenth thousand. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents and $1.

The Rector of St. Luke's. A Novel. By Marie Bernhard. Translated by Elise L. Lathrop. With Photogravure Illustrations. New York: Worthington company.

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With the Admiral of the Ocean Sea. A Narrative of the First Voyage to the Western World. Drawn mainly from the diary of Christopher Columbus. By Charles Paul Mackie. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

Periodicals Received.

Atlantic Monthly. June. Boston.
The Upholsterer. May. Philadelphia.

Socially Speaking.

> Like the running horse in the trotting race
> Is man in this world of woes,
> For the faster the gait he sets for his pace
> The lower his record goes.
> *Indianapolis Journal.*

CARL SCHURZ ON LINCOLN.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE JUNE "ATLANTIC MONTHLY."

Abraham Lincoln as Depicted by Nicolay and Hay and Reviewed by His Old Friend—Discriminating Eulogy—Sketch of a Wonderful Life in Wonderful Times—Characteristics of Child, Youth, Man, and Environment—Eloquent Summing Up of a Great Essay.

His was indeed a marvelous growth. The statesman or the military hero born and reared in a log cabin is a familiar figure in American history, but we may search in vain among our celebrities for one whose origin and early life equaled Abraham Lincoln's in wretchedness. He first saw the light in a miserable hovel in Kentukcy on a farm consisting of a few barren acres in a dreary neighhood. His father, a typical "poor Southern white," shiftless and improvident, without ambition for himself or his children, constantly looking for a new piece of land on which he might make a living without much work; his mother, in her youth handsome and bright, grown prematurely coarse in feature and soured in mind by daily toil and care; the whole household squalid, cheerless, and utterly void of elevating inspirations. Only when the family had "moved" into the malarious backwoods of Indiana, the mother had died and a stepmother, a woman of thrift and energy, had taken charge of the children, the shaggy-headed, ragged, barefooted, forlorn boy, then 7 years old, "began to feel like a human being." Hard work was his early lot. When a mere boy he had to help in supporting the family, either on his father's clearing or hired out to other farmers to plow or dig ditches or chop wood or drive teams, occasionally also to "tend the baby" when the farmer's wife was otherwise engaged. He could regard it as an advancement to a higher sphere of activity when he obtained work in a "crossroads store," where he amused the customers by his talk across the counter, for he soon distinguished himself among the backwoods folk as one who had something to say worth listening to. To win that distinction he had to draw mainly upon his wits, for, while his thirst for knowledge was great, his opportunities for satisfying that thirst were wofully slender.

Deestrict School.

In the log schoolhouse, which he could visit but little, he was taught only reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic. Among the people of the settlement, bush farmers and small tradesmen, he found none of uncommon intelligence or education; but some of them had a few books, which he borrowed eagerly. Thus he read and re-read Æsop's Fables, learning to tell stories with a point and to argue by parable; he read Robinson Crusoe, the Pilgrim's Progress, a short history of the United States, and Weems' Life of Washington. To the town constable's he went to read the Revised Statutes of Indiana. Every printed page that fell into his hands he would greedily devour, and his family and friends watched him with wonder, as the uncouth boy, after his daily work, crouched in a corner of the log cabin, or outside under a tree, absorbed in a book while munching his supper of corn bread. In this manner he began to gather some knowledge, and sometimes he would astonish the girls with such startling remarks as that the earth was moving around the sun, and not the sun around the earth, and they marveled where "Abe" could have got such queer notions. Soon he also felt the impulse to write, not only making extracts from books he wished to remember but also composing little essays of his own. First he sketched these with charcoal on a wooden shovel scraped white with a drawing-knife or on basswood shingles. Then he transferred them to paper, which was a scarce commodity in the Lincoln household, taking care to cut his expressions close, so that they might not cover too much space—a style-forming method greatly to be commended.

Different, Yet Not Estranged.

But, on the whole, he was one of the people among whom he lived; in appearance perhaps even a little more uncouth than most of them—a very tall, raw-boned youth, with large features, dark, shriveled skin, and rebellious hair; his arms and legs long, out of proportion; clad in deerskin trousers, which, from frequent exposure to the rain, had shrunk so as to sit tightly on his limbs, leaving several inches of bluish shin exposed between their lower end and the heavy tan-colored shoes; the nether garment held usually by only one suspender that was strung over a coarse homemade shirt; the head covered in winter with a coonskin cap, in summer with a rough straw hat of uncertain shape, without a band. . . .

Having come of age Lincoln left the family and "struck out for himself." He had to "take jobs whenever he could get them." The first of these carried him again as a flatboat hand to New Orleans. There something happened that made a lasting impression upon his soul: he witnessed a slave auction. "His heart bled," wrote one of his companions; "said nothing much; was silent; locked bad. I can say, knowing it, that it was on this trip that he formed his opinion on slavery. It run its iron in him then and there, May, 1831. I have often heard him say so." Then he lived several years at New Salem, in Illinois, a small mushroom village, with a mill, some "stores" and whisky shops, that rose quickly and soon disappeared again. It was a desolate, disjointed, half-working and half-loitering life, without any other aim than to gain food and shelter from day to day. He served as pilot on a steamboat trip, then as clerk in a store and a mill; the business failing he was adrift for some time. Being compelled to measure his strength with the chief bully of the neighborhood, and overcoming him, he became a noted person in that muscular community, and won the esteem and friendship of the ruling gang of ruffians to such a degree that, when the Black Hawk war broke out, they elected him, a young man of 23, Captain of a volunteer company, composed mainly of roughs of their kind. He took the field, and his most noteworthy deed of valor consisted, not in killing an Indian, but in protecting against his own men, at the peril of his own life, the life of an old savage who had strayed into his camp.

Lincoln and Douglas.

When in 1858 Douglas' Senatorial term being about to expire Lincoln was formally designated by the Republican convention of Illinois as their candidate for the Senate to take Douglas' place, and the two contestants agreed to debate the questions at issue face to face in a series of public meetings, the eyes of the whole American people were turned eagerly to that one point; and the spectacle reminded one of those lays of ancient times telling of two armies, in battle array, standing still to see their two principal champions fight out the contested cause between the lines in single combat.

Lincoln had then reached the full maturity of his powers. His equipment as a statesman did not embrace a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. What he had studied he had indeed made his own, with the eager craving and that zealous tenacity characteristic of superior minds learning under difficulties. But his narrow opportunities and the unsteady life he had led during his younger years had not permitted the accumulation of large stores in his mind. It is true in political campaigns he had occasionally spoken on the ostensible issues between the Whigs and the Democrats—the tariff, internal improvements, banks, and so on—but only in a perfunctory manner. . . . As soon as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had thrust the slavery question into politics as the paramount issue, Lincoln plunged into an arduous study of all its legal, historical, and moral aspects, and then his mind became a complete arsenal of argument.

On the Stump.

His rich natural gifts, trained by long and varied practice, had made him an orator of rare persuasiveness. In his immature days he had pleased himself for a short period with that inflated, high-flown style which, among the uncultivated, passes for "beautiful speaking." His inborn truthfulness and his artistic instinct soon overcame that aberration and revealed to him the noble beauty and strength of simplicity. He possessed an uncommon power of clear and compact statement, which might have reminded those who knew the story of his early youth of the efforts of the poor boy, when he copied his compositions from the scraped wooden shovel, carefully to trim his expressions in order to save paper. Although he had never studied the rules of logic he was a master of logical lucidity. His reasoning he loved to point and enliven by humorous illustrations, usually anecdotes of Western life, of which he had an inexhaustible store at his command. These anecdotes had not seldom a flavor of rustic robustness about them, but he used them with great effect, while amusing the audience, to give life to an abstraction, to explode an absurdity, to clinch an argument, to drive home an admonition. The natural kindliness of his tone, softening prejudice, and disarming partisan rancor would often open to his reasoning a way into minds most unwilling to receive it.

Yet his greatest power consisted in the charm of his individuality. That charm did not, in the ordinary way, appeal to the ear or to the eye. His voice was not melodious; rather shrill and piercing, especially when it rose to its high treble in moments of great animation. His figure was unhandsome, and the action of his unwieldy limbs awkward. He commanded none of the graces of oratory as they are commonly understood. His charm was of a different kind. It flowed from the rare depth and genuineness of his convictions and his sympathetic feelings. Sympathy was the strongest element in his nature. One of his biographers, who knew him before he became President, says: "Lincoln's compassion might be stirred deeply by an object present, but never by an object absent and unseen. In the former case he would most likely extend relief, with little inquiry into the merits of the case, because, as he expressed it himself, it 'took a pain out of his own heart.'" Only half of this is correct. It is certainly true that he could not witness any individual distress or oppression, or any kind of suffering, without feeling a pang of pain himself, and that by relieving as much as he could the suffering of others he put an end to his own. This compassionate impulse to help he felt not only for human beings, but for every living creature. As in his boyhood he angrily reproved the boys who tormented a wood turtle by putting a burning coal on its back, so, we are told, he would, when a mature man, on a journey, dismount from his buggy and wade waist-deep in mire to rescue a pig struggling in a swamp. Indeed, appeals to his compassion were so irresistible to him, and he felt it so difficult to refuse anything when his refusal could give pain, that he himself sometimes spoke of his inability to say "no" as a positive weakness.

Lincoln Always "Abe" at Home.

Although he had become "Mr. Lincoln" to his later acquaintances, he was still "Abe" to the "Nats" and "Billys" and "Daves" of his youth; and their familiarity neither appeared unnatural to them, nor was it awkward to him. The plain people, therefore, still considered "honest Abe Lincoln" one of themselves; and when they felt, which they no doubt frequently did, that his thoughts and aspirations moved in a sphere above their own, they were all the more proud of him, without any diminution of fellow-feeling. It was this relation of mutual sympathy and understanding between Lincoln and the plain people that gave him his peculiar power as a public man, and singularly fitted him, as we shall see, for that leadership which was preeminently required in the great crisis then coming on.

The Famous Joint Debate.

In this contest Lincoln proved himself not only a debater but also a political strategist of the first order. The "kind, amiable, and intelligent gentleman," as Douglas had been pleased to call him, was by no means as harmless as a dove. He perceived keenly the ugly dilemma in which Douglas found himself, between the Dred Scott decision, which declared the right to hold slaves to exist in the Territories by virtue of the Federal Constitution, and his "great principle of popular sovereignty," according to which the people of a Territory, if they saw fit, were to have the right to exclude slavery therefrom. Douglas was twisting and squirming to the best of his ability to avoid the admission that the two were incompatible. The question then presented itself if it would be good policy for Lincoln to force Douglas to a clear expression of his opinion as to whether the Dred Scott decision, notwithstanding "the people of a Territory could in any lawful way exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution." Lincoln foresaw and predicted what Douglas would answer: that slavery could not exist in a Territory unless the people desired it and gave it protection by territorial legislation. In an improvised caucus the policy of pressing the interrogatory on Douglas was discussed. Lincoln's friends unanimously advised against it because the answer foreseen would sufficiently commend Douglas to the people of Illinois to insure his reëlection to the Senate. But Lincoln persisted. "I am after larger game," said he. "If Douglas so answers, he can never be President, and the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this."

As President.

While he had indeed won much popularity, many Republicans, especially among those who had advocated Seward's nomination for the Presidency, saw the simple "Illinois lawyer" take the reins of government with a feeling little short of dismay. The orators and journals of the opposition were ridiculing and lampooning him without measure. Many people actually wondered how such a man could dare to undertake a task which, as he himself had said to his neighbors in his parting speech, was "more difficult than that of Washington himself had been."

But Lincoln brought to that task, aside from other uncommon qualities, the first requisite—an intuitive comprehension of its nature. . . . He knew that in order to steer this government by public opinion successfully through all the confusion created by the prejudices and doubts and differences of sentiment distracting the popular mind, and so to propitiate, inspire, mold, organize, unite, and guide the popular will that it might give forth all the means required for the performance of his great task, he would have to take into account all the influences strongly affecting the current of popular thought and feeling, and to direct while appearing to obey.

The War at the Start.

The cautious policy foreshadowed in his inaugural address, and pursued during the first period of the Civil War, was far from satisfying all his party friends. The ardent spirits among the Union men thought that the whole North should at once be called to arms, to crush the rebellion by one powerful blow. The ardent spirits among the anti-slavery men insisted that, slavery having brought forth the rebellion, this powerful blow should at once be aimed at slavery. Both complained that the administration was spiritless, undecided, and lamentably slow in its proceedings. Lincoln reasoned otherwise. The ways of thinking and feeling of the masses, of the plain people, were constantly present to his mind. The masses, the plain people, had to furnish the men for the fighting, if fighting was to be done. He believed that the plain people would be ready to fight when it clearly appeared necessary, and that they would feel that necessity when they felt themselves attacked. He therefore waited until the enemies of the Union struck the first blow. As soon as, on the 12th day of April, 1861, the first gun was fired in Charleston Harbor on the Union flag upon Fort Sumter, the call was sounded, and the Northern people rushed to arms.

Lincoln knew that the plain people were now indeed ready to fight in defense of the Union, but not yet ready to fight for the destruction of slavery. He declared openly that he had a right to summon the people to fight for the Union, but not to summon them to fight for the abolition of slavery as a primary object; and this declaration gave him numberless soldiers for the Union who at that period would have hesitated to do battle against the institution of slavery. For a time he succeeded in rendering harmless the cry of the partisan opposition that the Republican administration were perverting the war for the Union into an "abolition war." But when he went so far as to countermand the acts of some Generals in the field, looking to the emancipation of the slaves in the districts covered by their commands, loud complaints arose from earnest anti-slavery men, who accused the President of turning his back upon the anti-slavery cause. Many of these anti-slavery men will now, after a calm retrospect, be willing to admit that it would have been a hazardous policy to endanger, by precipitating a demonstrative fight against slavery, the success of the struggle for the Union.

How Deal with Slavery?

But the question how he could rightfully employ his power to bring on its speedy destruction was to him not a question of mere sentiment. He himself set forth his reasoning upon it, at a later period, in one of his inimitable letters. "I am naturally anti-slavery," said he. "If slavery is not wrong nothing is wrong. I cannot remember the time when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act upon that judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using that power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me practically to indulge my private abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I did understand, however, also, that my oath imposed upon me the duty of preserving, to the best of my ability, by every indispensable means, that government, that Nation, of which the Constitution was the organic law. I could not feel that, to the best of my ability, I had even tried to preserve the Constitution if, to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country, and Constitution all together." In other words, if the salvation of the government, the Constitution, and the Union demanded the destruction of slavery, he felt it to be not only his right but his sworn duty to destroy it. Its destruction became a necessity of the war for the Union.

The Pinch.

The failure of McClellan's movement upon Richmond increased immensely the prestige of the enemy. The need of some great act to stimulate the vitality of the Union cause seemed to grow daily more pressing. July 21, 1862, Lincoln surprised his Cabinet with the draught of a proclamation declaring free the slaves in all the States that should be still in rebellion against the United States the 1st of January, 1863. As to the matter itself he announced that he had fully made up his mind; he invited advice only concerning the form and the time of publication. Seward suggested that the proclamation, if then brought out, amid disaster and distress, would sound like the last shriek of a perishing cause. Lincoln accepted the suggestion, and the proclamation was postponed. Another defeat followed, the second at Bull Run. But when, after that battle, the Confederate army, under Lee, crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland, Lincoln vowed in his heart that, if the Union army were now blessed with success, the decree of freedom should surely be issued. The victory of Antietam was won Sept. 17, and the preliminary emancipation proclamation came forth on the 22d. It was Lincoln's own resolution and act; but practically it bound the Nation and permitted no step backward. In spite of its limitations it was the actual abolition of slavery. Thus he wrote his name upon the books of history with the title dearest to his heart—the liberator of the slave.

Trials of Triumph.

The hour of triumph called out the characteristic impulses of his nature. The opposition within the Union party had stung him to the quick. Now he had his opponents before him, baffled and humiliated. Not a moment did he lose to stretch out the hand of friendship to all. "Now that the election is over," he said, in response to a serenade, "may not all, having a common interest, reunite in a common effort to save our common country? For my own part, I have striven, and will strive, to place no obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a reëlection, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be pained or disappointed by the result. May I ask those who were with me to join with me in the same spirit toward those who were against me?" This was Abraham Lincoln's character as tested in the furnace of prosperity.

His Second Inaugural Address.

The war was virtually decided but not yet ended. Sherman was irresistibly carrying the Union flag through the South. Grant had his iron hand upon the ramparts of Richmond. The days of the Confederacy were evidently numbered. Only the last blow remained to be struck. Then Lincoln's second inauguration came, and with it his second inaugural address. Lincoln's famous "Gettysburg speech" has been much and justly admired. But far greater as well as far more characteristic was that inaugural, in which he poured out the whole devotion and tenderness of his great soul. It had all the solemnity of a father's last admonition and blessing to his children before he lay down to die. These were its closing words: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

This was like a sacred poem. No American President had ever spoken words like these to the American people. America never had a President who found such words in the depth of his heart.

Now followed the closing scenes of the war. The Southern armies fought bravely to the last, but all in vain. Richmond fell. Lincoln himself entered the city, accompanied only by his son, "little Tad," and by Charles Sumner. Soon some negroes recognized him, and then he was followed by a throng of those who had been slaves. They pressed around him, kissed his hands and his garments, and shouted and danced for joy, while tears ran down the President's care-furrowed cheeks.

A Nation Plunged in Grief.

A few days more brought the surrender of Lee's army, and peace was assured. The people of the North were wild with joy. Everywhere festive guns were booming, bells pealing, the churches ringing with thanksgiving, and jubilant multitudes thronging the thoroughfares, when suddenly the news flashed over the land that Abraham Lincoln had been murdered. The people were stunned by the blow. Then a wail of sorrow went up such as America had never heard before. Thousands of Northern households grieved as if they had lost their dearest member. Many a Southern man cried out in his heart that his people had been robbed of their best friend in their humiliation and distress, when Abraham Lincoln was struck down. It was as if the tender affection which his countrymen bore him had inspired all nations with a common sentiment. All civilized mankind stood mourning around the coffin of the dead President. Many of those, here and abroad, who not long before had ridiculed and reviled him were among the first to hasten with their flowers of eulogy, and in that universal chorus of lamentation and praise there was not a voice that did not tremble with genuine emotion. Never since Washington's death had there been such unanimity of judgment as to a man's virtues and greatness; and even Washington's death, although his name was held in greater reverence, did not touch so sympathetic a chord in the people's hearts.

Perils Met and Shunned.

History, therefore, without overlooking, or palliating, or excusing any of his shortcomings or mistakes, continues to place him foremost among the saviors of the Union and the liberators of the slave. More than that, it awards to him the merit of having accomplished what but few political philosophers would have recognized as possible—of leading the republic through four years of furious civil conflict without any serious detriment to its free institutions. . . .

If he had been spared he might have rendered the country a great service in another direction. A few days after the fall of Richmond he pointed out to a friend the crowd of officeseekers besieging his door. "Look at that," said he. "Now we have conquered the rebellion, but here you see something that may become more dangerous to this republic than the rebellion itself." It is true, Lincoln as President did not profess what we now call civil-service reform principles. He used the patronage of the government in many cases avowedly to reward party work, in many others to form the combinations and to produce political effects advantageous to the Union cause, and in still others simply to put the right man into the right place. But in his endeavors to strengthen the Union cause, and in his search for able and useful men for public duties, he frequently went beyond the limits of his party, and gradually accustomed himself to the thought that, while party service had its value, considerations of the public interest were, as to appointments to office, of far greater consequence. Moreover, there had been such a mingling of different political elements in support of the Union during the civil war that Lincoln, standing at the head of that temporarily united motley mass, hardly felt himself, in the narrow sense of the term, a party man. And as he became strongly impressed with the dangers brought upon the Republic by the use of public offices as party spoils, it is by no means improbable that, had he survived the all-absorbing crisis and found time to turn to other objects, one of the most important reforms of later days would have been pioneered by his powerful authority. This was not to be. But the measure of his achievements was full enough for immortality.

Prizes for a Model.

The Spanish Government has offered two prizes for the model of a monument to commemorate the discovery of America. The first prize is 5,000 francs, the second one 1,000. Both native and foreign sculptors are allowed to compete for the work. Models are to be sent to the Academy San Fernando in Madrid within one year.

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HEREDITY AND POISONS.

DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY OF DWIGHT, ILL., DEFENDS HIS THEORY.

Wiping Out a Callous Critic from Wisconsin—Investigation Shows That People Gain an Immunity to Consumption by the Hereditary Transmission of an Immunity from Ancestors Who Acquired It by Having the Disease—Laws of Heredity as Applied to Poisons.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I observe that a Wisconsin physician criticises the laws of heredity as applied to poisons in a former article of mine published in THE TRIBUNE. The Wisconsin physician requires a few easy lessons in science, for he makes it very clear that his logical powers and early education are companions in the "gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity" so far as science is concerned. The Wisconsin doctor first objects to the fact that poisoning creates an immunity to the poison in any given case because he can find exceptions to the rule, or at least apparent exceptions. Of course this part of his argument needs no answer, because one of the proofs of any general law whatever is the fact that the law has its exceptions. The doctor cites an instance to prove that scarlet fever does not protect people from the disease. Of course the doctor will not deny the fact that one attack of the disease of scarlet fever will give immunity from further attacks under equal conditions. But he goes on to cite a very complicated condition of things by stating that a child may be exposed to scarlet fever and not take it; may be exposed when an adult and not take it; may be exposed when aged and not take it; consequently the fact proves that the child did not acquire its immunity by inheritance or by having the disease. In reply I will say that I hope to live long enough to wait for the Wisconsin doctor to find a man somewhere whose ancestors never had the scarlet fever.

The doctor next quotes cases showing the difference in degrees of tolerance to poisons shown by different animals, and infers that these differences were not acquired by being poisoned. I do not see that this statement relates to the subject, as I have not stated that the quality of normal resistance—subject to heredity is always the same. In fact, the contrary is true. If it were true that all orders, species, varieties, and families of animals acquire an equal degree of tolerance by being poisoned then it must be true that all animal forms have equal physiological force, equal susceptibility to variation and always take equal doses of poison. Of course this would be absurd, and as all animals differ in their degree of immunity to poisons, then the argument is coherent and our Wisconsin doctor's argument is absurd.

To continue the subject, it is well known, as the doctor says, that the different tissues and organs of any animal vary in their degrees of tolerance to a poison. It is this fact which gives the definiteness of character to all diseases. If this were not true no man could make a diagnosis between typhoid and small-pox. If it were not true then all disease ptomaines would cause the same disease and but one disease. If the latter were true then it would be true that all tissues have equal power of variation under poison, equal physiological force, and were equal in all things. Of course this is not true, but the truth is that no two animals, tissues, organs, or cells, or species, or kingdoms of living things are precisely equal in anything so far as relates to life, to variation, to physiological force. Hence, as we would expect, by the law of heredity relating to poisons the different organs and tissues of the body differ in their degrees of tolerance to different poisons. This fact is part of the argument that natural selection has caused an immunity to poisons by no other method than by subjecting tissues to poisons.

The doctor says this generalization requires "radical modifications," but he does not attempt to show the radical modification required.

But our "Badger Medicus" now assails the doctrine of heredity as I applied it to consumption. Of course he falls again because he must fall. He says if people who do not have consumption have inherited an immunity from ancestors who did have it then two consumptives who marry should not reproduce consumption in their children.

The Wisconsin doctor is very weak here. Let me state the proposition clearly so that he can learn it.

First—People gain an immunity to consumption by the hereditary transmission of an immunity from ancestry who acquired it by having the disease.

Second—Not all people will acquire an immunity at the same time, because they do not have the same powers of variation, nor are they equally exposed—to be exact. Hence if a man who is immune to consumption marries a woman who is not so the hereditary power of resistance is diminished in the children. If a man who is a consumptive marries a woman who is a consumptive, then if other things are equal, no immunity is transmitted of course, and all the children will have the disease.

Of course deformities can be transmitted—some of them—and depraved character, imbecility, idiocy, etc. But these things have nothing to do with poisoning and do not reach our argument. A deformity is a variation having a special cause and of course this variation is transmitted as other variations are. If a mother has a flat head or a shallow cerebral sulcus by some variation from her ancestral type and is an imbecile then this variation may be transmitted and her child may be an idiot. These things do not disprove the laws of heredity, but they prove that our doctor misapprehends what the laws are.

But the doctor up in Wisconsin now reaches the acme of absurdity by his statements under the head of "Reduced to an Absurdity."

Really, I am a charitable man, but I must say that the doctor has reduced himself to an absurdity and nothing else.

He says: "If these things are true then our estimate of conduct must all be reversed. Consumption being contagious and universal, then to have the disease ought to be a sacred and religious duty." Alcoholics ought to be compelled to drink, etc., etc. My critic uses considerable rhetoric here and talks something like a reformer, but let us see. Is not this the general practice of getting an immunity from evil things? Our doctor knows that people gain protection from scarlet-fever by having the disease. If our doctor wants to protect a man from small-pox he vaccinates him and gives him the disease. He seeks to give him an immunity by poisoning him. The same rule holds good in hydrophobia, swine plague, etc., etc. Pasteur saved the herds of Europe by making a virus of an attenuated type of bacillus anthrax and inoculating the animals. He gave them immunity by poisoning them. Relating to consumption and "our duty" to use every means to get the disease, the doctor must admit that our duty must in this disease be tempered by intelligence, as it is in the case of the prevention of small-pox and other diseases. It is our duty to get vaccinated and prevent small-pox, but it is also our duty to use a little brains in the matter, even if our Wisconsin friend should share the benefits. Disease can be prevented, of course, by destroying the cause, but there is no other method known of preventing a disease except by poisoning a person with the poison of the disease. If our friend knows of any other way relating to the mycotic diseases he should certainly let it be known.

If there is any other way of preventing diseases by artificial methods, except following the method of natural selection, which is creating an immunity by means of poison, then Jenner, Pasteur, Koch, and others are working on wrong lines, and then it is not true that one attack of disease creates immunity for a time to further attacks of the same disease. The Wisconsin doctor next writes two paragraphs, which are only examples of incoherent verbal statements. I confess myself unable to grasp his meaning, if he has any. No doubt, however, his intentions are good. But the doctor now makes two more statements. He says: "The improvement of the race and its deliverance from diseases are not effected by establishing a tolerance to disease poisons" (thus preventing diseases) "any more than men are redeemed from the bad consequences of lying and stealing and murder by establishing in their systems a tolerance of these injurious acts."

That diseases are prevented by establishing a tolerance to the poison of disease is verified by innoculation, vaccination, and by the fact that one attack of disease gives protection from further attacks of the same disease. If this is not true then the whole world is very much mistaken—except the Wisconsin doctor. In relation to the moral growth and development of the human and animal mind, I think the same law will hold good. I would advise our Wisconsin doctor to read Herbert Spencer on the "Data of Ethics." I do not think he knows the meaning of his statement—"establishing a tolerance to the moral vices." I do not know of any line of development of the ethical character except from the gross immorality of barbarism to the developed morality of civilization. As all people are nearly equally exposed to moral temptations, or to immoral ones, I do not know of any reason why some people are more moral than others, except that they have acquired a tolerance to evil impulses. Of course the development of a mental condition is more complex than that of cell variation. New factors enter into the problem. The doctor's comparison is, therefore, not logical. In comparisons between predispositions the factors of the propositions must be alike. In the widest general sense a man resists temptations to do evil because he has learned that punishment may follow. This learning is a variation of mental character which enables him to resist the evil temptation. A man may not strike another because he has once or twice been knocked down for so doing. This experience has taught him something which makes him a moral man so far as striking other men is concerned.

I take it that the moral sense and ethical conduct have been developed by the laws of natural selection from an immoral basis up to the present standard of ethics by mental variations acquired by moral experiences. These experiences consist in the learning of the results of immorality. If a man gets a punishment through human law or if he is punished by natural law for sins he gradually acquires a conduct which will avoid these punishments. Naturally this developed ethics will be transmitted by heredity. I think, then, contrary to our doctor's statements, that a moral character is maintained by resisting or having a tolerance to evil inclinations, just as an immunity from disease is obtained by a tolerance to poisons, and that one is acquired by an experience with evil and the other by an experience with poisons.

The Badger doctor caps his argument by a childish, illogical statement about the children of Israel not being delivered from the wilderness by conversion of the desert into a blooming Canaan through acquiring an immunity from its evils. This is true, of course, but the children of Israel in the wilderness had their religious fervor much developed by experience with evil. They learned to resist heresy by an experience with the golden calf, and they learned how to cure the abscess of the guinea worm in their heels by gazing at the homeopathic serpent lifted up on a pole. The doctor here draws another of his original homologies, and states that because the wilderness was not a blooming Canaan we do not, therefore, prevent diseases by diligently cultivating them. No, perhaps not in some cases. But we certainly prevent small-pox, etc., by diligently vaccinating, and we prevent, in time, the other diseases by studiously or ignorantly neglecting any other sanitary method of preventing them except to gain the immunity given by an attack of a disease and the protection it may give.

Our doctor in his argument exhibits the logical and intelligent likeness of a pendulum. He argues that an attack of disease does not give immunity from the disease because immunity and variation are variable in quantity and in time; and then proceeds to build his reductio ad absurdam upon the proposition that if one attack of a disease gives immunity then our duty is to catch all the diseases possible. Nobody but an ass would make himself so absurd; but it is true, nevertheless, so far as the science of inoculation is concerned, that this is the method of preventing disease.

Inoculation is the conscious and intentional method of catching a disease in order to gain a protection to the disease, and our duty and the law say be diligent in vaccinating.

The better way, of course, to prevent disease is to destroy the causes, and this is what the doctor should advise as the religious duty of all people, but this does not disprove the fact that granting the existence of poisons, parasites, and hosts on the planet, struggling for a survival of the fittest, natural selection, in relation to them all, is nature's method of bringing the chosen people of the Lord out of the wilderness of sin, disease, and moral turpitude. LESLIE E. KEELEY.

To Keep Books.

"I suppose you've studied accounts some," said the old family acquaintance to the young man who had come home from school.

"Yes, sir."

"What do you consider the best method of keeping books?"

"Don't let your friends know you have any," was the prompt response.—*Washington Post.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MAY 29.—[Special.]—Licenses for the incorporation of the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The T. J. Tierney Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital $50,000; for the manufacture of brass specialties and sheet iron work; incorporators, T. J. Tierney, F. T. Murphy, and E. S. Cummings.

Charles Dennehy & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; for distilling and wholesaling liquors; incorporators, Charles Dennehy, T. C. Dennehy, and J. S. Kenney.

Wait's Hotel, at Bloomington; capital stock, $3,500; to conduct a hotel; incorporators, G. N. Stubblefield, Mrs. B. M. Stubblefield, and L. A. Bosworth.

The American Burial Case company, at Rockford; capital stock, $30,000; for the manufacture of coffins and cases; incorporators, Emil Youngburg, H. G. Lindeman, J. A. Westergreen, Charles Johnson, and K. V. Berglund.

The Lincoln Water, Light, and Power company, at Lincoln; capital stock, $250,000; to maintain water works, electric lights, and a street railway; incorporators, E. D. Blinn, J. F. Mundy, and D. C. Turley.

The Lone Star Stable company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; for dealing in horses; incorporators C. C. Rumville, E. T. Martin, and G. A. McDonell.

The C. P. Barrows Fruit company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for dealing in and evaporating fruits; incorporators, Henry Neuton, A. D. Long, and H. C. Olsen.

Fruth Medical Institute company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of medicines; incorporators, D. O. Fruth, C. A. Henry, and A. C. Fruth.

St. Clair Coal company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $25,000; to operate coal mines; incorporators, C. McKinley, H. C. Scott, and W. S. Scott.

Houser-Hursey-Launtz Spring Motor company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of motors; incorporators, Charles Houser, G. L. Hursey, and W. P. Launtz.

The Coble Car Coupler company at East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the manufacture of railway supplies and equipments; incorporators, A. Coble, W. J. Gordon, and E. E. Henner.

Chicago Music Hall company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; for musical entertainments; incorporators, Hulburd Dunlevy, Peter Stein, and B. B. Lamb.

The Society of St. Joseph, Bridegroom of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary of Chicago, Ill.; (Towarzystwo Swijtogo Jozefa Oblubienca Najswijtszej Maryi Panny w Chicago, Ill.); without capital stock; for brotherly love, charity, moral and intellectual purposes; incorporators, Joseph Pawelczyk, Frank Myszke, and Joseph Schornak.

The S. Wheelock company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for dealing in building materials, fuel, feed, and merchandise; incorporators, S. Wheelock, C. T. Farson, and M. I. Beck.

The Society Wergeland, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social and literary purposes; incorporators, Ole Lindseth, H. Halverson, M. Leseth, and A. Globy.

The Warren Cemetery Association, at Warren, Lake County; without capital stock; to conduct a cemetery; incorporators, R. J. House, M. E. Vose, A. A. Stearns, C. L. Rose, C. L. Stearns, J. Ormsby, M. A. Lamb, L. Shepard, A. Whitmore, and A. E. Rose.

Saint Joseph's Catholic Benevolent Society of Joliet, Ill.; without capital stock; for charitable and benevolent purposes; incorporators, A. Golobitsch, M. Grayheck, and A. Nemanick.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, May 29:

Lot 7o, Blk 6, Hilliard & Dobbins' First Add to Washington Heights, May 27 (M. E. Dodd to H. G. F. Wegner) $1,000
Greenwood-av., e of Western, s f, 18x100 ft, May 23 (T. Campbell to J. A. Werner) 2,500
Winthrop-av., 300 ft n of Glenlake, e f, 50x150 ft, April 13 (S. H. Austin to M. A. Montgomery) 8,200
Lake-av., near Cheltenham-place, pt of Lot 188, May 22 (C. D. Cole to I. Holmes) 7,500
79th-st., 69 ft e of Goldsmith-av., s f, 24x57 ft, April 10 (T. E. Lincoln to F. J. Gardiner) 12,000
Elston-av., 325 ft s of August-st., e f, 25x100 ft, May 23 (K. Ropel to F. Kirchsteim) 1,060
South Park-av., n e cor of 65th-st., w f, 123x124 ft, with lots 12 to 16, same blk (S. Spiro to Magill & Kessner) ......
12th-st., s w cor of W. 42d, n f, 48¾x145 ft, May 16 (F. B. Malcolm to J. A. Rogers) 4,000
Sackett-av., bet 42d and 43d-sts., e f, 25x125 ft, April 28 (F. Carrier to M. Mulhern) 1,000
Clybourn-place, 48 ft e of Girard-st., s f, und ½ of 24x125 ft, April 30 (A. Buechler to E. Schintz) 3,010
Und ⅛ of Blk 6 of s ½, e of R. R., Sec. 6, 37, 14, Jan. 4 (S. D. Walden to P. T. Mulvane) 12,233
Lexington-st., 256 ft w of Garfield-blvd., s f, 50x124 ft, April 25 (W. A. Harshaw to A. C. Anderson) 1,800
Seipp-av., 99 ft s of 72d-st., e f, 50x111 ft, April 27 (B. F. Butterworth to S. Moses) 2,250
Lexington-st., 160 ft e of California-av., s f, 52x125 ft, May 28 (G. Town et al. to G. Rees) 2,370
Barber-st., 415 ft w of Canal, n f, 25x73 ft, May 2 (J. S. Malchbauer to P. Laux) 1,400
63d-st., 50 ft e of Elizabeth, s f, 25x124 ft, March 21 (A. Hillstrom to N. A. Sawers) 1,200
Schell-av., s e cor of 71st-st., w f, 61¼x125 ft, April 24 (A. S. Hill to C. N. Henderson) 2,310
Monroe-st., bet W. 40th and 41st, n f, 25x121 ft, April 13 (D. S. Place to E. J. Webb) 1,150
Ellis-av., 50 ft n of 65th-st., w f, 100x132 ft, with Lot 28 same sub, April 29 (M. Baker et al. to C. C. Landt) 10,750
Ellis-av., 300 ft n of 65th-st., w f, 50x132 ft, April 29 (C. M. Smith to C. C. Landt) 3,500
Dearborn-st., bet 56th and 57th, w f, 24x98 ft, May 28 (M. A. Hegeman to J. H. Duffy) 4,300
Same property, May 27 (F. Grossman to M. A. Hageman) 1,500
Stewart-av., 50 ft n of 70th-st., w f, 25x132 ft, May 1 (J. M. Young to M. E. Walsh) 4,200
60th-st., 48⅜ ft w of Stewart-av., n f, 49x120 ft, and Gross-av., 181¼ ft s of Wabansia, e f, 25x125 ft, May 27 (O. H. Brooks to C. A. Brooks) 15,000
W. Taylor-st., 41 ft w of Lytle, n f, 25x100 ft, May 28 (A. Bastien to J. Herz) 3,400
Warren-av., bet Sacramento and Francisco, n f, 25x122 ft, April 25 (S. J. and J. C. Lynch to P. J. Parker) 5,500
Vincennes-av., near n w cor of 43d-st., e f, 25x127 ft, May 29 (G. Brill to J. W. Henning) 4,000
Ellis-av., bet 44th and 45th-sts., w f, 17x150 ft, April 2 (J. P. Morison to C. S. Bateman) 9,500
Clark-av., bet 91st and 92d-sts., w f, 50x124 ft, May 18 (N. K. Fairbank to P. J. Markmann) 1,100
55th-st., 59 ft e of Spaulding-av., n f, 45x125 ft, May 25 (M. G. Good to A. B. Hugustine) 1,500
28th-place, 202 ft w of Portland-av., n f, 25x124 ft, May 9 (J. Frank to J. N. Kees) 2,300
W. Erie-st., 100 ft e of Armour, s f, 25x125 ft, May 28 (M. Olsen to A. M. Pedersen) 8,500
Boston-av., 99 ft w of Desplaines-st., s f, 30x82 ft, May 20 (E. P. Royce to B. Mahoney) 6,000
Belmont-av., n e cor of Leavitt-st., s f, 100x125 ft, May 21 (F. Gundelock to J. Lederer) 10,000
Sheffield-av., 150 ft s of Grace-st., w f, 50x120 ft, April 21 (W. B. Millard to J. Heiman) 3,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

W. Ohio-st., 78 ft e of Center-av., s f, 56x108 ft, May 24 (A. W. Hadfield to E. Y. Jahr) 2,500
The premises No. 1362 Fulton-st., April 16 (G. W. Birchard to E. C. Winslow) 5,500
Lot 33 and pt 32, Blk 4, Cairnduff's add to Edgewater, May 4 (W. H. Cairnduff to F. P. Schlitt) 1,800
Lots 3, 8, 9, and 10 Keizer's 1st add to Pullman, May 14 (C. Keizer to J. P. Dixfe) 1,265
22d-st., s e cor of Kellogg-av., n f, 29x125 ft and Lots 71 and 87 same sub, May 29 (A. G. Wiese to P. F. Knefel) 2,000
Beacon-st., 236 ft s of Leland-av., e f, 100x150 ft, April 25 (Graceland Cemetery Co. to Charles H. Berry) 6,000
W. Adams-st., 366 ft e of Sacramento-av., n f, 25x121 ft, March 5 (Payson Mfg. Co. to R. Raycraft) 3,400
39th-st., cor of Hart-av., n f, 45¾x125 ft, May 28 (M. A. Ackerman to E. J. E. Ward) 3,500
Kinney-av., 135 ft n of 70th-st., w f, 27x163 ft, May 18 (C. G. Schuh to F. H. Hathaway) 2,025
Fifth-av., 106 ft s of 27th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, May 28 (A. Boss to S. Stolzer) 2,000
Hyman-av., near Reed-st., 20 acres, April 25 (W. S. Ellis et al. to T. A. Hammond) 42,000
Oakley-av., 166 ft s of Van Buren-st., e f, 25x128 ft, May 20 (G. H. McHugh to W. R. McCawley) 2,500
37th-st., bet Vernon and Stanton-avs., n f, 16x99 ft, May 22 (J. G. Earle to P. E. Starr) 4,000
37th-st., bet Vernon and Stanton-avs., n f, 33½x99 ft, May 22 (same to K. L. McGill) 8,000
Spaulding-av., 150 ft n of W. 19th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, May 29 (W. L. Craig to J. Franz) 1,050
Wabash-av., 124 ft s of 71st-st., e f, 75x159 ft, and lot 42, b 2, same, May 29 (N. Leverenz to S. Jordan) 4,500
Division-st., w of Western-av., n f, 24x120 ft, May 14 (E. McCreery to G. Walke) 1,600
Perry-av., 150 ft n of 72d-st., w f, 50x126 ft, April 30 (C. B. Egleston to J. McConnell) 3,000
Monroe-st., e of Western-av., n f, 23x116 ft, May 29 (E. W. Farnham to J. A. Van O'Lindo) 8,000
Sedgwick-st., 116 ft n of Schiller, w f, 75x200 ft, May 20 (F. Smith to Smith-Oberfell Mnfg. Co.) 40,000
Same property, May 22 (Smith-Oberfell Mnfg. Co. to E. R. and J. L. Hutchins) 40,000
S. Park-av., 48 ft n of 71st-st., w f, 100x123 ft, May 27 (B. H. Loveless to C. N. Gary et al.) 6,500
47th-st., 116 ft e of Wallace, s f, 23 1-5x125 ft, Dec. 16, 1890 (Mech. and Tra. Sav. and Loan and Bldg. Ass. to B. M. Chaffee) 6,476
Same as above, Dec. 16, 1890 (B. M. Chaffee to C. G. French) 6,476
Cottage Grove-av., bet 74th and 75th-sts., w f, 25x125 ft, March 27 (W. L. Breyfogle to J. E. Parks) 1,875
Lots 45 and 47, Blk 1, Lot 96, B. 2, Crandall's sub, s w ¼, Sec. 15, 40, 13, Nov. 7, 1890 (L. E. Crandall to H. E. Marks) 1,400
Clybourn-place, 120 ft e of Wood-st., s f, 24x125 ft, Oct. 4, 1890 (E. Douglas to L. Benguin) 1,225
Oakenwald-av., near 46th-st., e f, 25 ft to alley, May 23 (B. P. Mead to N. A. Hutchins) 10,500
Oakenwald-av., near Orchard-st., e f, 31x140 ft, May 23 (N. A. Hutchins to B. P. Mead) 9,600
Same, May 23 (B. P. Mead to I. S. Manson) 9,600
Pine-st., 109 ft n of Huron, w f, 36x143 ft, May 27, (M. D. Sturgess to E. S. Dammer) 41,200
Hirsh-st., s e cor. of W. 43d, n f, 603⅛x124 ft, April 23 (W. W. Perry to M. A. Scott) 7,000
Lots 6, 7, and s ½ 8, Blk 10, Cornell, May 26 (W. A. Jacobs to R. C. Rineson) 2,750
Walden-st., 92 ft s of Wilson-av., e f, 50x151 ft, May 15 (Graceland Cemetery Co. to B. C. Berlin) 2,750
Ingleside-av., 231 ft s of 57th-st., w f, 24x115 ft, May 29 (J. P. Hartery to A. R. Dole) 1,600
Schell-av., n w cor of 82d-st., e f, 112x125 ft, Feb. 20 (T. B. Bryan to M. D. Begley) 1,600
Ellis-av., s e cor of 66th-st., w f, 48x125 ft, May 6 (J. Knap to G. A. Brock) 3,400
Lots 13 and 18, Blk 13, Eggleston's 2d sub, April 22 (C. B. Eggleston to E. L. Yarlott) 6,000
Lots 8 and 9, Ingham's sub, s w ¼ sec 25, 40, 13, May 2 (A. Stock to A. Enzenbacher) 2,200

OUTSIDE SALES.

Blks 1 to 32, Creedmore, n e ¼ 26, 40, 12, March 19 (S. W. Pease to Lane & Fishburn) 72,000
Und ⅓ of above, April 23 (Lane & Fishburn to C. F. Pease) 24,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Sec. 21, 39, 13, by Grant Land Co., 640 acres.
35th-st., s e cor of W. 54th-st., 80 acres, by C. F. Taylor.
Jackson-st., s w cor of W. 53d-st., 530x124 ft, by S. C. Postlewait.
N. Clark-st., n e cor of Edgewater-place, 245x125 ft, by R. B. Farson.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

Miss Mary Schultz, 2-story frame flats, 1699 N. Halsted-st. $1,500
John Lebehn, 1-story frame additional, 624 Diversey-st. 2,000
H. Hepner, 1-story frame cottage, 120 Wellington-av. 1,000
J. W. Horpold, 2-story frame dwelling, Paulina and Byron-sts. 2,000
Emil Dicks, 1-story and basement brick additional, 654 Belmont-av. 2,000
Miss Libbie G. Belding, four 3-story and basement brick dwellings, 52-58 Bryant-av. 28,000
Cox & Dimond, two 2-story frame flats, 61 and 71 43d-st. 4,000
J. L. Curtis, 4-story and basement brick stores and flats, 495 South Clark-st. 9,700
M. Jacobson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 362 West Erie-st. 4,500
Albert Kuhn, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 516 Clybourn-av. 3,500
L. Bertsck, 2-story frame flats, 818 48th-st. 2,500
C. Kolffer, 2-story frame store and dwelling 5233 Ashland-av. 1,800
Fred Gose, 2-story and basement brick front addition, 9009 Commercial-av. 4,000
B. Deleworg, 2-story frame store and flats, 76th-st. and Jefferson-av. 4,000
The Chicago Real Estate Trust Co., 13-story office building, 34 and 36 Washington-st. 300,000

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CHESTNUT, near State-st., on Thursday evening, a gray stallion about 1050 weight, 8 years old, and side-spring top-buggy. Return to J. BRISTOW, 75 W. Chicago-av., and receive reward.

LOST—OR STOLEN—SMALL BROWN AND white female dog, 8 years old; answers to the name of Trixie. Liberal reward will be paid for return to 2240 Michigan-av.

LOST—RED IRISH SETTER, FEMALE; had on flat leather collar. Return to HARRY L. GOODMAN, Auburn Park, and receive reward.

A LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of sealskin cape, lost or stolen from carriage near Central Music-Hall Tuesday evening, May 26. 2963 Wabash-av.

FOUND—A LADIES' POCKETBOOK ON WABASH and Cottage Grove car; prove same at 2336 Prairie-av. N. S. TAYLOR.

LOST—LADY'S BLACK PURSE; LIBERAL REward offered. R. 207, 370 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—AFTER TESTING ALL DOCTORS and nostrums only to grow older and worse send six names of the sick and receive a trial package of VITÆ-ORE, the most wonderful remedial discovery of the age—the BEST THING ON, IN, OR OUT OF THE EARTH as an ANTISEPTIC TONIC for the cure of any ill man is subject to. It is no nostrum; no man can, has, or will ever compound its equal. It is commended by all true physicians and surgeons and honest people who have tested its virtues in cases where all other remedies fail. I want no one's money until convinced at my expense it has no peer. THEO. NOEL, Geologist, Chicago, Ill. READ MY NEXT AND THE FOLLOWING. Henry Goetz, Agent, Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL—GIVEN AWAY—AN OUTFIT FOR CLEANING DIAMONDS. Don't fail to get one. A complete stock of diamonds at importers' prices. Trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service: hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of the disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Samples free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, pimples, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11.

PERSONAL—HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement in an elegant residence in Southern seaport; doctor's family, with trained nurses; correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 25, Galveston, Tex.

PERSONAL—1¼ CARAT DIAMOND LEFT WITH us for sale; a bargain. The Electrician's Time Co., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN, 24 YEARS old, an office position; has good business experience and knows Chicago. Highest references can be given and good bonds furnished if necessary to obtain position of trust. Address J. H. WOODS, Box 1318, Winnipeg.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and general office man, in or out of city; references satisfactory. Address N 112, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN (21) WANTS position in office; has good knowledge of bookkeeping, fair penman, quick and correct at figures; small salary to commence. Address M 128, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a grocery or dry-goods store. Good references. Address N 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG NORWEGIAN as assistant bookkeeper; some experience. Address N 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR copyist. Address N 33, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 28 years old; seven years' experience as stenographer, four in wholesale coal trade. Address N 159, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISH COACHMAN; references. Address M 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GIVE best references; one year with last employer. Address M 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY good, steady man; city or suburbs; reference. Address N 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; can furnish best of city references. Address J H, 507 Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS TO learn bakery business. Address M 143, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS porter, bell boy or general work about hotel, boarding house, or private place. Address M 145, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience. Address N 26, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A REFINED LADY OF business experience desires to correspond with a gentleman in reference to taking entire charge of a first-class boarding-house or hotel near Jackson Park for a term of years. Address N 98, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—IN MANUFACTORY—A BOOKKEEPER and office clerk with some practical experience; duties light; application to be made in writing, stating age, experience, references, and salary. Address ENGLEWOOD, L 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; must live on West Side. Address N 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ASSIST IN OFFICE, A YOUNG man of 16 or 17 years, who writes a good hand and lives with parents; first-class references required. Address N 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS TO SELL LOTS NEAR Grant Locomotive Works to friends; lots cheap; will pay large commission. Address N 91, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, IMMEDIATELY, WHO can keep books or assist in general store. Apply, stating salary wanted, to Arizona Copper Co., Clifton, Ari.

WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT; SALARY $750; fare advanced here; inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. MANAGER, Lock Box 532, Chicago.

WANTED—AN A1 SHIPPING CLERK. GRANT Baking Powder Co., 50 N. Halsted-st.

WANTED—GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND GENeral office man for a manufacturing business; state experience and salary expected; good position for a bright man. Address N 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF WHOLEsale house a young man of 18 to 20 years; must be a good, rapid penman; first-class references required. Address B H 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE MAN WHO CAN handle men, with $100 cash, can secure a situation with manufacturer. Address N 16, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TO INFORM STENOGRAPHERS that upon sending us their name and business address they will receive a three months' subscription to Dement's "National Stenographer" free. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 134 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—STENOGRAPHER—Salary, $8. GILL'S SELECT BUREAU, 726 Chicago Opera-House.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—SALESMAN ON SALARY OR COMmission for city; must have had experience. Address N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MORE CATHOLIC SALESMEN for city; agents are making $50 to $100 per week; no books; best and quickest seller in the market. F. M. TABOR, Room 35, 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO MORE FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen; must have an established trade. H. C. FISHER, 33 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN—MUST HAVE GOOD saloon trade. Address N 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO sell perfumes in the West; office to be in Chicago. Address, with references, B J 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE BEST THING IN, ON, OR OUT OF THE earth read Noel's personal.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, GOOD thing, commission satisfactory. R. 823, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS, SOlicitors, and real estate salesmen. Apply to H. R. CAMPBELL, with S. E. Gross, Southeast Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOlicitor; medium excellent; pay prompt; success assured. Room 27, 95 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR WORLD'S COlumbian Exposition Illustrated; large commissions paid, Room 13, 142 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOlicitors on splendid medium; an honest, square deal, but no soft snap; please don't apply unless you mean business. Address N 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HUSTLER TO SOLICIT ADVERtisements for the Wheelmen's Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind.; splendid chance; write for particulars.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY OF 14 BY WHOLESALE JEWELry house for errands and office work; must live with parents and bring references. Address N 127, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMAN. A. MARITZEN, 177 La Salle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—COLOR MAN—AN EXPERIENCED and able man to take charge of fine color grinding in a large paint works; applicants must state what their experience has been and give first-class references as to ability and character; this is an excellent, permanent position for the right man. Address Z, 178 Fulton-st., New York.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND FINishers; wages, $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Northwestern Carriage & Sleigh Co., 1031 St. Paul-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMERS; WAGES, $2 to $2.50 per day. Northwestern Carriage & Sleigh Co., 1031 St. Paul-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS STOVE-PLATE molders; steady work; good wages; no strike or trouble of any kind; simply increase of business. Buck's Stove & Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO SELL LOTS NEAR Grant Locomotive Works to friends; lots cheap; pay large commission. Address N 92, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MANAGERS FOR EASTERN, MIDdle, and Southern States; liberal contracts; attractive features; branch offices report direct to the trustees; send for literature. Continental Building and Loan Association, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—HIGH-GRADE SITUATIONS SEcured in all lines of business in the growing towns and cities of the West. Highest references. Western Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—WILL PAY WELL FOR LIST OF names of your acquaintances meditating purchase of home. Address N 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERsons employed to add to their income by easy and honorable side issue. Address N 141, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN, POSITIONS PROCURED. WE close 1 p. m. Chicago Employment Ag'y, 107 Clark

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK MAN, ONE who understands the art of canvassing, to drill agents; special inducements are offered; salary if preferred. Address H 156, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GOOD POSITION IN first-class hotel who can furnish $2,000 to $3,000 cash; experience of the business not necessary. Address N 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, OFfices and stores supplied; positions. Industrial Benefit Association, 144 N. Clark; entrance Ontario-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY CASHIER; ONE THAT resides with parents. Address M 149, Tribune.

WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT; SALARY $750; fare advanced here; inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. MANAGER, Lock Box 532, Chicago.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE. ADDRESS J. NICHOLS, 417 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Cooks.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AT 61 RUSH-st. Apply at once; small family.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR COOKING and laundry work in small private family, at No. 3223 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 266 SO. Oakley-av.

General Housework.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family at Hinsdale; wages $5. Apply 116 Market-st., city.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family in Riverside; best wages and pleasant place. Apply to CASHIER, Tribune office, or Station Agent C. B. & Q. Ry., Riverside.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3140 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—PLAIN COOK; 12 IN FAMILY. 627 Adams-st.; references required.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD LAUNDRESS THREE DAYS in the week. 63 Hawthorne-place.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS IN CITY AND country to sell Mme. Griswold's celebrated skirt-supporting corsets; superior to all others; are not sold in stores; exclusive territory given; large profits; permanent business. Call or send for circulars to J. B. PUTNAM'S CORSET PARLORS, 126 State-st., Room 20.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, BE QUICK. BIG MONEY. SEND FOR samples reliable pocket lamp; perfect, simple, safe; always ready; lights instantly. Postpaid 50 cents, or $4 per dozen by express. Gem Savings Bank 15 cents, or $1 per dozen postpaid. New "88" Ring Puzzle postpaid 6 cents, or $3 per 100 by express. Keep posted. Always something new. Security Novelty Mnfg. Co., 192 Clark-st.

AGENTS—IF YOU WANT THE ARTICLE THAT sells quickest, gives best satisfaction and pays biggest profits, write at once to the manufacturers, S. TANGENBERG & CO., 26 W. Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS DROP ALL TRASH; $7 UP DAILY; circulars free. T. JONES & CO., 7 Murray-st., New York.

I WANT AGENTS; HONEST MEN AND WOMEN; middle aged and old ones preferred; who want to make money doing a public good; who can furnish good references as to character, etc.; no money needed to start with. See Noel's personal.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERY WHOLESALE house and manufacturing establishment in Chicago. Big money can be made quickly and without interfering with usual business. Address B C 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY OR GENTLEMAN agent in every town to sell lots in high grade subdivision; one lady agent made $377.50 in past seven days. Address N 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS AT ROOM 6, CONtinental Hotel. Entirely new. Big money

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOR SALE—$2,000 FOR $1,000—ELEGANT FURNIture and piano. Will also rent flat on Wabash-av., near Fifteenth-st. Address L 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST FOLDING-BED I CAN buy for about $23 cash. Address N 142, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SOUTH Side; no restrictions. Address N 35, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

FAIRVIEW PARK.

On the Rock Island R. R., 2 blocks from Brainerd, in the City of Chicago.

GREAT SALE of CORNER LOTS all at $15 PER FOOT.

Including stone curbs, sidewalks, trees, etc.
$15 PER FOOT.
S. e. cor. 91st and Loomis, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. w. cor. 91st and Loomis, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. e. cor. 91st and Caroline, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. w. cor. 91st and Ada, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. e. cor. 91st and Ada, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. w. cor. 91st and Throop, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. e. cor. 91st and Throop, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. w. cor. 91st and Elizabeth, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. e. cor. 92d and Loomis, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. w. cor. 92d and Ada, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.
S. e. cor. 92d and Ada, 100x125 ft.,
$15 PER FOOT.

These corners are the cheapest and best value ever offered for sale in the City of Chicago, and will be picked up rapidly at above price by shrewd investors; we predict that every corner will be sold within two weeks; don't hesitate if you want an actual bargain; title perfect and abstract with each lot.

CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, cor. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—

PRAIRIE-AV., s. e. cor. 79th-st., 600x160; $35 per foot.
PRAIRIE-AV., s. e. cor. 80th-st., 600x160; $35 per foot.
CALUMET-AV., s. w. cor. 79th-st., 600x160; $35 per ft.
CALUMET-AV., s. w. cor. 80th-st., 600x160; $35 per ft.
CALUMET-AV., s. e. cor. 82d-st., 600x160; $35 per foot.
SOUTH PARK-AV., n. w. cor. 83d-st., 600x160; $35 per foot.

HILLS BROTHERS, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—

Lots on 12th, Charlotte, and Fillmore-sts., between 44th and 45th-sts., $450 to $1,200; easy terms; agent on ground every Sunday 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 10-ROOM dwelling, No. 5405 Wabash-av.; rock-face basement; pressed brick all around; slate roof; hardwood finish, furnace, and all modern improvements; parlor, dining-room, library, and kitchen on first floor; price $9,000; easy terms.
Also 72 feet, east front, on State-st., between 55th and 56th, at $225 per foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., Or at Branch Office 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY. Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent.
Warehouses and factory buildings, with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—N.-W. CORNER 95TH-ST. AND VINcennes road; 130x147x165 feet; price $65 per foot; fine location for a road-house. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best vacant corners on the South Side, 231x270 ft., on the n. e. corner of 51st-st. and Vincennes-av., fronting Washington Park; price $60,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., 1st Nat. Bank Building.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES—On Clybourn-pl., Southport-av., and C-st., with R. R. facilities. Will divide to suit. HALSEY & LEE, Tel. 5270. 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, HARDWOOD FINish; 75 feet; great bargain; $5,750; might trade for South Side property. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A good business corner on Taylor-st., 3-story brick building; 1 store and 10 flats; price $25,000; will exchange for good vacant. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES SOUTH

Prairie-av., near 46th-st., 50x161 ft. $145
Prairie-av., near 45th-st., e. f., 100x161 ft. 150
Prairie-av., cor. 51st-st., 189x171 ft. 55,000
Prairie-av., cor. 52d-st., 219x171 ft. 125
Prairie-av., cor. 53d-st., 300x161 ft. 150
Prairie-av., near 54th-st., 100x161 ft. 110
Prairie-av., near 56th-st., 50x161 ft. 125
Prairie-av., cor. 58th-st., 50x161 ft. 135
Prairie-av., near 61st-st., 50x161 ft. 95
Calumet-av., near 43d-st., 100x122 ft. 135
Calumet-av., near 59th-st., 37x162 ft. 115
Indiana-av., near 52d-st., 150x171 ft. 110
Indiana-av., cor. 52d-st., 219x171 ft. 125
Indiana-av., near 54th-st., 200x161 ft. 125
Indiana-av., cor. 56th-st., 50x161 ft. 200
Indiana-av., cor. 56th-st., 300x161 ft. 150
Indiana-av., near 58th-st., 75x161 ft. 115

GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $7,650 FOR A BEAUTIFUL home in choicest South Side residence section. Your last chance to buy a first-class 10-room house, new and modern, for this money. No similar house has been sold in this neighborhood (except by us) less than $8,500 to $9,000 during the last year. The construction is most thorough, handsome finish, and every modern convenience, including hardwood, tinted and decorated walls, elegant gas fixtures, cold and hot water, and furnace heat on every floor. The location is the best and most accessible in Chicago, within 2 blocks of four lines of street and steam cars, including Ill. Cent. R. R., L. S. and M. S. Drexel-blvd. trains, Cottage Grove-av. cable, and 43d-st. line. One block from beautiful Drexel-blvd. and one block from Lake Michigan. We give you the best of everything—house, location, and price. Can you appreciate a bargain? Investigate this.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building, N. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.
P. S.—Don't forget the World's Fair. This house has six large and cheerful sleeping rooms, which you can turn to enormous profits in next 2 years. W. H. C. & CO.

FOR SALE—BY ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN, R. 29, 115 Monroe.
Calumet-av., 98x130, near 50th-st.
Calumet-av., 25x180, near 26th-st., $5,000.
Calumet-av., 25x180, with house, near 26th-st., $7,000.
Indiana-av., 75x160, near 58th-st.
Jeffery-av., 25x125, near 76th-st.
Jeffery-av., 50x125, near 76th-st.
Michigan-av., 50x160, near 23d-st.
Michigan-av., 25x160, near 24th-st.
Michigan-av., 40x163, near 26th-st.
Madison-av., 50x150, near 49th-st.
Washington-av., 50x150, near 49th-st.
Wabash-av., 26x192, near 29th-st.
Wabash-av., 25x184, near 30th-st.
Wabash-av., 52x180, near 28th-st.
Wabash-av., 80x180, near 28th-st.
Prairie-av., 2-story brick residences north of 22d-st.
State-st., 22x121, near 28th-st.
State-st., 25x124, near 30th-st.
State-st., 25x121, near 28th-st.
School-st., 25x150, near 42d-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607, HOME Ins. Building, cor Adams and La Salle-sts.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine house, with 37 ft., $25,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Beautiful modern house, 25 ft.; best house in Chicago for the price; $12,500.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone front house; $9,000.
WABASH-AV.—Fine house near 33d-st.; $18,000.
CORNER HOUSE, finely finished, with lot 30x184 ft., south and east front, brick barn; cost $38,500; price $25,000; recent decorations cost $700.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.:
GRAND-BOULEVARD—Brown stone-front house, on corner, south exposure, $25,000.
GRAND-BOULEVARD—New corner house, $30,000.
GRAND-BOULEVARD—Brown stone front, $13,000.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Brown stone front, $18,000.
MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—Brick house near 33d-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, only $21,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone front, No. 3332, 25 ft. wide, heated by hot water, finished in hardwood, and wired for electric light; detached on one side; has never been occupied.

FOR SALE—3634 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEW MODERN house just completed; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms and beautiful bath-room on second, two bed-rooms on third; large cedar closets; water on every floor; finished in hardwood throughout; beautifully decorated; plumbing of the best; water tested and guaranteed; this house is built in the best possible manner; location and all considered it is the best house offered for the money on the South Side.
Open from 2 to 5 p. m. Sunday.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
50 ft. n. front on Garfield-blvd., east of Indiana-av.
66⅔ ft. east of Prairie-av. on Garfield-blvd.
100 ft. cor. 62d-st. and Prairie-av.
97 ft. cor. 46th-st. and Prairie-av.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES.
We have a choice list of SOUTH SIDE, KENWOOD, AND HYDE PARK residences on all the principal avenues and boulevards.
Prices $5,000, $7,500, $10,000, $12,500, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, and $30,000, to $50,000.
Call and see us before buying.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3638 LAKE-AV.—Modern 11-room dwelling, finely finished; plumbing of the very best quality; bath-room finished with marble; five wood mantels made by A. H. Andrews & Co. from special designs; completely wired for electric lighting and all fixtures combined for gas and electric lighting. Price $14,500.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. HOUSE AND LOT near 29th-st. Lot 100x161 ft. Price only $30,000. Ground alone is worth that.
Also, Michigan-av., house and lot near 41st-st., lot 25x161 ft. Price only $12,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Choice properties on Clark, Dearborn, State, and Sherman-sts.; also on Third and Fourth-avs.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. KIMBALL, 142 DEARBORN-st., R. 5 and 6. Tel. 4,033.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

48 ft., 55th-st., near Drexel-av., under the market.
100x150 ft., Lake-av., So. of 53th-st.; non-prohibition property.
72 ft., 47th-st., near Champlain-av.; very cheap.
174 ft. s. e. cor. 53th-st. and Woodlawn-av.
114 ft., 55th-st., bet. Greenwood and Lexington-avs.
125 ft., w. f., Cottage Grove-av., near 48th-st.
150 ft., s. w. cor. 55th-st. and Madison-av.
50 ft., s. f., 47th-st., near St. Lawrence-av.
59 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 45th-st.
50 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 46th-st.
150 ft., s. w. cor. 55th-st. and Washington-av.
175 ft., s. w. cor. 55th-st. and Lexington-av.
50 ft., s. e. cor. 55th-st. and Greenwood-av.
100 ft., 47th-st., s. f., near Grand-blvd.
78x100 ft., n. e. cor. 55th-st. and Monroe-av.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

50x163 ft., Prairie-av., near 45th-st.; very cheap.
50x250 ft., e. f., Drexel-blvd. near 45th-st.
62¼ ft., n. e. cor. Calumet av. and 39th-st.
100 ft., e. f., Grand-blvd., near 38th-st.
100 ft., Calumet-av., near 61st-st.
50 ft. e. and 50 ft. w. f., Prairie-av., near 61st-st.
25 ft., e. f., Wabash-av., near 37th-st.
50x170 ft., e. f., Prairie-av., near 54th-st.
100x175 ft., s. w. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 50th-st.
50x150 ft., e. f., Washington-av. and 50th-st.
98 ft., e. f., Calumet-av., near 53d-st.
190 ft., n. w. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 61st-st.
100x164 ft., n. e. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 53d-st.
50x164 ft., e. f., Greenwood-av., near 53d-st.
50 ft., w. f. and 50 ft. e. f., Greenwood-av., north of 45th-st.
50 ft., Vincennes-av., near Oakwood-blvd.
300 ft., s. e. cor. Wharton-av. and 54th-place.

Several of the choicest lots and corners on Drexel and Grand-blvds.; also hundreds of lots, tracts, corners, and residences on all avenues and boulevards south.

We offer as the cheapest first-class residence on Michigan-av., No. 3324, a very fine 3-story and cellar brown stone; entire hardwood finish; hot-water heating; everything modern and first-class.

FOR SALE—

"L" Road bargains on the avenues south.

Buy now while it can be had at a fair price.

Michigan-av., near 72d-st., e. f., 100x161 ft. $45.00
Michigan-av., near 73d-st., e. f., 300x161 ft. 40.00
Michigan-av., cor. 78th-st., 300x161 ft. 35.00
Michigan-av., cor. 80th-st. 37.00
Michigan-av., near 80th-st., e. f., 50x161 ft. 27.50
Michigan-av., cor. 82d-st., e. f., 300x161 ft. 30.00
Indiana-av., near 73d-st., e. f., 200x161 ft. 40.00
Indiana-av., cor. 73d-st., 300x161 ft. 45.00
Indiana-av., cor. 74th-st., 300x161 ft. 45.00
Indiana-av., cor. 77th-st., 600x161 ft. 35.00
Indiana-av., cor. 80th-st., 300x161 ft. 35.00
Indiana-av., cor. 81st-st., 300x161 ft. 27.00
Indiana-av., cor. 82d-st., 300x161 ft. 25.00
Prairie-av., cor. 77th-st., 100x161 ft. 35.00
Prairie-av., cor. 77th-st., 600x161 ft. 35.00
Prairie-av., cor. 78th-st., 300x161 ft. 35.00
Prairie-av., cor. 80th-st., 300x161 ft. 30.00
Prairie-av., near 81st-st., e. f., 150x161 ft. 25.00
Prairie-av., cor. 80th-st., 600x161 ft. 25.00
Prairie-av., cor. 81st-st., 300x161 ft. 27.00
Prairie-av., cor. 82d-st., 300x161 ft. 25.00
Prairie-av., near 81st-st., 100x161 ft. 25.00
Calumet-av., cor. 77th-st., 300x161 ft. 33.00
Calumet-av., cor. 78th-st., 300x161 ft. 35.00
Calumet-av., cor. 80th-st., 300x161 ft. 25.00
Calumet-av., cor. 81st-st., 300x161 ft. 25.00
Calumet-av., cor. 82d-st., 300x161 ft. 25.00
South Park-av., cor. 80th-st., 300x161 ft. 30.00
South Park-av., cor. 81st-st., 300x161 ft. 30.00
Wabash-av., near 71st-st., e. f., 50x161 ft. 40.00
Wabash-av., near 77th-st., e. f., 100x161 ft. 30.00
Wabash-av., cor. 81st-st., 300x161 ft. 25.00

GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
DEARBORN-ST., 50x151 to 30 ft. street, bet. 18th and 19th-sts.; $250 per foot.
DEARBORN-ST., bet. 17th and 18th-sts., 2 pieces, each 50x151 ft. to 30 ft. court; $250 per foot.
DEARBORN-ST., near 34th-st; modern stone front flat building; paying well; $5,000.
DEARBORN-ST., near 24th-st.; 3-story flat building; $11,000.
DEARBORN-ST., near 22d-st.; modern building; 3 flats; east front.
WABASH-AV., near 24th-st.; 50 feet.
WABASH-AV., near 17th-st.; 25 feet; frame improvements; $25,000.
WABASH-AV., near 13th-st.; 48 feet; east front; $1,500 per foot.
WABASH-AV., opposite Auditorium; 30 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 24th-st.; 42x178 feet; $550.
MICHIGAN-AV., cor. 26th-st.; brick house and lot; 42x160 feet; CHEAP.
MICHIGAN-AV., near Monroe-st; 40x172 feet; CHEAP.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 18th-st.; 22½ feet, with stone front improvements.
INDIANA-AV., near 13th-st.; 25 feet with stone front house; $15,000.
INDIANA-AV., near 13th-st.; stone front houses on leased ground; lease runs long term; CHEAP.
PRAIRIE-AV., No. 1609 and 1611; 50 feet; with frame improvements.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

COTTAGE GROVE CORNER.

Improved, $45,000.

Present rental, $4,560. With an expenditure of $2,500 rents will be increased to $5,400 next year.

South Side brick building in two flats, rents for $960; price $9,000.

Kenwood fine residence, modern and complete. 100 feet. Corner lot. Good barn. Very Choice. $47,500. Great bargain. Could not be duplicated for $60,000.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN SOUTH SIDE HOME—Choice 2-story frame, with all modern conveniences and improvements.
Small 12 per cent investment—Frame tenement building, Atlantic-av. and 44th-court.
Vacant—Coles-av. and 79th-st., 57x125; below market.
Vacant—Bond-av., so. of 80th, 50x125; below market.
Come and see us.
ROBINSON BROS. & READING, 319 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
5456 Dearborn-st., 14-room double flat $4,500
5633 Butterfield-st., 6-room and attic cottage 3,000
5635 Butterfield-st., 6-room and attic cottage 3,000
5636 Butterfield-st., 6-room cottage 2,700
5530 Elizabeth-st., 8-room dwelling 2,500
These houses are all built in a first-class manner, out of the best materials, have brick and stone basements, contain all modern improvements; finished inside with hardwoods, near State-st. cable cars and Rock Island depot at Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, and will be sold on terms to suit purchasers.
HAGEMAN, 5614 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—3534 STATE-ST.—A 2-STORY BRICK containing 2 five room flats; a nice piece of property, cheap; lot 24x124. State-st., north of 35th-st., w. L., 2 story frame, 6 room flat above and store and 4 rooms below. 237 46th-st., 6 room cottage in fine order, lot 26x130; very cheap. Call for particulars.
C. P. & F. P. SILVA, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER INDIANA-AV. AND 18th-st., 121x178 feet; the finest corner in the city for elegant apartment building; can sell at an especial bargain if taken soon.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, 32X124; cheap if taken soon. Inquire of owner on premises, 3630 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 14TH-ST.—46 ft. front, at $1,000 per foot; also 23 feet, with stone house, at $30,000.
CHARLES C. WHITAKER, Owings Building.

FOR SALE—$22,500 FOR FOUR MODERN BRICK houses near I. C. R. R. and 43d-st. station, renting $180 monthly; 50x127, Langley-av. and 49th, $160 per ft.; all improvements in street, stone sidewalk; stone front residence and apartment building, Langley-av. and Johnson-place, near 38th, $5,500 and $13,000.
B. F. HEAD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Clark-st., near Harrison, 25x100; bargain.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 50x82; bargain.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5-story and basement brick building on State, near 40th-st.; lot 47x100; building covers lot and will carry three more stories.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN THIS week; only $2,000 cash required, balance on long time; that handsome residence, 3146 Wabash-av., 3-story brick, brown-stone trimming, 12 rooms and bath, all the latest improvements; large barn in rear; lot 25x200 to alley; property vacant; keys at our office. Telephone 10,053.
The Chicago Real-Estate Agency, 265 E. 35th-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—VAN VLISSINGEN—Groveland-av., south of 32d-st., one of the finest locations on the South Side; modern 3-story cellar and attic stone-front 12-room residence; price very low. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STATE-ST., 24x125 ft., east front, with improvements, north of and near 35th-st.; $9,000. J. E. PINGER & CO., Room 28, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY
On all the streets and avenues south.
JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT APARTMENT building in choice South Side locality near lake and I. C. Ry.; rental, $1,260; price, $11,500; this is a splendid investment and a bargain requiring prompt action. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 36TH-ST.; 100X161 ft. at $185 per ft.; easy terms; this is choice and a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 FINE LOTS ON STATE-ST., NEAR 54th, 25 feet each; can be bought $30 per foot under market if bought at once; must have cash. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted or 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY—51ST-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av., lot 26x185; brick and frame impts.; price, $350 per foot. BAIRD & BRADLEY, AGENTS, 90 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTIES, north of 16th-st. JNO. A. ELLIS, 97, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 51ST., 75X161 FT., east front; price $200 per ft.; a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep on Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV., house and lot; 3 flats, 7 rooms each; rents for $52 a month; $5,500. J. T. SHANNON, 710 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—West Madison-st., near 48th-st., 50x175; small cash payment, extraordinarily long time on balance. BROCKHAUSEN, FISCHER & CO., Inter-Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A MANUFACTURing property on S. W. Side, with good brick building, engine, boilers, etc.; fine location for light manufacturing; price $25,000. WASHBURNE & LEWIS, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Kedzie and Homan-avs., 26x115. Price $125 per ft. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—207 NORTH ST. LOUIS-AV., NEAR Garfield-boul.—2-story house in 2 flats; lot 24x125, for $2,750; $550 cash, balance monthly payments; $50. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS.

CENTRAL PARK-BLVD., "a corner," near Albany-av., 104x149¾ ft to alley; price $30 per foot.

CENTRAL PARK-BLVD., a corner near Homan-av., south front, 132x150 feet; price $35 per foot.

WESTERN-AV., n. w. cor. of Erie-st., 12 lots; 144x125 feet on Western-av., 144x125 feet on Erie-st.

PARK-AV., near Rockwell-st., south front, 37½x90 ft. to alley; can be bought at a bargain.

PARK-AV., between West 43d and 44th-sts., 14 lots, each 25x150 to a 30-foot alley; cheapest lots in the block.

ONE ACRE INSIDE CITY LIMITS—WASHINGTON-BLVD., corner West Fifty-second-st.; a choice piece and will be sold at a bargain.

INVESTMENTS.

WARREN-AV., near Campbell, a 2-story frame and brick flat building in good order; lot 25x150 to 16-foot alley; this building pays 12 per cent and can be bought at a bargain.

CARPENTER-ST., near Madison, new five-story flat building, all rented until May 1, '92; total rental $225 per mo.; will trade for two well-located lots on West Side; make us an offer for this.

ELEGANT FLAT.

HUMBOLDT-BLVD., near Courtland-av., two 2-story and mansard frame buildings in flats; just built and well rented; each flat has separate entrance; lots 25x150 to 14-ft. alley each.

PRICE, $3,750 EACH.

TERMS VERY EASY.

Small cash payments, balance monthly; income will pay for property inside of 3 years.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTCLARE LOTS.

TAKE A HOLIDAY TODAY and go out with us, free of charge, and see our Montclare lots, WITHIN ONE BLOCK FROM STATION, on C., M. and St. P. R. R.; splendid 80-ft. street, bordered by evergreens and deciduous trees.

HIGHEST GROUND WITHIN CITY LIMITS.

Lots 50x210 ft., which is more than THREE TIMES the size of the ordinary 25x125-ft. lot.

Price $600 each; $50 cash, balance in monthly payments of $25 each.

If you will buy a lot we will help you get the money to build a house, and you can pay for it in monthly installments, same as rent.

Come to our office at 3:30 p. m. today or any week day and we will take you out to see this property free of charge.

CLARK & SEATON, 406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—IN

J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.'S FIFTH (5TH) SUBD.

Lots fronting east on Ridgeland-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.; 25x122 each.

Lots fronting west on Ogden-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.; 25x122 each.

With sidewalks and large trees and a large main sewer in Ridgeland-av., only a short distance from station, on the W. C. R. R.

Lots on Ridgeland-av., $450 each.

Lots on Ogden-av., $350 each.

Terms very easy and small cash payments down. Call and get a list of our property.

J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. and 1973 W. Madison.

FOR SALE—
KINZIE-ST., near Desplaines, 60 ft., with frame improvements .... $[illegible]
MADISON-ST., near 45th, 50 ft., s. front .... [illegible]
TAYLOR-ST., cor. Winchester-av., double lot .... [illegible]
TAYLOR-ST., near Winchester-av., good business lots 2,500
TWELFTH-ST., cor. Fairfield-av., 48x120, vacant, near Fraser & Chalmers' new plant 6,000
CANAL-ST., near Polk, 119 ft., frame improvements 500
CARPENTER-ST., near Indiana, 43x116 ft., with brick house; CHEAP 6,250
LAKE-ST., near Sacramento-av., 25-foot lots 2,500
MADISON-ST., near park entrance, brick bldg., deep lot 8,500
WALNUT-ST., near Albany-av., modern 10-room brick houses; monthly payments 4,800
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x150 feet; only $60 per foot; paved and improvements in ....
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

DOUGLAS-BOULEVARD.

The MILLION-DOLLAR West Side Boulevard BILL HAS PASSED THE HOUSE, May 28.
This insures the improvement of the West Side Boulevard and Park System in first-class shape.
Work will begin on Douglas-boulevard, south from Douglas Park, at once and lots fronting on and adjacent to the Boulevard will be double in value.
Regardless of the above facts we are selling
LOTS 150 FEET DEEP FRONTING ON DOUGLAS-BLVD. AT $600 EACH.
LOTS ON 28TH AND 29TH-STS., ADJOINING, AT $500 EACH.
The Blue Island-av. street-car line running to our property is being "cabled," which will have a further tendency to strengthen values.
To take advantage of the above prices you must call at once. Only a few lots left and prices rapidly advancing. Title perfect. Terms very easy.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 150 La Salle-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—

LOTS.

$2,800—Winchester-av., north of 12th-st., 28x114, with stone walk.
$2,750—Paulina-st., near Polk, 25x125.
$2,350—Oakley-st., north of 12th-st.
$2,000—Lincoln-st., near Taylor, 25x114.
$1,000—16th-st., east of Douglas Park.
$ 750—Fillmore-st., near Francisco.
VOPICKA & KUBIN, 207 W. 12th-st.

FOR SALE—

A HOUSE GIVEN AWAY

FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS LESS THAN COST.

2-story and cellar brick house, 9 rooms, all modern and in fine shape, on Washington-blvd. Come in quick if you want it.

J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, 27x166, Madison-st., near Garfield Park. CHEAP. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$525, WORTH $700; $25 CASH, BALance $10 a month; lot on Paulina-st., near 53d. Lot on Ashland-av., 250 feet east selling for $1,800. [illegible]SON, Room 502, 142 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3-STORY AND basement brick house on Sheldon-st., north of Lake-st.; rented for $600 per year and subrented for $900 per year. Make offer. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, Owners, 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CITY—98x120 feet, corner Oakley-av. and Kinzie-st., opposite railroad station; $10,000. Lots in Scott's Addition, near corner of Jackson-st. and Colorado-av., $600 to $750 each. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. 100 feet on Washington-blvd., between Oakley and Leavitt-sts., north front; price reasonable for a few days. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV., Good flat frame and brick, renting 10 per cent on price; has sub-cellar, attic, etc.; lot 27x124. Would consider good vacant in part payment. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN—WASHINGton-blvd., near Garfield Park, 50 feet; price, $150 per ft. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., CORNER CENTRAL-AV., 125x130 feet; price $85 per foot; intersection of two section lines; this is a great bargain and if not sold before June 10 will be withdrawn from sale. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, Cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ALL OVER WEST Side; well located; prices ranging $400 to $1,000; ⅙ cash, balance easy payments; call for list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—25X180, ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-av. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—90 ARTESIAN-AV.—3 FLAT BUILDings of 6 rooms each; must be sold; rents $425 per annum; price $3,800. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 201 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE MADISON-ST. CORner, east of Western-av., which property improved will pay handsomely on investment. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—FINE PROPERTY ON W. 12TH-ST., west of Blue Island-av.; a bargain at price. Tel. 4132. JNO. A. ELLIS, 97, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FRONTING GARFIELD PARK ON Central Park-av., near Adams-st.; choice lots 200 feet deep. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER FLAT BUILDING ON West Side which always rents well and pays big per cent on price; $20,000. WASHBURNE & LEWIS, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER—NORTHwest corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts., 151x150 ft.; long time given. C. S. ENGLE, 56 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON CENTRAL PARK-AV., east front, between Douglas Park-blvd. and 15th-st.; will divide; street paved, sewer and water in; $45; easy terms; 200 feet, directly west on Millard-av., at $22. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS NEAR COR. ARMITAGE and Hamlin-avs. These lots are only one block from Pacific Junction depot on "St. Paul." Will sell all or part on easy terms. V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., R. 310.

FOR SALE—Madison-st., near Desplaines, 20x137, with frame improvements; price $20,000. A bargain. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor. Exclusive agents.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Bissell-st., bet. Belden and Webster, 20x124.
S. e. cor Belden and Sheffield-avs., 72x115.
S. w. cor. Belden-av. and Dayton-st., 48.5x115.
Frank-st., near Diversey, 33⅓x150.
Seminary-av., bet. Belden and Fullerton, 25x125.
N. Halsted and Brompton, corner, 150x120.
Lincoln-av. and Perry-st., corner, 97x27.
Lewis-st., near Garfield-av., 4 lots, each 25x125.
HALSEY & LEE, Tel. 5270. 94 La Salle-st.
North Side property a specialty.

FOR SALE—NORTH-AV., NEAR LARRABEE-ST., 42 feet, with frame buildings. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FACTORY LOT, 150X100, WITH RAILroad facilities, less than one mile from Court House, $30,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MEAD & COE. 149 La Salle-st.;
NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—VACANT.
Rush-st., corner near Chicago-av., elegant site for a flat building. Lot 63x144.
Wells-st., south of North-av., 50x204 feet, running through to Welland-st., only $300 a foot.
TOWER-PLACE, east front, bet. Chicago-av. and Pearson-st., 38x80 ft. Want offer.
DEARBORN-AV., just south of Lincoln Park, west front, 50x140.
We have a fine list of North Side residences, situated on Dearborn-av., La Salle-av., Schiller-st., and Astor-st., ranging from $10,000 to $50,000 in value.
MEAD & COE. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3-story and basement brick residence of 10 rooms, on State-st., north of Division; the house is too large for owner, who is about to break up housekeeping and leave the city for some time; if sold at once the premises can be purchased at a great bargain; $5,000 of the purchase price may run for 2 years at 5 per cent interest. Call next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday on owner at 392 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—Winthrop-av., east front, near Balmoral, 50, 100, or 150x150.
Evanston-av., west front, near Holywood, 50x150.
Clark and Balmoral, northeast corner, 24.5x122.
Clark and Claremont, southeast corner, 24.5x122.
Graceland-av., near Lake, south front, 100x233.
Lunt and Ridge-avs., southwest corner, 85x175.
Graceland and Woodside, S. W. corner, 56x125.
Sheffield-av., s. of Buena-av., e. front, 100x200.
Buena Park lots, each 50x150.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.
Tel. 5270. North Side property a specialty.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10,000—A GREAT BARGAIN.
ATTRACTIVE CORNER HOUSE ON ELLIS-AV.,
in the heart of choicest South Side residence district, close to Drexel-blvd. and the lake, and convenient to Ill. Cent. R. R., L. S. & M. S. Drexel-blvd. trains and Cottage Grove-av. cable cars. This house contains 10 rooms, besides laundry, store-room, furnace-room, bath-room, halls, and closets; six bedrooms, all large and light, and 4 of them supplied with hot and cold water; furnace heat in every room; gas fixtures throughout; all walls decorated; finished in oak and birch on first floor, Georgia pine on second floor. It is a bargain.
TERMS $2,000 TO $3,000 CASH. BALANCE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND LONG TIME.
You can clear $6,000 out of this house during six months of World's Fair in 1893.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter Ocean Building, N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
INDIANA-AV., EAST FRONT.
NEAR 55TH-ST.-BOULEVARD.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS INQUIRE OF
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 LA SALLE-ST., MAIN FLOOR.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
CORNELL-AV., south of 53d-st., 50x200 ft., e. f.; only $190 per foot.
STATE-ST., bet. 76th and 77th, 200x161 feet, at $45.
MICHIGAN-AV., n. w. cor. 78th-st., 100x161 feet, at $35.
JEFFERY-AV., east front, bet. 85th and 86th-sts., 400x125 feet; $25.
JEFFERY-AV., west front, near 83d-st., 50x125 ft.; $35.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

CORNERS.	Per foot.
Corner South Park-av. and 89th-st., 58x125	$30
Corner Calumet-av. and 89th-st., 50x125	27
Corner Prairie-av. and 89th-st., 48x125	27
Corner Indiana-av. and 89th-st., 48x125	27

These are certainly bargains. Easy terms.
FIRTH & CORCORAN, 150 La Salle-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK LOTS—IN OUR NEW subdivision south of Jackson Park, situated near Cheltenham station and the proposed electric road on 79th-st.; street graded, sidewalk laid, and complete abstract of perfect title with each lot. Will sell for a short time at very low prices, and the very easy terms of 1-5 cash, balance on long time; have only 30 lots left, balance all sold; come early and get in on the ground floor.
EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., R. 25.

FOR SALE—E. F. WHARTON-AV., NEXT TO COR. 66th-st., 50 ft., only $60, terms easy.
THOMPSON & BRANDENBURG, 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—CORNER—on Cottage Grove-av., near 39th-st.; lot 25x100 feet, improved; rents for $2,760; price, $30,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR BARGAINS—Paxton, Luella, and Farragut-avs., near 75th-st. Cheap; terms easy.
Nutt and Brooks-avs., near 79th-st. $25 and up; ¼ cash.
100 ft. or more, e. f., Jeffery-av., near 86th-st. This is a special bargain.
Owners, J. W. BOYD & CO., 806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—HAVE YOU JUST ARRIVED IN the city? If so, save trouble and expense by looking at the handsome 3-story rock-faced, stone-front house, 13 rooms; handsomely finished throughout in hardwood; modern construction and every convenience known to make a perfect home; want to sell all the furniture, carpets, china, and everything as it is; furnished new last fall; no old worn-out furniture, but new and attractive; Ellis-av., near 45th-st.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—
BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.
Cottage Grove-av., n. w. cor. 74th, 150x124 ft.; a bargain.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—Prairie-av., near 61st-st., east or west front, 50 ft. at $65 per ft.; investigate this.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BARGAIN LEFT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., N. of 67th-st., W. front, at last fall prices; remember there are only 4 blocks of a double frontage on Cottage Gr., and that is between 63d and 67th, and the Alley L road crosses this and is to be built at once for the World's Fair. This chance doesn't last long!
BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W, Rookery.

FOR SALE—200 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS, DAUphin Park, near Ill. Central new shops, east or west of depot and Cottage Grove Electric Ry.; $500 to $800; small cash and easy payments; call quick for best bargains. THOMPSON & BRANDENBURG, 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN—CORNER ON 57th-st., west of Jackson Park, at $92 per foot; also corner on 58th-st. at $90; lots full depth; easy terms.
F. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SNAP—Colfax-av., bet. 65th and 66th, only $45 per front ft.
C. H. EULETTE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Only one block from "L" road, cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 64th-st., 122x124 ft., with frame buildings; no charge for house and low price for the land.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—150 OR 500 FEET on 71st-st., Park Manor, near Elevated R. R.; investigate. Address B J 121, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5319 WABASH-AV., NEW TWO-STORY brick house, with 25-foot lot, at a price for quick sale that makes this a great bargain.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV, BARGAIN
Near Garfield-blvd.; lot 200 ft.; at a great bargain for ¼ cash. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 66TH, 50X125, AT $58 per ft. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., NEAR 43D-ST. STAtion, modern house, ten rooms, easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Address Owner, A O 198, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
AT A BARGAIN.
Rhodes-av., near 72d-st., 50 feet; $50 per foot; one-third cash. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR BARGAINS IN WOODLAWN Park, Brookdale, and the booming Town of Harvey call on L. A. GILBERT. Main office: 713 Tacoma Bldg.; branch offices: 6324 Madison-av., Woodlawn Park, and opposite depot in Harvey.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT. Indiana-av., near 53d-st., 150x111 ft.; at $110 per ft. Choice and a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—120 FT., E. F., VINCENNES-av., 65th-st.; 50 ft. 46th-st., s. f., near cable; only $80. MUSSENDEN, 167 Dearborn or 323 41st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS—WOODLAWN-AV.; 100x165 to 20-ft. alley; $77. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st., R. 616.

FOR SALE—60 FT. RHODES-AV., 72D AND 73D; $47 today. Address N 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT JACKSON PARK—50 FT., MADIson-av., near 63d-st.; special price; 100 ft. or more s. w. cor. Greenwood-av. and 66th-st. This will be sold under the market. J. W. BOYD & CO., 806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN: A LOT ON Prairie-av., 100 feet north of 63d-st. at $65 per foot; easy terms. HAZLEWOOD & WRIGHT, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 77TH-ST., E. F., 25x161 ft., only $30 per foot; cheap.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EAST END-AV., 100 FT., EAST FRONT, just north of Jackson Park, at $240 per ft.
GRACE-AV., cor. 64th-st., 166x125, at $40,000.
GREENWOOD-AV., near 63d-st., 50 feet at $72.50 per foot. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Owings Building.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER NORTH OF 77th-st., 100x161 ft., at $155 per ft.; this is a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR Grand Crossing; cheap. N 103, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., NEAR 42D-ST., EAST front, 50x150 ft., at $300 per ft.; easy terms. This is very choice and cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER; 50X161 FT. on the N. W. cor. Michigan-av. and 57th-st. A small corner and very choice.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOT ON 73D-ST., NEAR Stony Island-blvd.; $1,500.
F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLY CHEAP—A 12-ROOM house, Wabash-av., near 50th-st., e. f.; lot 25x161; price $8,500. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE— PARK MANOR.
Calumet-av., 80 ft. west front, 100 ft. south of 69th-st., $65. Street well paved, improvements all in and paid for; terms ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
CLARK & SEATON, Exclusive Agents, 406 Chamber of Commerce Bld.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR GEORGE & WANNER'S EXCURSION TO THEIR STONY ISLAND BOULEVARD ADD., COR 83D-ST.
Leaving the Union Depot cor. Adams and Canal-sts., Via Ft. Wayne Ry., at 2:05 tomorrow.
WE ARE OFFERING LOTS in this choice subdivision at from $600 per lot upwards, on especially easy terms, and good long time for the payment of the balance.
NOTE THESE FACTS.
NOTE THESE FACTS.
The next 20 acres sold for $120,030, being at the rate of $6,000 per acre, or $25 a foot. We offer relatively the same lots at $24 a foot at retail. This price includes abstracts.
STREETS, TREES, AND SIDEWALKS.
Or to put it very plain, the fact is, that
WE RETAIL AT LESS THAN ACRE PRICES and on terms that cannot be duplicated.
☞ OUR EXCURSION ☜ LEAVES THE UNION DEPOT SUNDAY, TOMORROW, AT 2:05 P. M.
to this beautiful spot. Call at our office, or call on our agent at the gate at the depot for FREE TICKETS.
FREE TICKETS.
and enjoy yourself for one day by accepting our invitation to join us Sunday (tomorrow) for a quiet trip to the subdivision.
DON'T FORGET THE TIME THE TRAIN LEAVES, AND BE ON HAND.
GEORGE & WANNER, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. CORNER OF 69TH AND AVEnue B, $125.
25 feet, Prairie-av., near 63d-st., $80.
100 feet, Prairie-av., near 58th-st.
50 feet, Calumet-av., near 63d-st., $75.
50 feet, Indiana-av., near 50th-st., east front, $120.
50 feet, Indiana-av., near 48th-st., east front, $125.
75 feet, Indiana-av., near 47th-st., east front.
100 feet s. w. corner Indiana-av. and 48th-st., $135.
100 feet, Indiana-av., near 48th-st., $120.
100 feet on Grand-blvd., near 49th-st., east front, $290.
100 feet, s. w. corner of Grand-blvd. and 42d-st., $375.
25 feet, Wabash-av., near 53d-st., $110.
50 feet, Grand-blvd., 100 feet south of 47th-st., east front, $300.
50 feet south front, 53d-st., east of Kimbark-av.
N. e. corner of 71st-st. and St. Lawrence-av.
50 feet, Adams-av., near 76th-st.
N. w. corner Michigan-av. and 61st-st., 198x187.
S. w. corner Cottage Grove-av. and 78th-st.
N. e. and s. e. corners of Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-court.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner north of 65th-st., 100x108; $150; will divide.
CALUMET-AV., near 49th-st.; 100x130; $100.
PRAIRIE-AV., near 69th-st.; 25x178; $15 under market.
$1,150. SPOT CASH. BIG BARGAIN. CHAMPLAIN-AV., Near 66th-st., 24x122.
$32.50, 50x130. ANTHONY-AV., Bet. 79th and 80th-sts.; easy terms.
E. W. WESTFALL, 128 and 130 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV., NEAR 63D-ST., 50x190 ft.; cheapest lot on the street at $350 per ft.
Drexel-av., near 62d, 100x170, at $75.
Ellis-av., near 50th, 50x170, at $100.
Greenwood-av., near 63d-st., 50x157, at $75.
47th, near St. Lawrence-av., 50x120, at $150.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 57th, 93x120, at $275.
S. e. cor. Wabash-av. and 70th-st., 196x160, at $41.
Emerald-av., near 68th, 100x148, at $47.50.
Yates-av., near 75th, at $40.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Greenwood-av., lot 50x151, near 63d-st.; street all improved; $75 per ft.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH CHICAGO-AV., 150x125 ft., near 72d-st., at a bargain.
COTTAGE GROVE, near 72d, 188x125 ft.; must be sold.
SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.—Fine corner below the market.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.
75th-st., s. w. cor. Langley-av., 132x116 ft., cheap.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON ST. LAWRENCE-AV., N. of 75th-st.; only $875 each. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., E. F., CORNER 77TH-st., 200 ft., a bright future for this corner. Wabash-av., e. f., near 60th, 50 ft.; 25 ft. near 59th-st.; each well located. Michigan-av., e. f., corner 59th-st., 70 ft.; well situated for hotel or apartment building.
H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ON ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 73d-st.; only $40 a ft. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—Several choice corners suitable for apartment houses. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 46th-st. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—41 OR 20 FEET, SOUTH FRONT 42D-st., east of Drexel; elegant location for flats or two small homes; $110. Address L 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4719 EVANS-AV., NEW 3-story store and brick apartment flats; rents $1,000. Owner.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN.
DREXEL-AV., cor. 66th-st., 49x125 ft.; $77 per ft. Considerable below adjoining corners.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.
Wharton-av., corner near 65th-st., 50x125 ft., price $80.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. BARGAIN—BET. 68TH and 69th-sts.; lot 25x178 feet; $15 under market. Address OWNER, B J 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 57TH-ST., 75X161 ft.; price, $115 per ft.; cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—49¼ FT. ON INDIANA-AV., E. F., near 60th-st., at $122.50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150X66 FT. ON ELLIS-AV., S. W. COR. 54th-place; only $50; worth $75. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR 71ST-ST., 75 ft. at $50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
SIXTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 25x110 feet. Price $115 per ft. Lowest price lot on the street.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Greenwood-av., cor. near 63d-st., east front, only $85 per ft.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON SCHELL-AV., N. W. COR. 74th-st.; only $550 each. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., COR. 80TH-ST., 133X162 ft., at $125 per ft.; bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR JACKSON PARK, 49½X125, corner Madison-av. and 73d-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X160 FT. ON CALUMET-AV., E. F., near 77th-st., at $30 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
New, modern stone-front house of 10 rooms; detached on one side; $10,250.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., E. F., near 70th-st.; only $43 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 71ST., 50X161 ft., at $40 per ft.; decided bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200 FT. ON STATE-ST., S. W. COR. 76th-st.; only $50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LAKE-AV., NEAR KENwood Station, at $20 per foot below market price. For particulars call on L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
CORNELL-AV., SOUTH OF 53D-ST., E. FRONT. TEN DOLLARS below market price.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75 FT. ON LANGLEY-AV., E. F., near 70th-st.; only $40. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR 51th-st., lot 40x130 ft.; elegantly improved; price $14,000; street improvements all in and paid for.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT. NEAR A MAIN ENTRANCE to Jackson Park, $250 per ft.; not in prohibition district. 320 1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.

FOR SALE—200 FT. ON WABASH-AV., COR. 70TH-st., at $40. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4846 AND 4850 LANGLEY-av., 10-room detached, stone fronts, east front; one is a corner with barn. OWNER.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON EVANS-AV., NEAR 73D-ST.; only $42. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER 67TH-ST. AND PRAIRIE-av.; $45 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—200 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., E. F., near 73d-st.; only $33. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., 50 x161 feet, price $250 per foot for quick sale.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET NEAR JEFFERY STATION, at $40 per foot, worth $50.
300 feet on Indiana-av., north of 51st-st., corner, at $110 per foot if taken at once.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., COR. 77TH-ST., 300X161 ft.; $35.
Calumet-av., cor. 78th-st.; 300x161 ft.; $35; easy terms.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., COR. 47TH-ST., 150X150; $850.
Grand-blvd., cor. 48th-st., 125x150; $325.
Berkeley-av., cor. 45th-st., 100x100; $150.
Vincennes-av., cor. 49th-st., 198x150; $150.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Michigan-blvd., near 57th-st., 50 or 100 feet; price $148 per foot for a few days.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Corner on St. Lawrence-av., $34 foot.
Corner on Vincennes-av. and 74th-st., $50 foot.
50 ft. on Cottage Grove-av., $400 foot.
50 ft. on Ellis-av., nice e. f., near 75th, $32 foot.
ORCUTT & BECKETT, 118 La Salle, Room 44, or 7384 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE, GREENWOOD-AV., near 69th-st.; very cheap; easy terms. Address Owner, N 139, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNERS ON SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.
These are bargains and NOW is the time to buy them.

161x150 ft., n. w. cor. 79th and Michigan-av.	$60
161x150 ft., n. e. cor. 79th and Wabash-av.	55
171x110 ft., s. e. cor. 79th and Michigan-av.	65
171x110 ft., s. w. cor. 79th and Indiana-av.	65
171x100 ft., s. e. cor. 79th and Indiana-av.	75
171x100 ft., s. w. cor. 79th and Prairie-av.	65
171x100 ft., n. e. cor. 79th and Prairie-av.	60
171x100 ft., n. w. cor. 79th and Calumet-av.	60
133x125 ft., n. e. cor. 79th and Vernon-av.	60
132x125 ft., n. w. cor. 79th and Vincennes-av.	60
124x149 ft., n. e. cor. 79th and Rhodes-av.	60
124x149 ft., n. w. cor. 79th and Rhodes-av.	65

GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV. BARGAINS.

Michigan-av., N. W. cor. 39th-st., 80x100 ft.	$...
Michigan-av., north of 42d-st., e. f., 100x161 ft.	275
Michigan-av., north of 43d-st., e. f., 100x161 ft.	275
Michigan-av., cor. north of 47th-st., 100x161 ft.	
Michigan-av., near 48th-st., e. f., 50x161 ft.	250
Michigan-av., near 50th-st., e. f., 100x161 ft.	225
Michigan-av., near 53d-st., e. f., 200x161 ft.	
Michigan-av., cor. near 55th-st., 330x161 ft.	150
Michigan-av., cor. 55th-st., 100x161 ft.	200
Michigan-av., cor. near 56th-st., 50x161 ft.	200
Michigan-av., north 57th-st., e. f., 50x161 ft.	150
Michigan-av., cor. 57th-st., e. f., 300x161 ft.	
Michigan-av., cor. 59th-st., e. f. 465x161 ft.	
Michigan-av., near 60th-st., 38x161 ft.	140
Michigan-av., near 62d-st., 99x161 ft.	115

GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
South Chicago bargains; the elevated road indicates it will run to South Chicago via B. & O. right of way on the surface. 50 foot lots at only $20 and $25 per foot on Sherman, Sumner, and Colfax-avs. and 83d-st. near B. & O. crossing of Ill. Central. On 83d-st., new Ill. Central being built, graded, macadamized, sidewalks, water pipes. These lots will jump; only 7 blocks north of business center of South Chicago; call before prices are raised.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. 70TH-ST. AND ADAMS-av., 161x95 ft.; choice business property, one block east of Brookdale depot, at $70.
S. w. cor. Avenue "A" and 70th, 50x162, at $125.
Stony Island-av., w. f., north of 70th-st., Joy lot 25x213 ft.; best lot on the street for saloon, at $800.
N. w. cor. 69th-place and Jefferson-av., 59x125 ft., at $110.
Paxton-av., cor. 70th-st., 300x189, at $60. Will sell in 100-ft. lots; call for list of our South Shore property; we have some bargains.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.'S SIXTH SUBDIVISION AT BRAINERD.
Lots fronting south on 91ST-ST.,
ALSO
East on Throop-st. (Howard-st.) and West on Loomis-st. (Girard-st.)
Lots are 25x125; corners 33x125. This desirable property is only
ONE BLOCK
from the station; the R. R. fare is
ONLY 6 CENTS.
Call and we will show you the call of improvements there are near our subdivision. We have the photographs.
We will sell this desirable property on easy terms and cheap.
Call and see us before buying elsewhere.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. and 1973 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. front; 60x140 ft., 100 ft. n. of 74th-st., e. front. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. front. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 to 16-foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
Carpenter-st., e. f., near 67th, 50x125, $800.
Peoria-st., w. f., near 73d, 50x125, $800.
67th-st., near Morgan, 25x125, $650.
Aberdeen-st., w. f., near 65th, 50x125, $800.
Aberdeen, corner of 72d, 50x125, $1,000.
Peoria, e. f., near 75th, 25x125, $395.
Green-st., cor. of 73d, 48½x125, $1,500.
Snap in lots on easy payments; must sell at once.
C. H. EULETTE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Branch, cor. Halsted and 71st.

FOR SALE—$300 SECURES CHOICE AUBURN Park handsome new 8-room house and 40-foot lot; balance monthly; salaried man's chance.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—BARGAIN—RESidence No. 6506 Lafayette-av.; new 11-room handsome modern house, east front, large lot, hardwood finish, everything complete from cellar to attic; will be sold at a sacrifice for quick sale. If you want something choice at a bargain look at this.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSES, ALL IMprovements, east front, paved streets; Wright-st., just north of 57th; $4,500; easy terms. 6-room cottages in same neighborhood, $2,800. Agent on grounds every afternoon.
BYRNE & SHEERIN, Room 32, No. 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FLATS AND COTTAGES ON DEARborn and 49th-sts., between 48th and 49th-sts.; easy terms. Inquire of agent at new buildings or of BYRNE & SHEERIN, 32, No. 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE—
A snap—Webster-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., 50x125; price $42 per foot, $10 per foot below market.
C. H. EULETTE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO OR THREE beautiful new eight-room houses, hardwood finish, all modern conveniences, on best paved streets; value about $5,000; very easy terms. If you want to buy a home we can suit you. GEORGE & YOUNG, owners and builders, 356 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHEAP TO PARTIES THAT WILL build at once, lots on Chauncey-av. and 76th; also lots 63d and Loomis. LEE BROS., 116 La Salle.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WINTER-ST., NEAR 57TH; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily, fare 5c. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY, MAY 31, via C., M. & St. P. R. R. to MONT CLARE. Lots 25x125; with graded streets and sidewalks; only $150, $200, and $250. Title Perfect. Abstracts with each lot. Terms 15 per cent cash, balance $5 to $10 per month.
LOCATION.
MONT CLARE is a beautiful place of from 40 to 50 handsome houses, inside of city limits, and lies immediately north of and adjoins Oak Park. It is only 9 miles from Court House; 27 minutes' ride on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Our subdivision is only 3 blocks from Mont Clare Station, just across the street from city limits; 1½ mile east of the Desplaines River, into which it drains 2½ miles nearer Court House, and east of Franklin Park and beautifully located. The elevation is 70 feet above Lake Michigan. It is absolutely the highest spot in Chicago, thus assuring perfect drainage.
This property is as good, if not better, than any within the same distance from Court House, and our prices are lower than any. Intending purchasers should see these lots before buying elsewhere. Not less than 2 lots sold to any one person. Free excursion every Sunday, 1:45 p. m., from Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., stopping at Kinzie-st. and Oakley-av.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.
Free tickets at depot ten minutes before train time.

FOR SALE—
AT IRVING PARK.
Bunch of 8 lots 2 blocks from main depot; only $3,200; abstract with each lot.
Bunch of 20 lots; $150 each.
A number of fine building lots close to station.
Several good houses for sale.
3 good houses for rent; also best store building in town.
AT MAPLEWOOD.
Nice cottage and 2 lots block from station; $2,100.
AT JEFFERSON PARK.
2 lots Block 6, Murry's addition; $200 each.
4 lots Eldred's subdivision; $250 each.
Fine house, large grounds; $8,000; will take income or good farm.
If you want anything in houses, lots, or acres at any place along the Northwestern railway write me.
A. DUNNING, Suite 23, 92 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FREE REAL ESTATE EXCURSION
—TO—
SOUTH OAK PARK, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1:25 P. M.
LOTS AT ACRE PRICES.
All lots north of 12th-st.
This subdivision is only 3 blocks from South Oak Park Station, Northern Pacific R. R. (formerly Wisconsin Central R. R.)
22 TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.
No lot less than 25 feet frontage.
TITLE PERFECT.
STREETS GRADED AND SIDEWALKS LAID.
Northern Pacific R. R. to erect car shops only 4 blocks south, employing from 1,500 to 2,000 men.
PRICES OF LOTS, $300, $325, $350.
15 per cent cash; balance, $5 monthly.
6-room and attic cottages, handsomely finished, only $1,800.
FREE EXCURSION every Sunday, 1:25 p. m. train. Tickets at all stations 10 minutes before train time.
For plats apply to
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st., or C. C. SCHUMACHER, 206 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL AUSTIN—50 OR 100X176 feet, south front on a beautiful park, for a home to build; only $40, worth $75.
PAUL G. BIGGS, 119 and 121 La Salle-st., R. 21. Residence 5437 Chicago-av., Austin.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL WIDE-AWAKE CLYDE, 20 min. out, handsome new modern houses, $2,500; nothing like them anywhere; shown free; sundown. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery, R. 355.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CICERO.
A desirable acre lot on W. Lake-st., near W. 52d.
F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—COR. HOME-AV., R. R. Boul. Blk. 145x120, one block from C. and N. W. and W. C. R. R. Stations; high ground, elegant shade; only $40. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Sole agents, Room W, Rookery Bldg.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ELEGANT PROPERTY.
LOTS IN CANNELL'S ADDITION TO LAKE VIEW.
SHEFFIELD-AV. WILTON-AV. ROKEBY-ST.
This property is bounded on the north by Addison-av., is one block east of Clark-st., one block west of Halsted-st., and one block distant from Addison-av. Station, on Chicago & Evanston Railroad; is situated in the heart of Lake View and accessible by
CLARK-ST. CARS. HALSTED-ST. CARS.
EVANSTON-AV. CARS.
CHICAGO & EVANSTON RAILWAY.
FULL SIZE LOTS
$1,400 AND UPWARDS.
$1,400 AND UPWARDS.
Including very best improvements, which have been contracted for and are now being made.
WATER, SEWER, GAS, MACADAMIZED STREETS, CONCRETE SIDEWALKS, ETC.
House drains, water and gas service pipes will be carried inside the curb for every lot.
Three blocks from the lake-shore, with schools and churches in the immediate neighborhood.
TERMS OF PAYMENT
may be named by the purchaser; in other words, any reasonable arrangement can be made.
SEND FOR PLAT AND PARTICULARS.
See us before purchasing elsewhere.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DECORATION DAY EXCURSION. FREE FOR THE ASKING.
Tickets will be given by us to Cuyler (Ravenswood) and return, good on any Chicago & Northwestern train stopping at Cuyler station, to those applying at our office by mail or otherwise.
BE PATRIOTIC and at the same time do yourself a good turn by looking at our Ravenswood lots in Cuyler Addition.
The station is diagonally opposite the property.
Think of buying a lot for $600, $625, or $650, with water, sewer, sidewalks, elm trees, and an 18 foot macadam roadway all included, and within a trifle over five miles of the Court-House.
TERMS are made to suit, only a small payment cash required, the balance monthly, quarterly, or half yearly. Interest 6 per cent.
Abstract delivered when first payment is made.
The title has been guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
If you cannot go out Decoration Day, get a ticket and go out some other time when convenient.
But go by all means.
70 LOTS ALREADY SOLD.
Prices advancing.
Local office on the property open on Decoration Day from morning till dark; other days (except Sunday) from 2:45 till 6 p. m.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
Main office open Mondays until 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES AND LOTS.
Water, sewer, gas, macadam, stone curbing, and boulevard lamps in the street. If you wish a home no lovelier spot can be found; or if you want a first-class investment this is your location. Edgewater combines the best natural advantages with every city convenience. It has an unbroken lake front with charming beach, and is dotted with large forest trees, beautiful lawns, fine residences, and the streets are one continuous stretch of boulevards. We can sell choicest frontages which we own or control from $40 to $65 per foot both in Cairnduff's Add. and original Edgewater; also modern houses, $4,500, $5,500, and $6,500. Buy now and get advantage of present low prices.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301-304 INTER-OCEAN BLDG., N. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—
AT A SACRIFICE.
PINE GROVE-AV., BETWEEN SHERIDAN DRIVE AND GRACE ST., 50X135, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
A GENUINE BARGAIN.
McKEY & POAGUE, 112 and 114 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON OAKdale and Wellington-avs., 25x125 feet, for $2,250; streets newly improved, cement sidewalks; new brick and stone houses going up in same block; cheapest property for the price on North Side.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st. Tel. 5270.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN," EDGEwater—Handsomely located lots near North Edgewater station; the only good lots in this beautiful suburb which can be purchased at a low figure; very easy terms; long time on deferred payments; price $24 to $40 per foot.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOT ON SHERIdan drive and Eastwood-av., 74x130....$80
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HAVE A SUBDIVISION OF YOUR OWN.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.'S MADISON-ST. ADDITION.
ADJOINS BELWOOD.
One and one-third (1⅓) acre blocks, making 12 lots, 25x125; some of the blocks are less; we give you 12 abstracts and a perfect title.
This addition is located on West Madison-st., just west of West Maywood, and runs north with a Warren-av. and Butterfield road frontage.
It is only one block from the station at Bellwood, on the K. C. R. R., and two and a half blocks from the station on the I. C. R. R.
We have one half-mile frontage on Madison-st.
We can sell this property on very small cash payment and the balance monthly or otherwise; prices from $800 to $1,650.
Only $300 down on Madison-st. blocks and $150 on back Warren-av. and Butterfield Road blocks.
Call and get plats. This will make you rich.
Call and get one of our lists of property.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. and 1973 West Madison-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—
AT ROGERS PARK AND BIRCHWOOD.
Sheridan-drive, $55 to $65 per foot.
Pratt, Columbia, Lant, Chase, Sherwin, and Bryan-avs., $25 to $55 per foot.
AT EDGEWATER.
Winthrop-av., near depot, $70 per ft.
FREE EXCURSION DAILY AT 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M.
JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Owners list your property with me.

FOR SALE—
SPEND PART OF THE DAY IN WINNETKA
And look at those beautiful grove lots just west of the depot on the ridge, each 50x177 feet to alley, and see if they are not what you want for home or investment; sold on monthly payments; price $250 and upwards; these prices sure to advance; buy before the WATER and SEWER are put in.
E. PERCY MAYNARD, 85 Dearborn-st., R. 310.
Call for map.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON.

The Industrial School property on Sheridan drive	$75,000
An elegant residence on Ridge-av., with ground 200x200	30,000
80 acres, west of Evanston, fine oak trees	32,000
75 acres, south of Calvary	22,500
12 acres, on western border Evanston	15,000

ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—LARGE, desirable residence lots in Washington Heights and Morgan Park. 15 acres between Pan-Handle and Rock Island Railroads, $1,500 per acre.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE PROPERTY.
Choice residence lots, houses with every city convenience, and acres in large or small tracts, ripe for subdivision, and convenient to station.
H. A. COOPER & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—
ONLY 21 MINUTES' RIDE FROM UNION DEPOT.
Choice residence lots in the second and third divisions.
JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Lots on C. & E. Ill. Ry. at EUCLID PARK—97TH-ST.—
on easy payments. Electric Road on 95th-st.
LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.
4 blocks west of State-st.
36 trains daily. Low fares.
For plats write or call on
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT DOWNER'S GROVE, $75 and upwards; $10 cash and $5 per month. Every lot supplied with water, macadamized streets, sidewalks, and trees. Free excursions daily. Train leaves Union Depot 1:25 p. m. For plats and tickets call at office or depot gate. J. T. JUDD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Sole Agents for Heckman & Straube.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE WITH LARGE grounds; lot 125x200 ft.; all improvements; house cost $14,000 to build; will sell for $10,500; one-half cash, bal. 5 years, 6 per ct.; no exchange. Call 1308 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS—LOTS—$275 TO $1,000—A SACrifice sale at half-price—A few lots in Roseland Park Add. to Pullman, on Wentworth-av.; surrounded by houses and improvements; easy terms; must be sold. Call today. IRA S. SHERMAN & CO., 22 La Salle-st., main floor; or RAPP BROS., corner of Dearborn and 115th-st., Kensington. Open evenings till 8 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BEVERLY HILLS LOTS AT $500 PER lot; easy payments.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., second floor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
PARK RIDGE.
THE QUEEN OF SUBURBS.
117 feet above the lake; large lots, 50x150, $300 and upwards; $25 cash and $5 monthly; ornamental shade trees 20 feet high; graded streets, sidewalks, churches, schools, stores, artesian well water, pure air; no factories; good society, and
26 TRAINS DAILY
Are the inducements this beautiful suburb offers. Come today or any time it suits your convenience. It will cost you nothing to inspect the property.
EXTRA SATURDAY EXCURSION, DECORATION DAY, AT 1 P. M.
FREE DAILY EXCURSIONS
Leave office at 10:15 a. m. and 1 p. m., and every Sunday from Wells-st. depot at 1:15 p. m. Tickets, plats, and full information sent to any address or given upon application to
A. GRAY, 77 South Clark-st., Opposite Court-House.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE.
LA GRANGE.
LA GRANGE.
27 minutes from Chicago, on C., B. & Q. R. R.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOW BEING PUT ON OUR CHOICE KENSINGTON ADDITION TO LA GRANGE.
$15 PER FOOT.
$15 PER FOOT.
$15 PER FOOT.
WILL BUY OUR LOTS WITH ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS; WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE QUICK.
Real estate is rapidly advancing in La Grange. More transactions are being made there than in any suburb of Chicago. Go and verify this!
HOME SEEKERS, HOME BUYERS, INVESTORS, ALL WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Go and see La Grange, and you will be amazed at its beauty, size, and rushing growth. See the Kensington addition to La Grange and you will make a rush for our office to get choice locations.
TITLE GUARANTEED. CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.
La Grange is constantly receiving residents who are moving away from the World's Fair location to avoid the crowds and secure elegant home sites. Many are anchoring their South Side profits and securing lots in La Grange on account of rapidly advancing values.
Investigate and verify.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
BROAD VIEW LOTS
OF 1¼ ACRES.
$1,150 AND UPWARDS.
These lots contain 12 of the ordinary sized lots, 25x125 feet.
ONLY 1-10TH CASH. 1-10TH EACH 6 MONTHS.
Sidewalks built, trees planted, streets graded, and 12 abstracts free.
BROAD VIEW STATION
of the Illinois Central Railroad is located on the property.
This is the best opportunity ever offered for subdividers.
Property shown free at any time.
UNION LAND ASSOCIATION.
E. A. CUMMINGS, H. G. FOREMAN, JAMES DARLOW, Trustees.
E. H. FISHBURN, Secretary.
WM. M. HULBERT, Sales Agent, 50 and 53 Major Block.
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
$150. FAIRVIEW HEIGHTS. $150
Grand free excursion Sunday, May 31, via Wisconsin Central Railway. Train will leave depot, corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., at 1:45. Come with your friends and see the finest suburb about Chicago. The highest ground and lowest prices in Cook County. Lots only $150 to $250, $10 to $25 cash, $5 per month. Now is your time to purchase, as they are going fast, and prices will soon advance.
GEO. M. FADNER & CO., 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ROGERS PARK.
$6,000—9-room residence, new and modern, s. f.; lot 50x164; in sight of lake.
$4,000—New 7-room house, modern, s f.; lot 50x171.
$3,200—8-room house; lot 50x170; 3 blocks from depot.
We are offering lots from $18 per front foot that will double in value.
We also have some small acre tracts. Call at office for plats and tickets to inspect property.
F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, NEAR SHERIDAN road, in Highland Park, near Ravinia Depot, at a sacrifice if taken quick; 2½ acres on high eminence overlooking lake, including large old residence, $3,000. Address N 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 50 x150, $200 cash; balance to suit; only 5 blocks from depot. O. B. MARSH, owner, 77 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE HOUSES, TASTEFUL, thoroughly built, beautifully situated; cheap, with small cash payments; do not fail to see them; free tickets. 94 La Salle-st. C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—
ROGERS PARK.
$7,000—A beautiful, modern 10-room residence (cottage form), on corner, e. f.; lot 84x165; fine lawn; forest trees; three blocks from depot; four blocks from lake. Must sell immediately.
F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—ON RIDGE-BLVD., SOUTH EVANSton, 75 feet east front; $15 per foot less than market value. This is a magnificent thoroughfare and has all the best and latest improvements. J. VAN OMMEREN, Bee-Hive, 172 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BEAUTIFUL BEVERLY Hills. Go out on the Rock Island train leaving at 1:15 p. m. tomorrow and see them. Free tickets at my office or at the station 20 minutes before train time. J. A. PRESCOTT, 16, 95 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION.

40 acres at Harvey, Halsted-st. frontage	$1,300
12 acres on north lake shore	1,500
5 acres cor. State-st., north of 88th	3,500
60 acres, lake shore and Sheridan-drive frontage	2,000
20 acres on Ashland-av., near Morgan Park	1,250
40 acres at Maywood	400
25 acres at Longwood, fronting on Western-av.	1,900
1,000 feet or less, Pan-Handle R. R. frontage, north of 31st	30
15 acres on Archer-av., with sidewalks	2,000
50 acres, with large Grand and North-avs. frontages, near Crawford-av.	A bargain
15 acres on 16th-st., near Grant Locomotive Works	$1,850
5 acres, corner 119th-st. and Ashland-av.	1,300

The above are actual bargains.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 150 La Salle-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—
10 ACRES. 10 ACRES. 10 ACRES.
10 ACRES. 10 ACRES.
WESTERN-AV. AND 71ST-ST.
WESTERN-AV. AND 71ST-ST.
Many fine, new 2-story houses are now built on the adjoining property.
Horse cars within 2 blocks, on 69th-st.
Station on Penna. R. R., Union Depot, at 69th-st.
A special bargain if sold within a week.
STANDISH & SCHOLL, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY, IND., near new Stock-Yards; railroad and river frontage. Railroad property on Western Indiana; best track service in the city; between 27th and 39th-sts. Acre property near new station on Northwestern railroad, between Desplaines and Park Ridge. W. GUTHRIE & CO., Room 12 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—ACRES ACRES ACRES
10 acres adjoining Grant Locomotive Works, cheap.
20 acres at Montclare, cheap.
120 acres at South Oak Park below market price.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—12½ ACRES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., near Norwood Park; three houses, barns, and fruit trees; improvements alone worth $3,500; price only $7,500; 20¼ acres at Edison Park, on two section lines; nice corner for subdivision; big bargain. Owner, WILLIAM OSTATAG, 119 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV. and Diversy-st., $1,600.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, 64TH-ST. AND CALIFORnia-av.; must be sold.
20 acres, 55th-st. and California-av.; cheap.
5 acres, 41th-st. and Western-av.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND ON THE SHIP canal frontage. Inquire of the owner, J. H. BANKS, Willow Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—28 ACRES OF LAND, BY THE OWNer. Inquire of W. KELLER, Willow Springs, Ill. On the ship canal; cheap.

FOR SALE—74 ACRES IN SEC. 30, SOUTH EVANSton; choice tract of 10 acres and one of 20 acres in Evanston. C. H. TALBOT, 911 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES BEtween Blue Island and Harvey, adjoining the Spalding purchase. Address N 18, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN ACRES.

33 acres at Park Ridge, 3 blocks from station, subdivided and lots selling and fine houses building all around this; water and sewer; 32 trains daily; nothing asleep at Park Ridge; a snap	$ 750
Two choice tracts at La Grange, near station; one joins Grossdale, the other Kensington; don't miss investigating them	....
75 acres; Forest Glen station on property, Jefferson Park station 3 blocks distant, and Elston-av. electric railway to run through it; city water; only	1,550
10, 20, or 40 acres 2 blocks from station at Dunning, 60 feet above the lake, fine old nursery trees; investigate this	....
65 acres near Franklin Park, station on property; only	550
80 acres at Columbia Steel Car Co.'s purchases, ripe for subdivision, at new station on C. & N. W. Ry.	500
90 acres within city limits, near station, 50 feet above lake	800

Send for new list of properties controlled by me.
ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
A beautiful 5-acre tract, ripe for subdivision, between 107th and 111th-st., the Pan-Handle and Rock Island tracks, at an exceptional bargain; will retail at once at upwards of 150 per cent profit on price we ask. Rock Island Suburban Depot one and a half blocks from the ground.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 5-ACRE BLOCKS IN MY NEW addition, 2 blocks south of the Illinois Central and adjoining the new West Side Driving Park; improvements will be made for immediate subdivision into building lots; will make liberal terms. For particulars call or address the owner, CALVIN F. TAYLOR, 99 Washington-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—4 AND 5 ACRE BLOCK ON C. & E. ILL. Ry. at Euclid Park, one block from station at 97th-st.; street paved and sidewalks laid; ripe for subdividing; low fare and 34 trains a day. You can double your money on this in six months.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., R. 310.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES, ¾ MILE FROM Harvey, only $400 per acre. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND SUITABLE FOR manufacturing or subdividing; fronting each on California-av., between 35th and 36th-sts., near the boulevard, the Alton R. R. and the Canal. An offer wanted. Apply to C. H. PAUL, at Rappleye Plating and Mfg. Co., 15 Custom-House place.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE OF CALUmet Lake opposite Pullman. It will make 100 lots, 50 of which will front on (114th-st.) a section line street. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY CHOICE BUILDing site on Sheridan-drive and Lake-Front, 3½ acres, for $10,000; also 20 acres in West Kenilworth, $1,000 per acre, $10,000 cash, bal. time; no exchange. Call 1308 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RANCH CLOSE TO JALAPA, ESTATE of Vera Cruz, within ¼ mile of the Pacho Viego Junction of the Inter-Oceanic R. R., containing 700 acres of very valuable lands, 80 acres of which are already planted with coffee. The greater part of these are producing and are famed for giving the finest flavored coffee. There are splendid woods; valuable lands for oranges and other tropical fruits as well as crops of bananas, maize, and beans. Good pasturage, sufficient water, and very valuable clays for brick and tile-making, for which there is a large demand. Will be sold with or without machinery. This plantation is owned by an Englishman who can no longer attend to it.
For particulars, etc., address C. M. KENDRICK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED in Tennessee, consisting of 947 acres; new house, stables, and farm buildings; splendid climate, valuable coal and timber, and steam saw-mill; land in good cultivation and well watered; seven miles from a first-class station with prospect of new line through property; price $12,750. For particulars apply to J. TAYLOR, Glades Farm, Glades Postoffice, near Sunbright, Morgan County, Tennessee.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENCE PROPERTY on MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, AND CALUMET-AVS. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—A WEST SIDE RESIDENCE CORner; don't mind it being heavily mortgaged if it rents. Address M 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM FROM OWNERS ONLY—25 TO 100 feet on Michigan-blvd. or Grand-blvd., between 45th and 50th-sts. State price, terms, and full particulars. Address M 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY—BARGAINS in vacant on South Side, east of Halsted; state location and bottom price; half cash; balance 1 and 2 years. Address N 164, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUBDIVISION TO HANDLE; HAVE first-class facilities, and are hustlers; owners only; call us up. Address N 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST RESIDENCE, SOUTH 16TH, north 35th, on Michigan-av., $25,000 will buy. Tel. 4132. JNO. A. ELLIS, 97, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—COTTAGE AND LOT WEST of Lincoln Park worth $1,500 to $2,500. E. S. DREYER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE FROM THE owner new store building with flats above; must be well finished, with all the modern improvements, and must be on one of the following streets: North Clark, West Madison, State, or Cottage Grove-av., and not to exceed $20,000. Address N 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR houses $8,000 to $15,000; detached preferred, near 45th or Kenwood. HUBBELL, 112 E. 43d-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—720 ACRES NEAR NEW STOCK-Yards; price $250 per acre. Room 7, 80 Dearborn-st.

FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN LOTS FOR EXchange for clear farm. N 149, Tribune office.

FINE BUSINESS TO EXCHANGE FOR $1,000 cash and clear farm; stock invoices, $3,200. Address N 147, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE, VALUE $6,000; WANT stock of boots and shoes, dry goods, or groceries. Address N 163, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $4,280 IN SOUTH Side corner house and lot in finest location; rented for next two years for over 8 per cent on price asked; small house, lots, or acres preferred. Address L, 346 50th-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE FRUIT AND TRUCK farm, in sight of Springfield, Ill.; A No. 1; $2,000 1st mortgage; $321,000 good city property, mostly clear. What have you? HAMILTON, R. 5, 80 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—10 LOTS 50X150 FEET EACH—Los Angeles, Cal.; $3,200; clear; for Chicago property. Address N 27, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK BLOCK; $36,000; INCUMbered $13,000; also store and 4 flats, price $10,000, incumbered $4,000; all for clear vacant. Also many more like above. PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., ground floor.

WILL EXCHANGE A HAY-PRESS FOR SPAN horses. Address GEO. KIRK, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—AN EQUITY IN WELL-RENTED property worth $10,000 to $12,000 in exchange for 8 per cent farm mortgages due next year.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—DESIRABLE CORners at cash value; will lend money on building.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—Established saloon on Clark-st., popular location; long lease; a bargain.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND—MONEY ON HAND—5, 5½, and 6 per cent. Money to loan in large and small amounts. Money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, main floor, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 35 53d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES AND MORTgages bought at reasonable rates; no delays.
C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark, R. 11.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans) made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at
LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $500 and upwards.
THE UNION TRUST CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st. 2d floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURrent rates on real estate security; money in hand.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

OWN A HOME—WE WILL LOAN TWO-THIRDS to three-fourths of the actual value of good income property, or will loan to buy or build and take it back in small monthly payments to about equal the rent and at a cost to the borrower of 6 per cent for the length of time the loan runs.
The United States Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—MONEY AT 15 PER CENT IN ANY reasonable sums on absolutely safe first mortgage real estate Building and Loan Association security. Address B J 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000. SECURITY $10,000 CITY REAL estate. Address N 96, Tribune office.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 PER cent, without commission. E. GRAHAM, Hotel Graco, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts to suit at current rates.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 OR LESS TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY real estate; call and see us.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on improved city property; no delay.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON approved inside improved property.
O. M. WELLS, 125 La Salle-st., Room 43.

$300,000—TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT—SUMS $10,000 and upward; city business and residence property; owners only. B J 13, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL AND SITES FURNISHED established manufactories employing 50 hands or more. FRANCIS, GOODING & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUM, FROM $5 UP, ON ANY GOOD COLlateral. Address M 64, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages and any other good collaterals. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

FOR SALE—$2,600 FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY vacant lots at prices so as to net buyer 10 per cent.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU WANT MONEY ON EASY TERMS TO build call this morning at 4255 Cottage Grove-av.

I WANT CHATTEL MORTGAGE MAN TO PLACE a few thousand dollars in small loans. Address 599 West Monroe.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

SUBSCRIBER WANTS $20,000, SECURED, TO USE in old and favorably known business house. No debts or liabilities except current and nominal, and large capital invested; very profitable for last ten years. Want the money for one year (two if desired) for largely increased business. Will pay 10 per cent annually on above sum, which is about one-half the average earning capacity of capital invested for last six years. Rare chance for a man who wants to insure $2,000 on above amount annually without liability or partnership. No agents or brokers. N 122, Tribune office.

SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON FURNIture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

WANTED—TO BUY BUILDING LOAN ASSOciation stock that is over three years old. Apply to Room 30, 153 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ALCOVE 16X20, HOT and cold water, and other large rooms, with board; elegantly furnished.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD.

270 55TH-ST.—GOOD TABLE BOARD FURNISHed; $4 per week.

1302 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND ROOM by the day or week.

1331 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM OR SUITE furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; references exchanged.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE and single with excellent table board.

1851 FREDERICK-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM for man and wife or two gentlemen, near Lincoln Park, in small family; adults; price reasonable to permanent parties.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL NEW AND nicely furnished rooms, each suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without board; elegant table.

2226 WABASH-AV.—BOARDING AND VERY large cool rooms for man and wife or business men; none but permanent people wishing superior board and service need apply.

2256 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; very reasonable for the summer.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT AND SIDE ROOMS, south and east windows.

2729 WABASH-AV., COR. 28TH—NICELY FURnished room, with board.

North Side.

53 PINE-ST.—ELEGANT FURNISHED; WILL board; terms moderate; references.

217 E. OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with good board; table boarders accommodated.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms; first-class board.

274 FULLERTON-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS and board; 14 minutes, steam; large lawn, shade, tennis, croquet, hammocks; run out today.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE AND SINGLE front room, second floor; day board.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, good board; moderate terms.

491 LA SALLE-AV.—IN PRIVATE GERMAN family, elegant newly furnished rooms, if desired with first-class board.

West Side.

450 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms; can accommodate 3 to 4; good table; everything first class.

935 MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND ROOM for two; all conveniences; private family.

Hotels.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS IN "THE ALLEN," with board; strictly first-class; finest location, 143 and 145 Oakwood-blvd., overlooking Drexel.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places which we can recommend, by calling.
GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

Suburban.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MILITARY ACADemy at Highland Park, Illinois, has consented to open his new buildings for summer boarding.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MY STABLE HAVING BEEN RENTED, I must close out by June 1, and in order to do so offer the following horses at these low prices:

One fancy road horse, sound and kind, a beauty	$300
One combined saddle and driving horse, safe for lady, goes all the gaits, Kentucky bred	150
One beautiful pony mare, 14½ hands high, very handsome and attractive, perfectly broken	150
One family mare, extra good, fast roadster, fine looking, not afraid of anything	150
One handsome cob, very stylish, and as fine as can be found anywhere	200

The above horses will be guaranteed as represented.
H. C. VAUGHN, Telephone 8848. 1927 Michigan-av., rear.

FOR SALE—6-YEAR-OLD BAY GELDING, 16 hands, stylish, attractive, good carriage, coupe or cart horse; one 5-year-old, 15¾ hands, dapple gray mare, very handsome; one very superior pair dark gray mares, good for carriage or tandem team. 1823 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT KENTUCKY SADdlers and combination horses; also pairs. CROSSMAN'S Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SADDLE HORSES—THE PLACE to get the genuine Kentucky saddler is at ARMS & CO.'S, 2129 Indiana-av., as H G. Buckner of Lexington, Ky., is there with a fine lot.

FOR SALE—GOOD EXPRESS HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP at 276 West Division-st. Call Saturday evening or Sunday.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ROAD-HORSE, side-bar buggy, single and double harness, and robes, together or separate, at great bargain. 3933 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANCE—MME. MARREE, THE great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Asks no questions, uses no cards of any description in her profession. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck, banishing spirits of haunted influence, causing those who forsake you to return. Advice to young men how to gain riches and when best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 854 W. Madison-st., above Paulina, second story, first flat. All call and know the truth. Consultation sent by mail. The only one known in the world that tells your name without writing it first. Was the one that predicted the election of Hempstead Washburne City Mayor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD STEAM yacht; carries 14 persons; worth $1,000. What have you? Address N 155, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—$60—NEW TEN-ROOM HOUSE IN choicest South Side residence section; every modern convenience; within two blocks of Ill. Cent. and Drexel-blvd. suburban trains and Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars; only careful and prompt paying applicants considered. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Ocean Building, n. w. corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR RENT—WE HAVE THE LARGEST LIST of houses and flats for rent on the South Side. You will save time and trouble by calling or sending for list. Telephone 10,053. The Chicago Real-Estate Agency, 265 E. 35th-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—THE TEN-ROOM stone-front private dwelling, 2714 Wabash-av. Possession May 1. This is a splendid home for a small family. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., SWELL FRONT, brick, 10 rooms; all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, large brick barn and yard; $75.

FOR RENT—NOS. 2221-2223 WABASH-AV., TWO houses, connecting, 28 rooms; 4 baths, 4 water-closets; a fine location for boarding and rooming business; will rent single or together. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, pleasantly located, north of 22d-st., east of Michigan-av., furnished or unfurnished, to small family. WM. M. BAKER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSES, 1321 WABASH, 3422 Prairie; also flat, 3523 Prairie.

FOR RENT — 8-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE (detached) for summer; beautifully located on the park; possession from June 15 till July 1. 3971 Drexel-blvd.

FOR RENT—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST., elegant 12-room house, with all conveniences; newly decorated; splendid place for renting rooms; good barn. WARREN PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1731 MICHIGAN-BLVD., FURNISHed or unfurnished, until May 1, 1892. C. C. CHASE, 4 Washington-st., Room 21.

West Side.

TO RENT—

WEST SIDE HOUSES.

733 Jackson-blvd. and 202 Winchester-av., elegant 9-room houses with furnace and laundry; all modern; rent low.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st., and N. W. cor. Ogden-av. and Wood-st.

FOR RENT—2-STORY AND CELLAR HOUSE, No. 125 W. Monroe-st., 10 rooms; bath, furnace, laundry, large barn, and carriage house, large yard. Apply to GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 771 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—528 CARROLL-AV.; FINE ORDER; only $35; 10 rooms. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—ON PARK-AV., 290 AND 330, STONE-front houses; cheap. 309 Warren-av., a fine house with brick barn. Good locations. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—

UNTIL OCT. 1. A well-furnished, modern, ten-room house on Fullerton-av., in choice neighborhood, at moderate rent to right party. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—366 E. OHIO-ST., MODERN 12-ROOM house, finished in hardwood; d. and k. on parlor floor; reduced rent. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT 12-ROOM HOUSE, strictly modern, fine location; rent $65. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE 71 PINE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BARN, IN Waukesha; beautiful grounds. Apply to J. J. CONSTANTINE, Waukesha, Wis.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4365 LAKE-AV.—NEW 2-STORY AND cellar modern pressed brick, 9 rooms, hardwood finish, cemented cellar, mantels, gas fixtures, furnace, &c. Elegant neighborhood; near I. C. R. R. station; 25 foot lot. W. BATCHELLER, 209 Opera House Bldg.

TO RENT—411 40TH-ST., 12-ROOMED MODERN house; near Board of Trade trains, parks, and boulevards; $50 month. 401 40th-st., cor. Vernon-av.

TO RENT—5624 DREXEL-AV., ELEGANT NEAT dwelling, 8 rooms, bath; near park.

TO RENT—NEW ATTRACTIVE BRICK HOUSES finished in red oak, on 50th-st., near Madison-av. J. H. DUNHAM, R. 5 Balcony, 10 State-st.

FOR RENT—DETACHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, near Hyde Park station and cable; choice location. $45. 5448 Cornell-av.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, MADISON-AV., near 56th-st., 2 blocks from Jackson Park. Owner, J. W. BOYD & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—4318 GRAND-BLVD., NICE HOUSE, large lot and barn; this is east front on Grand-blvd. and near the proposed elevated railroad station cor. 43d-st. and Calumet-av. in the rear. The road will be running within six months. Price only $45 per month. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—11 ROOMS, ALL IMprovements; $30; cable and steam cars. Apply at 6533 Lafayette-av., or C. A. WINSHIP, 78 State-st.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK, 6832 YALE-ST., 9-room house, in fine order; furnace, gas, bath; wide lot, etc.; $32.50. Owner, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—AUBURN PARK, 7546 HONORE-ST., new and modern 8-room house, stone cellar; $30. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—ON PINE-AV., TWO-story, 7-room house, nice large lawn; only $30; call and see photograph at once. PAUL G. BIGGS, 119 and 121 La Salle-st., R. 31.

Lake View.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT 15-ROOM HOUSE, furnished, in Lake View, with large grounds; cable cars pass near by. The owner contemplates traveling until Sept. 1, 1892, and will rent low to unexceptionable parties until that time. ISHAM & PRENTICE, 18, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—WESLEY-AV., NEAR Grove; 8-room house and barn; hot and cold water; fine order. E. HAMMETT, 15, 108 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR SALE—A HILLSIDE HOME, beautifully located above and close by College-av. station on C. & N. W. R. R., 43 minutes from Wells-st. depot; house good size; shade and fruit trees; fine variety small fruits; with seven lots (one acre); terms reasonable. Inquire on premises, or of H. L. KELLOGG, 221 West Madison-st., Chicago.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FOR SUMMER; 8-room house; Calumet. Apply G. A. SPRINGER, Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

In the "Ozark," cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st.—The handsomest and most convenient apartment building in Chicago; half block from Elevated R. R. station; one block from State-st. and Indiana-av. street-cars; apartments of 7 and 8 rooms can be had at from $45 to $90 per month rent; two passenger elevators, freight and servants' elevators; hardwood finish; Venetian blinds; steam heat; janitor service; hot water; electric light; gas ranges; window screens; REFRIGERATORS FURNISHED WITH ICE; laundries with steam clothes dryers; telephone; magnificent DINING-HALL in charge of first-class caterer. Arrangements for those desiring but 3 or 4 rooms can be made. Janitor in constant attendance to show premises. Plans at our office.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—TWO 3-ROOM FLATS, MONTGOMERY Block, 26th-st. and Cottage Grove and South Park-avs. Inquire in drug store.

TO RENT—

ARMOUR FLATS.

Only a few of these desirable flats left; rent very reasonable. For information apply to E. C. DODGE, 497 33d-st., or to GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — AN EIGHT-ROOM FLAT AT 369 Wabash-av. Apply to A. W. GREEN, Room 130 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—"KENILWORTH," 36TH AND ELLIS—One choice bay window, 5 rooms and bath, $28; "Carlyle," 3558 Cottage Grove, one 3 and 4 rooms and bath; front flats; ranges, ice-boxes, tables, and screens; janitor service; only $18 and $20. BURBANK & CO., 3533 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—NICEST 8-ROOM APARTMENT IN Kenwood; steam heat and janitor; outside light in every room; finest location in city; every modern improvement. Apply at 4313 Lake-av.

TO RENT—

Stratford & Avon Bldgs.; elegant new modern 5-room flats, handsomely decorated; steam heat, janitor service, ice chests, etc.; rent low. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "MONTICELLO," NOS. 332 and 334 N. Franklin-st., near Elm. 4 and 5 room flats with bath. $17 TO $26.

New building, beautiful marble entrance; electric bells, gas fixtures, shades. Now ready.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO (2) ELEGANT NEW FLATS overlooking Lake Michigan (being 426-430 Superior-st., No. Side); each apartment is 30 ft. wide; contains eight large rooms exclusive of reception, cloak, and bath-room, also store and laundry room; hardwood floors and finish, two elegant mantels, and stationary sideboard in each flat, beveled front plate glass in each, gas log grates and andirons in parlor and back parlor, gas ranges with water backs, refrigerator, steam heat, janitor services; delightful location (telephone). Inquire opposite building, 419 Superior-st., or of T. J. SHAY, 284 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEW, CORNER CHESTNUT and State-sts.; 6 and 7 rooms; finished throughout with hardwood; steam heat, hot and cold water all year; gas ranges, ice chests, gas fixtures, curtains, janitor service; no ashes, no dirt; in fact, everything complete. Open Sundays. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—177 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR ERIE, SECond-floor flat, 6 rooms and bath, $35. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED, AND 6-room unfurnished; heat, elevator, janitor service, etc. Call at TheFlorence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—A CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, MODERN. 186 Erie-st., $30.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, VERY CHEAP, $37; steam heat, refrigerator, gas ranges, modern, at 588 La Salle-av., of the janitor flat "H."

TO RENT—

BY HAASE & ANDEREGG, 92 Washington-st.

126 Lincoln-av., 1st floor, 6 or 7 rooms, all conveniences; $30.

597 La Salle-av., 1st floor, 7 or 8 rooms; $30.

TO RENT—THE FLAT 215 ERIE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

West Side.

TO RENT—784 WASHINGTON-BLVD., THE FINest flat on the West Side; everything modern; heated with furnaces; reasonable rent; 8 rooms. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—195 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR ADAMS-st., fine flat in stone-front building; 6 rooms and bath, furnace; $30. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—

282 W. Randolph-st., 6-room and bath flat......$25.00
10 S. Morgan-st., 5-room flat......20.00
10 S. Morgan-st., 4-room flat......14.50
Janitor to care for halls and will show flats.

V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., FLAT 7 ROOMS AND bath; all conveniences; $18. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—750 12TH-ST. BOULEVARD, lower floor, 7 rooms, $15. 1161 W. Madison, 6 rooms, top floor, only $12.50. And a large list of other small and large flats. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERvice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—124 WARREN-AV.—NICE COZY FOUR-room flat; $15; open. Call 930 Opera-House.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," OAKWOOD AND Drexel-boulevards; 5-room flat $55; 7-room flat $75.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT, 8 ROOMS, LOcated near Jackson Park and the I. C. R. R.; to rent for 3 or 4 months. Address N 125, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—TENANT WILL sacrifice on account of sickness new 7-room flat; solid cherry finish, handsomely decorated, gas and electric fixtures, gas range, hot water heat, electric lighting; it's elegant. HUBBELL, 112 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DOUBLE OR SINGLE PARLOR, WITH piano, very nicely furnished; other pleasant rooms. 1218 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2338 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT PARlor, well furnished, every convenience, $18.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ALCOVE, with folding-bed, convenient for four, private family. Address N 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—50 E. 16TH-ST., ELEGANT FURNISHed front room, ground floor; also hall room.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only. 174 E. Randolph-st., MRS. L. HAGEMAN.

TO RENT—3534 LAKE-AV.—THREE FINE ROOMS well furnished and clean; singly or en suite.

TO RENT—63 BOWEN-AV., BETWEEN LAKE AND Ellis-avs., nicely furnished rooms; convenient to I. C. R. R., also L. S. & M. S., and cable cars; board if desired; references.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WITH REFERENCES will find handsomely furnished front room, strictly private family, 2963 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR 2 PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to gents, reasonable. 2511 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — 300 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANT, newly furnished front rooms single or en suite.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE-keeping to gentleman and wife. 3123 Prairie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT — TWO WELL FURNISHED SINGLE rooms, with or without board; family of 6 adults; five blocks north of the river, east of Rush-st. Address L 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 298 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; BOARD if desired. 440 N. State-st.

TO RENT—363 EAST SUPERIOR-ST., NICELY furnished room in private family.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND OTHER rooms; gas and bath; rent reasonable. Apply 335 E. Indiana-st., flat 3.

TO RENT—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE HAVE part furnished six rooms opposite Lincoln Park. 561 Webster-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ADJOINing rooms; hot and cold water. 278 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS; NEW FURniture, new house; best neighborhood on North Side; 30 minutes from Board of Trade. Address N 106, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED; two gents; $15 per month; particulars 337 E. Ohio-st.

TO RENT—413 OAK-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE, nicely furnished front room for gentlemen; private family.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. 273 Belden-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 128 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT

No. 221 Randolph-st., corner of Franklin, 4-story and basement stone and brick building, about 22x80 feet; very desirable for business requiring good light.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BUSIness locations; our list of all available SOUTH SIDE STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS can be had free of charge at our office; leases secured for the future without charge to tenants.

ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st., Tel. 451.

References: Union National Bank.

TO RENT—STORE 15X50 IN THE NEW RAND McNally building, Quincy-st. front. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE FRONTING COTTAGE Grove and South Park-avs. Inquire in drug store, corner 26th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—STORE, 57 DEARBORN-ST., 21X58 with or without basement. Apply to PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BAKERY, DAIRY, DRUG, OR NOtion corner, 3558 Cottage Grove. BURBANK & CO.

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORES—

1161 West Madison-st., store and barn, $25.
832 West Indiana-st., $15.
And other cheap places.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE AND 5-ROOM FLAT, 546 W. Madison, bet. Laflin and Ashland-av.; large plate-glass show window. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

FOR RENT—698 S. HALSTED, COR EVANS, A fine store for a saloon; rent only $50. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—THE STORES 734 AND 738 HALsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES—NOS. 201-2-3-4-7-8-9 and 10; second story, corner and suite, Adams and La Salle-sts., Home Insurance Building. Will be rented singly or en suite. Inquire of Room 817, Phenix Building, or E. C. WALLER, Agent, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES, PARTS AND DESK ROOM, in all the modern office buildings. C. K. BERG & CO., 1306 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE FURNISHED OFFICE in first-class building opposite Board of Trade, cheap, to May 1, 1892. Address M 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT — DESK-ROOM. METROPOLITAN Block, Room 6. Call from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OFFICE, 233 LA SALLE-st., in Grand Pacific Hotel. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ELEGANTLY FURnished office in Chamber of Commerce Building. Address N 165, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES; LARGE CORPORATIONS should see 16-story Manhattan Block, 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PRIVATE OFFICE OR desk room; reasonable rent. 512 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS 34-35 NIXON BUILDING, 175 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — SEPARATE OFFICE, GROUND floor, Rookery; telephone and use of vault; references required. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W.

Barns.

TO RENT—GOOD LARGE BRICK BARN, 20 stalls, 25x75; wagon-room adjoining, 25x42; lease to first-class private party only. Rear 119, 117 E. 21st-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite county buildings, 2½ blocks from C. and N. W. Ry. depot; all modern improvements; also building 8 to 14 N. State-st., suitable for light manufacturing; well adapted for bakery purposes, having a reel oven; also houses and flats. Apply to owner, THOS. MACKIN, basement, bell 276, E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS; NOW and from January and May. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing or warehouse purposes; 2 elevators, engine, boilers, shafting, etc.; can give immediate possession. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x66; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—FINE FACTORY BUILDING; LIGHT on all sides; boiler, engines, elevators; one of the best six floors. R. L. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st., R. 5.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x100, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50, 1 do 50x60. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—4 FLOORS AT 52 AND 54 WABASH-AV., 90x40; good light and steam heat; will rent separate. Apply to Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SPACE IN THE OLD RAND McNALLY Building, Monroe-st., east of La Salle, with or without power; one floor 3,700 ft.; one floor 2,800 ft. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS, WITH POWER; FINE OFfice arrangements; the best building on the North Side, 195 and 197 Michigan-st. Apply there or to W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND STORES, WITH POWER; also shed. ALLEN, 168 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, AND buildings in down-town business districts; business property our specialty. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING rooms, with or without board, on Michigan-av., near or above 30th-st., or on boulevards on South Side. Address M 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 2, 3, OR 4 rooms, with bath, between Chicago-av. and Indiana-st.; terms must be moderate. Address Box 247, city.

WANTED — TO RENT — PARTIES HAVING rooms to rent should list with me; have large list of applicants and can quickly secure you a suitable tenant. SCHILLING, Room 9, Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—7 TO 10 ROOM HOUSE ON North Side, east of Clark-st.; $45 to $55 per mo. C. L. WOOD, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 10, 11, OR 12 ROOM house; dining-room and kitchen on ground floor, with modern conveniences, access to cable and steam cars; state location and terms; references. Address A X 144, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY—Ogontz, Montgomery Co., Pa. Unexcelled in beauty and healthfulness of location and surroundings and in buildings, equipment, and all other requisites of a first-class school. Number limited to sixty. For illustrated circular, address JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE.

Education, Health, Home.

FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Large illustrated catalogue sent on application.

REV. E. N. ENGLISH, M. A., Principal,

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

JENNINGS SEMINARY—

AURORA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Thorough, Practical, Progressive, and Economical. Experienced teachers in all departments. Graduates admitted into first-class colleges without examination. Steam heat. Circulars free. Address REV. C. C. LOVEJOY, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

KENILWORTH HALL.

Mrs. Babcock's Kenilworth School. A boarding and day school for girls will open Sept. 23, 1891, at Kenilworth, Ill. (15 miles north of Chicago on Lake Shore). New and thoroughly equipped buildings erected especially for the school, but three minutes' walk from the railway station. Superior advantages and beautiful location. For circulars address MRS. MARY KEYES BABCOCK, Kenilworth, Ill.

MRS. LANGTON, 2212 PRAIRIE-AV., IN WHOSE house Mrs. Babcock's school is located until the close of this term, will reopen her classes for home education on the 23d of September. The system adopted is European. French and German resident governesses. Pupils prepared for college by eminent local teachers. Boys under 14 received. Kindergarten classes in English and German for little children. The number of boarding pupils limited to six. Prospectus on application.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL MANLIUS, N. Y.

Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. army officer. Address WM. VERBECK, Superintendent.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass. Prepares boys for any college or school. Opens Sept. 10, 1891. New laboratories and bathrooms. All buildings heated by steam. Address REV. WM. GALLAGHER, Principal.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE-proof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE FURNIture, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Storage Warehouse, 46 North Morgan-st., Tel. 7280.

C. W. HANDLEY FURTITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

CITY STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW SIX-STORY warehouse, 177 West Adams-st., is where everybody stores their furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; money loaned; teaming; telephone 4596.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83 E. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; permanent; reliable. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378. S. Side—330 and 332 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,542. GEORGE PARRY.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants; dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, and 280 W. Madison-st., students can enter the day school at any time and take up just the branches desired. Night school from September to April. Experienced teachers, pleasant rooms, moderate rates. Call or write. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE"—Elegant new building, 18-26 Van Buren-st.; academic, business, and shorthand classes daily. EVENING CLASSES, all branches, TILL MAY 31. GYMNASIUM, including natatorium, unsurpassed.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM IS unsurpassed for thorough instruction; indorsed by pupils and business-men; 17th year; visitors welcome.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

A 4-FOOT 2-INCH OAK CURTAIN DESK FOR $20; 20 per cent saved on all kinds of office furniture. McARTHUR & SCHANCK, 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—MIRROR, 34X108, WORTH $150, FOR $50; also furniture, carpets, and stoves at your own price till Monday. Hotel Crystal, 34 Washington, near State.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXtures. 34-35 Nixon Bldg., 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT "L" DESK cheap. Address M 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—CURTAIN-TOP DESK FOR CASH; answer quick. Address N 126, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

LOW RENT, QUICK SALES, SMALL profits, and the best bicycles in the market at 166 W. Lake-st. Bicycles for rent; open evenings.

HIGH GRADE SAFETIES. PROMPT DELIVery; Paragon, Iroquois, Clipper, and boys' wheels. THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND and shopworn wheels at THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND COlumbia Safety, style 1890 preferred. Call DRANN'S Drug Store, cor. 31st and Wentworth.

FOR SALE—TANDEM SAFETY LITTLE USED. 21 Oakwood-av. Call bet. 6 and 7 p. m. or Sun. a. m.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—FROM 2 TO 25 H. P., stationary and marine; own build; catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., Clybourn and Southport-avs., foot of C-st. Telephone 3,381.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECONDHAND ROLLER sandpaper machine with three drums. Address HINTZE & WEISE, cor. of Twenty-first and Brown-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY A (30) THIRTY HORSE-power boiler. Address Booth's Steam Laundry, Joliet, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST., CHIcago, practices in all courts; confidential cases a specialty; advice free.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PHYSICIAN LIVing in a pleasant locality on the South Side has accommodation for a resident patient in his private house. Address B G 95, Tribune office.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS TREATED SUCCESSfully; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, cor. Hanover and 27th-sts.; office, 70 State-st., R. 312; hours 2 to 5:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—On Tuesday, June 23, 1891, the celebrated "East Street" Reaper and Mower Manufacturing Plant of Whitely, Fassler & Kelley, with tools and machinery, will be offered for sale at public auction.

This property consists of 44 acres of real estate, covered with manufactories, warehouses, Malleable Iron Shops, foundries, steel works, and rolling-mill, etc., conveniently located on East-st., in the city of Springfield, Ohio, adjoining the "Big Four" and Ohio Southern railways, and with private tracks leading thereto, and will be offered for sale as a whole, and also in parcels, as it can be divided so as to make numerous shops, each having suitable grounds and railroad facilities. The buildings are of brick, slate roofed, and nearly new, with engines and line shafting in perfect order, and are stocked with all kinds of machinery and tools of the best description for working in wood and iron.

The entire manufacturing plant is appraised at $274,700, and the tools and portable machinery at $70,-[illegible]61.81.

Terms of sale: For personal property, cash; for real-estate, ⅓ cash and the balance in one and two years secured by a mortgage on the premises sold and bearing 6 per cent interest.

Fuller information can be obtained by applying for circular.

GEO. H. FREY, Receiver, Springfield, Ohio.

PARTNERS WANTED.

IF YOU HAVE ANY MONEY YOU WANT TO INvest to advantage see Noel's personal.

PARTNER WANTED—YOUNG GENTLEMAN with $2,000 can secure one-half interest in spot cash business, now paying $30 per day; will secure investor against loss. Address N 121, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CASH TO INVEST and take active part in pushing a profitable business. Address M 180, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SOUTH SIDE LIVERY BUSINESS; INCOME $1,200; net profit $500 a month; for $8,000.

A THIRD INTEREST IN A DOWN-TOWN LAUNDRY earning net $300 a month, for $2,300.

A FIRST-FLOOR DOWN-TOWN CIGAR STORE; sales $40 per day; for $5,500.

A HALF INTEREST (TO A PRACTICAL MAN only) in a down-town first-floor restaurant for $1,600.

A WEST SIDE COALYARD OUTFIT, COST $1,600, will take $800; fine trade.

A HALF INTEREST IN A NOVELTY WOODworking business for $500, to practical woodworker only.

A DRUG STORE ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS, clearing nearly $4,000 a year, for $6,000.

A PAYING S. WATER COMMISSION BUSINESS for $3,500; low rental, best location.

A GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS STORE, NET profit $3,000 a year, for $5,000.

A SOUTH SIDE GROCERY STORE, 3 HORSES and 3 wagons; sales $100 a day; $4,500.

A CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE AND 4 living rooms; rent free; for $1,000.

A SALARIED POSITION SECURED BY INVESTing $3,000, which will double in value in 6 months.

W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM AND HOT WATER fitter with some capital will hear of a good business opening by calling on the Boynton Furnace Co., 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ARE YOU A GENTLEMAN AND A RATTLER? Can you furnish reference or bond. If so, we want you to represent the Co-operative Bank of America. Big money in it for you. Address M. W. BRADY, Manager, Birmingham, Ala.

A YOUNG MAN WITH 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in clothing and furnishing goods, with means, is looking for a chance to go in business; reference the best; immediate correspondence solicited. Address N 139, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANT SALOON ON MADISON-ST.; stock will invoice $1,600; $2,500 buys stock and elegant fixtures. FLETCHER, Room 719 Chamber of Commerce.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN DESIRES an interest in some well-established business; can invest from $5,000 to $10,000 and give whole time; no saloon or restaurant. Address M 137, Tribune.

A GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR SALE 50C on dollar or fair exchange. Address N 110, Tribune office.

A WELL-LOCATED SALOON, BIG TRADE. $300 handles it. FLETCHER, Room 719 Chamber of Commerce.

A DOWN-TOWN BARBER'S SHOP, WITH BATH-rooms, for $800, owner having two other shops; would take a partner. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STORE—HANDSOMEST AND BEST LOcated in Chicago; must be sold at once; part cash if necessary; price $6,500; 10-year lease, worth $3,000; will inventory $6,000; owner has other business; no agents, no brokers, no commissions; solicit fullest investigation; a rare chance. Address 5 days, DR. LANDIS, 1115 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE STARK NUT LOCK PATENT and machinery with capacity of 3,000,000 nut-locks per annum. In using this device there is a saving in construction of $1.25 to $2.50 on each freight car and a saving of 80 cents per annum per car in lost nuts, besides a great saving in labor of tightening. They are now in use on over 10,000 freight cars. On rolling-stock alone there is a possible profit of over $100,000 per annum, and nothing else has ever been put on the market that will do the work. For general use the field for sale of this device and possible profit are practically unlimited. Sold on account of long dissension in company. Will bear the closest investigation. Apply to Room 575, Rookery, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LUMBER, coal, and hardware business at less than cost in one of the most rapidly growing and prosperous suburbs; between 200 and 300 cars of material sold last year; owners who are retiring are old settlers, and, having numerous relatives and friends, can and will aid their successors; this is a chance for a steady, reliable, and progressive man not to be met with every day. Apply to D. L. THORP, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; NICELY FURnished; cost $1,000; will sell for $400 if taken at once; part time. F. WOODHULL, 164 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON, BETWEEN COURT-HOUSE and Postoffice; lease worth the money; $7,500. Call at Room 6, 163 and 165 Randolph-st., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW STOCKS OF HARDWARE invoicing $3,000 and $10,000; will take approved real estate in this city or in country in part payment. R. E. SPANGLER, Room 50 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—MERCHANT-TAILORING BUSINESS on the South Side, with 3-year lease, at a bargain. Address N 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — WELL-ESTABLISHED REAL-ESTATE business at half value; good location; low rent. Address M 112, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—CARROUSEL MACHINE, horses, and engine, in good order, nearly new. E. HAMMETT, R. 15, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE—MUST SELL immediately on account of sickness, cigar, candy, and fruit store; four living rooms. 507 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF THE BEST-located 16-room rooming-house on Michigan-av., $1,700, part cash, balance easy monthly payments; 3 years' lease; come and see this at once. WHEELER, REIN & CO., R. 314 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES; Ohio, near Halsted-st.; rents $2,760 per year; price, $27,000. 1242 Milwaukee av.

FOR SALE—SOUND BUSINESS; $2,000 CAPITAL required. Address N 118, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY; GOOD CHIcago suburban lumber business, on the South Side; valuable, easy lease. Address N 99, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STOCK AND FIXTURES, good location; established 8 years; will sell cheap if sold at once. 940 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GROCERY, FINE TRADE. South Side; $4,000. Address M 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY; $1,500 CASH. on inventory; a good stand. Address M 148, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

Who wants a saloon and hotel that will clear $25,000 inside of next three years? I can show it to you. Men that are looking for barrel-houses need not answer. Address N 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

I have four of the best saloon and boarding-house sites in the city; a fortune can be made by right party. Address M 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5-STORY AND BASEMENT FACTory; boilers, engine, elevator; this can be bought with small cash payment and balance about equal to the rent of a building of this class. R. L. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SALOON, WITH 10 YEARS' LEASE; established 17 years; would exchange for real-estate and assume or pay cash. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—22 ROOM HOTEL and barn, 80 miles from Chicago, in good, live town. Address L 164, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED BOOK, STAtionery, periodical, and art business in one of the best locations in city. Address L 123, Tribune office.

I CAN SHOW A THOROUGH SALOON MAN A fortune inside of next 3 years; must have $10,000 cash; no one to buy out; you pay for only what you get and you own it. Address L 24, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD POSITION AND PART interest in hardware business you can have it by investing $1,000; money secured. Address N 148, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY AND KEEP IT while doing a public good to be thanked for by all you deal with read Noel's personal and don't fail to write.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle, Room 3.

OPENING FOR DRY-GOODS STORE—WANTED—A live, energetic firm to put in a first-class stock of dry-goods at Nos. 1004 and 1006 Fourth-st., Clinton, Iowa. Could also carry carpets or clothing to advantage. Double store, plate-glass fronts, with fixtures, ready for stock; established business location; center of large trade; good business guaranteed from the start. Address S. C. SEAMAN, Clinton, Iowa.

PARTY HAVING FIRST-CLASS CONNECTIONS with leading European producers and manufacturers desires the cooperation of one or two live and competent business-men with sufficient capital to engage in the most profitable enterprise, bearing closest investigation. Address "Francis," care J. L. Stack & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

TO RENT—THE OLD ESTABLISHED COAL AND feed store; all complete. Apply at saloon, 1364 W. Lake-st.

WRITE FOR LIST OF OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL lines of business throughout the West; highest references. Western Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE WITH 12 TO 14 rooms for rooming house on North Side, east of Clark, for immediate cash buyer. C. L. WOOD, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MAN TO HELP establish and operate permanent business in San Francisco; salary $250 per month and share of profits; $5,000 cash required. Address M 19, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO HELP ESTablish and manage a branch in the West, in connection with Chicago company; three or five year contract; salary $200 per month straight and part of profits; must furnish $1,500 cash. Address M 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, READY for quick investment; fully secured by real estate; will give interest in profits of a $150,000 deal; gilt-edge connection. Address N 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR THE NORTHWEST—A PRACtical business-man for large branch agency on a fine line of staple goods; $5,000 cash required; salary $250 per month. Address L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—MERCHANTS THAT WANT TO reach 25,000 bona fide consumers in the country address L 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF HOtel in Chicago, doing fair business, in exchange for Iowa farm; value $19,000. Address N 160, Tribune office.

22-ROOM ROOMING-HOUSE, ELEGANTLY LOcated, for sale on easy payments; value $2,500; owner must sell because he cannot attend to the business; $1,200 will buy the furniture and lease; rent only $90; only $300 required first payment, balance monthly; who can ask for a better bargain? This business is not for sale on account of being mortgaged; it is all clear and is a profitable house to owner; it is a good home also. Room 710, 59 Dearborn-st.

$50 PER WEEK EASILY MADE HANDLING sub-agents on commission. Address B J 120, Tribune office.

$300 WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN ONE OF the best established renting offices in the city; must be young man able to furnish good references and take possession June 2. Address N 128, Tribune office.

$300 WILL BUY CIGAR STAND WITH LOW rent on Clark, near Madison; must be sold today. C. L. WOOD, Owner. 615 Chamber of Commerce.

BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION, POST-PAID FOR 25 cents (or stamps.) "THE HUMAN HAIR: Why It Falls Off, Turns Grey, and the Remedy." By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S. W. P. LONG & CO., 1013 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa. "Everyone should read this little book."—Athenæum.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 149 State-st., Palmer House.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—WHITE POODLE DOGS 3 months old. 5166 Laflin-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS—

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western House of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of buying from first hands and a stock of four hundred pianos to select from.

Consisting of the FAMOUS CHICKERING.
THE FAMOUS CHICKERING.
THE FAMOUS CHICKERING.

Universally acknowled to be the artistic standard of the world.

THE ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
THE ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Concert Grands, Parlor Grands, Bijou Grands, Baby Grands,	In cases of new and novel designs in	Rosewood, Mahogany, Burl, and Java Walnut, Antique Oak, Cherry, Hungarian Ash, Birch, and Satin Wood

THE CELEBRATED CHASE BROS. PIANOS in new cases and all the fancy woods. The superb Wissner pianos in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut cases, and the old reliable Mathushek & Son pianos.

We have an enormous stock of second-hand pianos, which we desire to close out at exceedingly low prices. Come early and take your choice.

In the stock are:

Grands—Chickering, Decker, Steinway, and Hallet & Davis.

Uprights—Chickering, Steinway, Hardman, Weser, Baker Sohmer, Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis, Gordon, Hale, and Steck.

Seventy-five square pianos of the leading makers at prices ranging from $40 upwards.

Unlimited guarantee with every Chickering & Chase Bros. piano. All others warranted five years.

Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

Cash or monthly payments. New pianos for rent; rent allowed if purchased.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

219-221 Wabash-av.

FRANK H. KING, Manager.

WHAT CAN IT BE?

SOMETHING GOOD!

New upright pianos, slightly used upright pianos, and second-hand upright pianos at any price, and on any terms you wish to pay. What's the use of your traveling all over this city and tiring yourself out looking for bargains in pianos, when we can give you just what you want in price and quality.

A GREAT VARIETY OF UNRIVALED WEBER AND FAVORITE WHEELOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Second-hand pianos from $25 upwards.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL

In this matter you will find a way. It would be strange, indeed, to hear of any one refusing a good piano, little used, which involves no more outlay than this.

PAYMENT EVERY MONTH OF A PITTANCE.

Not worthless, cheap trash, but a good instrument in first-class condition. The great business in pianos now being transacted at our warerooms is the result of the

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

At which we sell our instruments, both new and second-hand, and the manner in which our business is conducted.

WANTED

A number of old square pianos, and full value allowed in exchange for new uprights. We have quick market for old square pianos, and we will allow more for them than any other house in the city.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.

Is the best place for a good bargain. A prudent buyer can save a large amount of money by dealing with us in new or second-hand goods.

Pianos tuned, regulated, and repaired at short notice. Good pianos rented at $3, $4, and $5 per month.

Remember the place.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

In second-hand pianos this week we have a number of excellent bargains to offer the careful buyer which we know will please him. Foremost in this assortment may be seen the following:

UPRIGHTS.

2 Knabe, in oak and black walnut; 2 Lester, in mahogany and walnut; 3 Fischer, in rosewood and mahogany; 2 Steinway, styles E and F, in rosewood and ebonized, nearly new; 1 Hallet & Davis, in rosewood; 1 James & Holmstrom, in rosewood; 4 Lyon & Healy, in cherry, mahogany, and rosewood; 4 New England, in walnut, mahogany, and rosewood; 2 Pease, in rosewood; 1 Washburn, ebonized; 1 Kellmer, ebonized.

SQUARES.

1 Hazleton, 1 Gabler, 3 Bauer, 2 Haines Bros., 1 Mathushek, 1 Vose, 1 Hale, 2 Steinway, 1 N. Y. Piano Co., 1 Higgins, 1 Allen & Jewett, and others.

GRANDS.

1 Fischer, but little used; 1 Kroeger, almost new. Each of these instruments will be put in the very best order before leaving our store, while as regards terms people who do not wish to settle in full at once may buy on the installment plan.

In new pianos our assortment is the largest and most complete to be seen anywhere. It contains the choicest

KNABE,
FISCHER, and NEW ENGLAND
PEASE PIANOS,

while our prices will suit the closest buyer. Inspection and correspondence cordially invited. New pianos for hire. Pianos tuned and moved.

LYON & HEALY, STATE and MONROE-STS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS AT A SACRIFICE.

We have a number of second-hand pianos by the following makers: Fisher, Vose, Steinway, Hallett & Davis, Chickering, Wheelock, Billings, Kroeger, Colby & Duncan, Christie, etc., etc.

Upright pianos at......$ 95
Upright pianos at......115
Upright pianos at......125
Upright pianos at......145
Upright pianos at......150
Upright pianos at......165
Upright pianos at......175
Square pianos......$25, $35, $50, $115

EASY PAYMENTS.

Pianos to rent $3, $4, $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NOW IS THE TIME

To buy a second-hand piano at a lower price than ever offered before.

MUST BE SOLD.

We need the room for new stock and will allow price paid for second-hand piano any time within two years toward any new piano sold by us.

SQUARES.

1 Fischer......$ 75
1 Wm. Bourne......75
2 J. P. Hale......80
1 Wm. P. Emerson......90
3 Kimball......$85, $90, 100
2 Hazelton Bros......100
1 Decker Bros......110
1 Weber......125
3 Hallet & Davis......$125, $140, 150
1 Chickering Sons......150

Terms $10 cash, and $4, $5, $6 per month.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Second-hand from $150 upwards.

LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

OUR NEW STOCK LEADING PIANOS, HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, KIMBALL.

Sold for cash or on time payments.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Upright.		Square.	
2 Haines Bros.	$225	1 Decker Bros.	$200
1 Mathushek	240	1 Steinway	225
1 Mathushek	190	1 Albrecht	160
2 Estey	250	1 Hazleton Bros.	140
1 Estey	300	1 Geo. Steck	160
1 Estey	240	1 Estey & Camp	125
1 Camp & Co.	200	1 J. P. Hale	100
1 Arion	225	1 A. H. Gale	50

TUNING, POLISHING, AND REPAIRING.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

ESTEY & CAMP,

233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

LEFT ON SALE AT 146 STATE-ST., 2D floor, by people who need cash at once:

1 Chickering upright, used a few months......$250
1 Bauer, walnut upright, used a few months......150
1 Hallet & Davis fancy oak upright, used a few months......200
1 Artists' Grand......200
1 Steinway......170

For spot cash an additional sacrifice will be made if taken at once.

Wanted—Nice family carriage or surrey for a fine piano.

Address 146 State-st., 2d floor.

IVERS & POND PIANOS,

also

COLBY, SMITH & BARNES, and JEWETT.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Second-hand squares and uprights at great bargains.

AYRES & WYGANT CO., Reed's Temple of Music, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

STECK PIANO.

There is nothing else equal to it. Recognized as the best by the leading musicians of the world and all others using it. AYRES & WYGANT CO., Reed's Temple of Music, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS,

strictly first-class in

TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.

Durability guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices. Cash or time payments. Pianos to rent.

B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

BAUER PIANOS—"OPERA" AND JACOB pianos—A magnificent stock of these favorite instruments in walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., at manufacturers' prices and on terms to suit; second-hand square pianos at from $30 up; upright pianos $110, $150 and upward; new and second-hand pianos for rent at lowest rates; one year's rent allowed in case of purchase.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156-158 Wabash-av.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS.

145-147 Wabash-av.

Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 122 Clark-st., Room 32.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Open June 18, 1891. New York office in the "Grenoble," 57th-st. and 7th-av.

Souvenir book of the lake sent on application.

Management and organization of Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.; SEASON 1891. Hassler's Celebrated Orchestra. Open June 6. J. F. CAKE.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.—OUTSIDE OF LONG Island Sound, forty-five minutes from New London by commodious steamer Munnatawket. MANSION HOUSE opens June 15. Fully furnished cottages to let; good bathing, riding, and driving; ponies for children. Apply to MANSION HOUSE, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., via New London.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—

CRESSON SPRINGS.

On the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop.

Will open June 25. For circulars and information address

WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—ROCKMERE POINT—Cove cottages will accommodate a few summer boarders; large, airy rooms; fine views, prominent headland; grounds and beach for bathing, boating, and fishing; PRIVATE FOR OUR GUESTS. Address J. R. GILES.

OTTAWA HOUSE, CUSHING'S ISLAND, CASCO BAY, PORTLAND, ME.

One of the best hotels on Maine's rock-bound coast. Over 200 rooms. Bathing, yachting, and fishing; views of ocean, bay, islands, and city combine to make this a perfect seaside resort. Apply early. The Atkinson Co., proprietors. B. C. GIBSON, manager.

Several first-class seaside cottages, for sale or rent, convenient to hotel and beaches, are now ready for occupancy. Meals furnished by hotel to all who prefer. Illustrated pamphlets free. Desirable building sites secured on application to FRANCIS CUSHING, Cushing's Island, Maine.

OCEAN HOUSE,

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

THE LEADING RESORT NEAR BOSTON.

175 well-furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; beautiful scenery, good roads, bathing, sailing, and fishing; society the best; special rates for June and September; open June 18.

MARCELLUS W. CARTER, Propr.

THE CITY OF STURGEON BAY, IN THE NORTHeastern part of Wisconsin, the GRANDEST location in the Northwest.

Its fishing and yachting are unexcelled; Mineral Spring in the city equal if not superior for medicinal purposes to the famous Waukesha Springs; grand and picturesque scenery; good hotel accommodations at reasonable rates.

For circulars containing full information relative to the city as a SUMMER RESORT and how to get there, address F. J. HAMILTON, Sec'y Business-Men's Association, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

THE FRONTENAC.

ROUND ISLAND,

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.

Among the Thousand Islands.

Opens June 27.

For circulars, terms, and 34 page book, with 20 illustrations, address

GEO. W. MACAVOY, Grand Hotel, New York City.

THE NANEPASHEMET,

MARBLEHEAD NECK.

Finest ocean scenery on the Massachusetts coast. For description address AMMI BROWN.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

TO DERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, $50 to $80. According to Steamer and location of Stateroom.

Intermediate and Steerage at low rates.

NO CATTLE CARRIED.

STATE LINE SERVICE OF ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,

via Londonderry, every fortnight.

11TH JUNE, STATE OF GEORGIA, 1 P. M.
25th JUNE, STATE OF NEVADA, 11 A. M.
9th JULY, STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 A. M.

CABIN $35 and upwards. Return, $65 and upwards. Steerage at low rates.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st., Chicago.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Umbria	30th May	27th June	
Etruria	13th June	11th July	
Aurania	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN

LARGEST FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

Gen'l Western Agent,

32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

FRENCH LINE.

NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.

Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.

Apply early for good accommodations.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

COOK'S SUMMER VACATION EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

By arrangement with steamship and railroad companies we are able to offer this year wonderfully cheap facilities for going to Europe and seeing all the principal points of interest.

Parties will sail as follows, and we shall be glad to furnish descriptive programmes on application:

Servia, June 6.	City of Berlin, June 17.
Germanic, June 24.	Gallia, June 24.
Aurania, June 24.	Servia, July 4.
City of New York, July 8.	Bothnia, July 8.

When writing for information state which date desired.

Every facility for independent travelers. Letters of credit, guide books, and every information.

THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

During 1890 3,262,159 traveling tickets were issued by THOS. COOK & SON.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—EGYPTIAN Monarch, 20th June; Lydian Monarch, 27th June; Colorado, 27th June; Persian Monarch, 11th July; Buffalo, 11th July. Saloon passengers only. Single berth, $40, $45. Round trip, $80. JAS. P. ROBERTSON, 404 Rookery Building, Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, and all Northern Michigan. GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.

Elegant Steamers "City of Chicago" and "Puritan."

Leave 9:30 a. m. (Sundays excepted), gives a daily excursion, returning back in the city at 8 p. m.; fare $1 the round trip.

Leave 10 a. m. (Sundays only), returning 10 p. m.; fare $1.50 the round trip.

Leave 11:30 p. m. every night, 2 p. m. Saturdays only. *9:30 a. m. has special train direct for Grand Rapids, Detroit, Lansing, Traverse City, Petoskey, Mackinac Island, Saginaw, and all intermediate stations on the Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Rys. Fare lower than any all rail route. Connect at Benton Harbor with the Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich. Ry. for all points South and East. Dock foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, Pres't.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington and Manistee......*7 p. m.
For Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, daily, 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:20 pm	* 8:20 am
California Fast Express	* 7:20 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:20 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 p m	‡11:20 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:20 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:10N'n	1:35 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:20 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:20 pm	7:20 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:20 pm	7:20 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:20 am	7:20 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:20 pm	7:20 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	5:20 pm	10:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 209 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm / ‡6:00 pm / ‡10:30 pm / ‡11:00 pm	* 3:15 pm / ‡ 8:00 am / ‡ 6:50 am / ‡ 2:01 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm / ‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:05 am / ‡ 9:45 am
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	‡ 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm / * 7:00 am	‡ 6:45 pm / ‡ 8:00 am / ‡11:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am / ‡ 3:00 pm / ‡ 7:30 pm / ‡10:30 pm	* 1:50 pm / * 4:50 pm / ‡ 9:45 pm / ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am / *11:30 am / ‡ 5:00 pm	‡10:00 am / * 1:50 pm / * 1:50 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am / ‡10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm / ‡ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‡ 3:00 pm / ‡10:00 pm	‡11:30 am / ‡ 6:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:30 am / *11:30 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:54 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‡ 9:00 am	‡ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 9:05 am	† 6:50 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	† 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	‡ 8:22 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 9:45 am	‡11:45 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 2:45 pm	‡ 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	‡ 8:40 pm	‡ 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:20 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:30 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:50 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	‡10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:45 pm	†10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	¶11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

EASTERN.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:19 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:35 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:55 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 3:20 am	‡ 9:20 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	‡10:30 am	‡ 9:30 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 3:30 pm	‡ 3:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:30 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	‡11:20 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*11:30 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st. corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:45 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 6:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 5:40 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 6:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:30 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:35 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:30 m	* 3:35 p m

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

May 24, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 7:40 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., ‡9:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:20 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:20 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive ‡8:40, *7:00, *8:05, †11:20 a. m., †4:35, *4:50, †6:20, †7:35, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:15 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †9:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, †9:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 8:30 a. m. Trains arrive *1:15 a. m., *9:20 a. m., *10:20 a. m., *1:55 p. m., †9:15 p. m., and ‡9:30 a. m.

* Daily † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:30 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:15 a. m., P *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., F *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., F *8:20 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.

F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 1:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station, ‡4:45 p. m. daily ‡9:30 p. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:15 am. and ‡10:15 p. m.

[By John Habberton. Copyright, 1891.]

Whenever conversation chanced to languish in any group of the members of the —— Volunteers during the last year of the late unpleasantness some one was sure to remark:

"Strange about Wedgeway!"

The response would always be in the affirmative; no other was possible. Enlisting as private soldier in a regiment organized in a Western city Wedgeway had slowly but surely made his way to a Captaincy and to the unofficial yet recognized rank of "Flower of the Regiment." He was a thorough soldier and a competent officer; he was also the best of good fellows, having kind words and deeds for every one, especially those who chanced to be in trouble of any kind. He was so soft-hearted that he could not bear to see even an animal suffer; why, he had even nursed a fledgling crow that had fallen from a tree—a shabby bird with one white feather in its wing—and the crow loved him so dearly that afterward he always sat on Wedgeway's shoulder during the march and in battle. As for his soldierly qualities, he was the only one of the ——th's officers who ever studied tactics beyond the simplest regimental evolutions; his regiment had always been part of a large army, where the officers did not see any sense in studying more than was required of them by their daily duties; to see that their men were thoroughly fed in camp and on the march and were kept up to their work in the field was as much as they, the officers, like most of the line in other Union armies, felt called upon to do, but Wedgeway seemed determined to know it all and the boys admired him for it while they declined to follow his example. He frequently was de-

AGAIN THE COMMISSION WAS HUNG IN ITS OLD PLACE.

tailed for temporary staff and special duty, and he was invaluable in court martial—all this while he was only second Lieutenant, so when he was taken from the foot of the list to fill the first vacancy in the grade above none of his comrades felt jealous. When Capt. Boone was shot dead during a skirmish, it was supposed that his place would be given to Malastre, the fiery little Adjutant who had been specially trained abroad in the art of war and who Wedgeway himself said knew the business better than half the brigadiers in the army, yet by the General's advice the Colonel recommended Wedgeway for the place, and Malastre was the first to congratulate him when his commission arrived. As to his patriotism, he could recite the whole Declaration of Independence as easily as the chaplain could repeat a verse of Scripture.

Strange it was, then, that so fine a fellow, and one with such brilliant prospects, should have disgraced himself so terribly. Why, already he had been recommended, unknown to any one but the Colonel and Adjutant, for the position of Major, the incumbent's resignation, on account of trouble from an old wound, having gone North at the same time. Yet when it was learned at department headquarters that some person or persons were getting through the lines to the enemy certain articles contraband of war, among which were large quantities of percussion caps, and a search was suddenly made one day of the effects of every one on a certain portion of the line a few miles above New Orleans, nearly a hundred thousand percussion caps were found in a box under the bed in Wedgeway's tent.

Wedgeway was violently agitated, and said that he did not put them there and could not imagine who did; as for Malastre, the Adjutant, he shed tears in his indignation, and promised to kill the guilty party when he was discovered—kill him twice; once to punish him for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and afterward for selecting Wedgeway, the soul of honor and patriotism, as a scapegoat. The staff officer who had been sent out to conduct the search was just as sorry though not as demonstrative; he ordered Wedgeway under arrest, and had a sentry posted at his tent with instructions to shoot him should he attempt to escape.

As soon as the astonishing news made its way through the regiment several men went informally on detective duty in each company; if the rascal who put up that job on Wedgeway was not soon discovered it would be because there was no brains in the ——th. But the supposed offender knew nothing of all this. He sat on a camp-chair and studied the case—tried to imagine how it would look to him if he were a member of a court-martial before which such a one should come. The property found in his possession was contraband of war—shockingly so; there was enough of it to last two regiments through two or three days of fighting; it was not of make used in the Union army, and he could give no possible explanation of how he came by it. Meantime it was known that a great deal of irregular trading had been going on at that particular part of the line; it had begun through a quiet order that had come from Washington that any cotton which could be allowed to enter the Union lines without prejudice to good order and military discipline would lessen the probability of foreign powers becoming disagreeable. Spies had reported that gray cloth, quinine, and other articles contraband of war were getting through the lines, and that a lot of percussion caps were expected the very day of the search. Wedgeway had heard in general terms of what was going on. Indeed, the Colonel had consulted him as to ways and means of detecting the wicked parties, yet it was among his effects that the percussion caps were found. Taking everything into consideration, the wretched man informed himself that any court would find him guilty—previous good character would avail nothing, nor would his record for gallantry in the field. Had not Benedict Arnold been one of the bravest and most useful soldiers in the old army?

Wedgeway decided that he was in for disgrace any way; he would not remain to be punished, or even, what was worse, to meet the suspicions and reproachful looks of his old comrades. At dead of night he slit the back of his tent, slipped out of camp and to the rear, made his way down the river and to a railway station, and was in New Orleans before the dispatch announcing his disappearance. All railway trains carried special guards in those days to examine the passes of officers as well as soldiers, but Wedgeway had the good fortune to have just been detailed as a member of a board of investigation to convene in the city, so he had no trouble in getting through. From there he wrote a manly letter to the Colonel, reasserting his innocence, but declaring his right to avoid the disgrace which seemed inevitable if he remained. Then by some trickery he made his way North, as far as possible from his own home, and enlisted as a private under an assumed name for a regiment on duty in Virginia, where he made a fine reputation for himself and astonished his new comrades by refusing promotion when it was offered him. When the war ended his fear remained. He determined to bury himself somewhere, and resolved after much thought that New York was just the place. So he went to work at his trade, which was type-setting, and in the course of time became acquainted with a little woman who loved him so dearly that she married him, although he first told her of the cloud which was over his life. She framed his Captain's commission, draped the national colors about it, and hung it where she could see it each morning as soon as she could open her eyes.

Yet as years went on the cloud grew greater instead of less. Wedgeway wanted to join the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, but how could he do so without giving his record? He dared not write any old comrade to ask if the matter had ever been explained. He became almost idolatrous in his love for the colors under which he had fought; and in summer, when sunset came later than the hour at which work ended in the printing office, he would stroll down to the battery and stand there until the sunset gun was fired on Governor's Island and the colors dropped from the pole; then he would raise his hat reverently and turn away with a sigh. Whenever there was a parade of veterans or militia Wedgeway would "take a day off" and tramp along the sidewalk beside any detachment that followed fife and drum, carrying himself as finely as any one in the ranks, yet generally wearing a solemn face. When his only child grew old enough to ask questions and to read, a new terror came to the unfortunate man; he feared that the boy might some day hear of his father's disgrace, so the framed commission was taken from the wall and the wife was warned against ever letting the child know that his father had been a soldier, although one of Wedgeway's dearest ideas while he was in the service was that one day he would leave a sword and a record for posterity to talk about.

He did the best he could, however, as a substitute: he taught the child love of country before he taught him anything from books, and he never lost an opportunity to show him the veterans who turned out Decoration day and to explain to him that those old fellows who tramped along so awkwardly in comparison with the militia were real soldiers—the men who had proved themselves soldiers on many a bloody field. Wedgeway never had any reason to fear that any of his old comrades would be in the line; the ——th was recruited more than a thousand miles from New York. Sometimes he indulged a wild hope that the mystery had been cleared up after his flight, but how was he to find out? He feared to make any direct inquiries; there might not be anything in it. Some one might take the trouble to find out who it was who wanted the information, and why, and there was no military statute of limitations in which he could take refuge if discovered. He went to libraries and searched volumes of "The Rebellion Record"; he read every war story that he could find in print, thinking that if anything new had transpired in his case it would have seemed wonderful enough to be "written up." But his search was not rewarded; he was doomed to remain a meritorious veteran, who did not dare admit to his most intimate acquaintances that he had ever been a soldier. In spite of having a very happy home he sometimes told himself that he was the most miserable man in the world. He even distrusted his own face; his wife was instructed to keep in hiding the picture taken of him in uniform, and one day when he chanced to see it and then look into the glass the resemblance was so close that he began at once to grow a beard. The country was not so very large after all; scarcely a town in the land was so small but that some of its inhabitants found their way to New York; even should nothing come of it were he recognized by an old acquaintance, he could not bear the thought that he might be "cut" on suspicion. Sometimes he put on his old uniform, looked at himself in the glass, and moaned for his own sword. What had become of it? Broken, probably, and its fragments thrown among the camp rubbish in keeping with his own disgraceful memory.

Meanwhile little Phil took his lessons to heart so rapidly that Decoration day was always looked forward to by him, and he saved his own pennies to buy flowers to throw among those that were massed around the statues of Lincoln and Washington and at the tomb of Grant—a tour of these American shrines being made by him and his father in the early morning whenever the calendar brought in the flower-feast of the loyal dead. Then father and son would find a doorstep commanding the route of the procession and raise their hats as each stand of colors or battered flagstaff passed them.

One Decoration day, however, they reached the avenue too late to find good positions. Wedgeway had been so interested in showing the boy where the British and Americans had a fight on Manhattan Island that when they reached the route of the procession there was no room except against the curbstone. Wedgeway skirmished awhile for position, and finally found a place where he could lean against a lamp-post, so that little Phil could lean against him and not grow weary while seeing everything. They were just in time, for from up the avenue came the rumble and thump of drums, the shriek of fifes, and the blare of brass instruments, while the glint of burnished steel and the red, white, and blue of silk and bunting illuminated the cloud of dust that enveloped the throng. Soon after the police came the militia. Any one seeing Wedgeway scrutinize each company line, front and rear, would have wondered whether the fellow imagined himself the reviewing officer. Then came the posts of the Grand Army in loose order, as when they tramped Southern roads at "route step," none of them looking or acting like soldiers, though some wore special decorations and others displayed empty sleeves or carried crutches. Wedgeway knew some of them by sight; he had learned much about many New York veterans and their records, and he hurriedly pointed out one after another to little Phil, telling who they were, and occasionally looking up the avenue to see who or what might be coming next that the boy should know about.

During one of these glances he saw a veritable thicket of old colors and flagstaffs. He strained his eye to learn at the earliest possible second what they might be, but within a minute or two some obstruction caused the column to halt. Suddenly some one who, by the sound of his voice, seemed within a foot or two of father and son drawled:

"Strange about Wedgeway, wasn't it?"

"Strange about Wedgeway, indeed," was the reply.

Wedgeway felt as if turned to stone; he always wore a felt hat closely resembling the regulation pattern, but it was only by tremendous effort that on this occasion he raised his hand to draw the brim over his eyes as he dropped his head. Poor fellow, how was he to have known that a Western post, named for a gallant General and best known by the General's nickname—the "Limping Tims"—a post composed entirely of survivors of Wedgeway's old regiment, had sent a large delegation East as guests of a city post that once had cared for one of their number who had fallen dangerously ill while on a trip to the metropolis?

"How could a man like Wedgeway have become such a blank fool? Didn't he think how 'twould harm his family name forever?"

The wretched man, with his head still bowed, strove to press backward through the wall and get away, but the human wall was solid. There was a slight movement among the veterans in front of him, and Wedgeway trembled, but it seemed to be only a fusion of two groups, for in a moment, which seemed an hour, another voice was heard to say:

"What are you fellows chinning about?"

"O, nothing. We were only remarking that it was strange about Wedgeway."

"Umph!" growled the inquirer. "Wouldn't I like to get a grip on that same Wedgeway just once! I never was so mad about anything in my life. It grows harder to think of him with any patience as time goes on."

What torture! To make it worse, little Phil had heard it and was frightened; he was leaning against his father and trembling violently. Wedgeway bent lower and bravely and tenderly lied:

"Don't be scared, little chap. Those men are talking about some other Wedgeway. I'm not the only man of the name; this world is a very big place. Brace up, now."

The child was reassured and again began to stare at the veterans and wish they would do something. Suddenly he shouted:

"Papa! Look! There's a crow on top of a pole—I guess he's stuffed—a black crow with a white feather in his wing, and he's got a medal hanging from his mouth. What do they do that for?"

A black crow with a white feather? Wedgeway was so startled that he forgot his fear and raised his head. Before his eye could find the crow a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder, a man stood before him whom he recognized as Big Stikes, First Sergeant of the company in which he had first enlisted, and a deep voice roared:

"Wedgeway! By the piper that played before Moses! Boys!"

In an instant the poor fellow was dragged to the center of the avenue, little Phil being tumbled into the gutter. Wedgeway struck out violently with both fists and shouted:

"Let me alone!" Then he dropped his voice and whispered hoarsely: "Don't disgrace me before my son—my only child. I never did it; I don't know who did. I never knew anything about it."

"Who said you did, you infernal fool? Wasn't we all there when the whole thing was cleared up, not long after you got away?"

"Cleared up?" gasped Wedgeway. "Where? Who? How? I never heard of it."

"Heavens and earth!" roared Stikes, looking around at the crowd that pressed in to see their old comrade. "Do you hear that boys? He never heard of it! Is that why you never let us know what had become of you?"

"Of course it is," replied the dazed man, looking backward for his child. "Here, Phil; here's some old friends of mine."

But no one noticed the child. The Limping Tims were fighting for a chance to grasp Wedgeway's hand and call him dreadful names, as is the custom of many strong men when they feel unusually affectionate.

"God bless you, dear old boys!" said Wedgeway with shaking voice and filling eyes; "but if you love me put me out of my misery. How did it happen? Who did it?"

"Malastre," said the Colonel, who was with the post in the uniform of a private. "Shot to pieces in front of Mobile, where we were sent after you left; owned up before he died. Mere soldier of fortune, and jealous beside. Rascal!"

"Malastre!" exclaimed Wedgeway. "And he professed to be my warmest friend!"

"Umph! Such fellows are everybody's friend. Good you got away, though, Wedge-

"WEDGEWAY! BY THE PIPER THAT PLAYED BEFORE MOSES! BOYS!"

way. You'd have been shot, sure. Summary court-martial was ordered; no getting away from the evidence."

Meanwhile a brass band had begun playing in front and fifes and drums were making a terrible noise behind, while a Post Commander in the rear shouted, "Why don't you get a move on you?" and an aid galloped up to ask why the column was being broken.

"Attention, post! Forward—march!" roared the Commander of the Limping Tims.

"Good-by, boys," said Wedgeway hurriedly. "Tell me where to find you when the procession is over, and I'll get out of your way."

"Not much, you won't!" said Big Stikes. "You got out once; you don't do it again if we know it—eh, fellows?"

"No, sir-ee!" shouted several.

"Then I'll drop to the rear and follow you—I've got my little boy with me, you know."

"You won't do that, either," said Big Stikes, who was on the flank of the front rank. "You get right in front, where we can all look at you and cure our sore eyes. Git!"

Wedgeway obeyed orders, caught the step from the drums, and in an instant was the only man in the post who marched like a soldier.

"Look at the style of him!" muttered Big Stikes. "Same old shoulders."

In several minutes there was another obstruction and halt, and again the Limping Tims broke ranks and clustered around their old comrade, asking questions and answering ten times as many, while little Phil tugged hard at his father's hand until Wedgeway asked:

"What is it, little chap?"

"I wish you'd ask 'em what that black crow with a medal in his mouth is all about," said the boy.

"Sure enough," said Big Stikes. "We forgot to tell you about that. Your crow got sick and died when you left—died of grief, sure as you're born. One of the boys stuffed him and kept him, thinkin' you'd turn up some time and like to have him. After the war was over an' we organized a post you was elected an honorary member, an' as you wasn't there we put the crow on a staff, fastened your medal to his beak, an' always had him carried alongside of the colors. When the roll-call reaches your name the man carryin' the crow answers "Here" an' drops the staff. Now, though—say, Commander, ain't it time for Wedgeway's medal to go where it belongs?"

"Certainly!" was the reply. "Attention post! Colors to the front! Colonel?"

The ——th's tattered old flag was brought forward, accompanied by the crow. The Post Commander whispered to the Colonel.

"Regularity be hanged when justice is to be done!" was the Colonel's reply. "The fellow is an honorary member of the post already; that in itself is horribly irregular, but nobody dare say a word against it—not in this case."

"Droop that crow!" said the Commander. The order was obeyed; the medal was detached. The Colonel whispered to the Commander, who nodded his head. Then the Colonel had the fifers and drummers face about, and he whispered to the color-bearer. As the Commander pinned the medal upon the breast of the honorary member the music shrieked and rattled a salute, the flag drooped, Wedgeway seized the sacred rags with both hands and pressed them to his lips.

"What shall we do with the crow now that he can't act as substitute any more?" asked the bearer.

"Put him where he belongs," said Wedgeway, stroking the bird's glossy plumage. The boys understood him; in a moment the wires binding the bird's feet to the pole were loosed and then forced through the left shoulder of Wedgeway's coat; in another moment the bird was securely fastened in his old place. Again an aide dashed up.

"If this post doesn't stop obstructing the line of march," said he, "it will be ordered out of column."

"Order and be hanged!" roared Big Stikes, while the commander hastily shouted "Forward—March!" Stikes continued, "You'll lose the biggest attraction in the show if you get rid of us."

Again the procession started and again it halted; again the survivors of the ——th broke ranks and unloaded additional questions and information on their old comrade, the Colonel bringing a glad flush into the honorary member's face by saying, in the most matter-of-fact way:

"O, Wedgeway, I must tell you before I forget it, that just before you left I had recommended you to the Governor for promotion to the rank of Major; our Major, you'll remember, was troubled a great deal by an old wound and had to resign. As you didn't return, although I waited a long time for you, I had to fill the vacancy with some one else, but I was so sure that you were innocent and everything would be made clear in the course of time that I retained the commission. It would have been of no use to you, of course, except to show you how highly you were esteemed by your regimental commander and your Governor."

"Bless you," murmured Wedgeway. "You know how a soldier feels. You'll send it to me when you reach home?"

Once more the column moved and remained in motion until the street was reached where the post and that whose guest it was were to withdraw.

"Wedgeway," said the post commander, who had disappeared an instant during the last halt, "we're to be dined immediately after breaking ranks by our hosts. I've made arrangements for a place at table for you."

"'Twas thoughtful of you, Captain," said the reconstructed soldier, "but I sha'n't be as happy as I can until I reach home and tell my wife. She's been suffering with me for the last ten or twelve years."

"Hurry home and tell her; then come to us," said Big Stikes. Wedgeway laughed and shook his head as he replied:

"She isn't that kind, old man."

"Give me your address, Wedgeway," said the Colonel, taking tablet and pencil from his pocket, "so I can send you that commission, you know. Thank you. Now go put that good woman out of her misery."

"Good-by, boys," said Wedgeway, shaking hands all around; "you'll forgive me for hurrying, I know, if you'll put yourselves in my place a moment."

"Three cheers for Wedgeway!" shouted Big Stikes, as father and son hurried away. Wedgeway stopped and raised his hat; as for little Phil, he not only raised his, but joined in the cheering; if other people could cheer his father, he saw no reason why he shouldn't do it too, as he explained to his mother that night.

It took Wedgeway a full hour to tell the whole glorious story to his wife, though she was the happiest woman in New York from the moment he began. Little Phil listened to it all with eyes and mouth wide open, and felt himself growing when he comprehended that his father had really been one of the soldiers whom he had been so carefully taught to admire. Suddenly the wife arose from her husband's knee and took from a trunk something in a frame which the child remembered, though he had not seen it since he learned to read. Again the commission was hung in its old place. The child climbed upon a chair and spelled it out; then he turned around, raised his right hand in air, and shouted, "Hurrah for Wedgeway!" His mother laughed gayly and assisted at the hurrahs, while the father cried like a baby. Then Mrs. Wedgeway brought to light the old photograph of her husband as a soldier, and again little Phil hurrahed, while his father hurried from the room to return in ten minutes with a beardless face and the tips of his mustache turned up as jauntily as in the picture. Then it was his wife's turn to cry.

After supper the story was told again with many details which had escaped the first telling. Little Phil was again an interested listener, although his usual bedtime had long passed. Suddenly he sprang up and exclaimed:

"Soldiers!"

"Only some of the boys going home, little chap," said the father, as the youngster threw up the window. "They're not likely to pass through this quiet little street."

"They are comin' this way!" said the child, withdrawing his head an instant; "they've just come around the corner."

Dub—dub, dub—dub, sounded the drums, while Mrs. Wedgeway told her husband she didn't believe that child would sleep a wink that night, and the father said he didn't believe that he himself would either.

"O, papa!" shouted the boy, again withdrawing his head from the window, "they've got one of those lights in a big box on a pole, like men carry in 'lection times, an' what do you think is painted on the outside of it? Why, just what some of the Grand Army fellows said today before they knew you was there—'Strange about Wedgeway.' Come and see!"

Tom was at the window in an instant; so was his wife. Just then the drum was silenced, some one shouted "Halt!" and as windows went up all along the block the best brass band that money could hire in haste began playing "We'll Rally Round the Flag." Wedgeway had to lean upon his wife for support, and he didn't straighten again until the music ceased, three cheers were given, and the voice of Big Stikes was heard roaring:

"Come down here, Wedgeway, gol dern you, if you don't want us all to come pilin' up there!"

"Come along!" shouted little Phil.

In a minute or two the entire visiting delegation of Limping Tim Post was in the little flat. There was no room to spare, but, as the Colonel remarked with a grim smile, they'd all been in close quarters before. Each of the boys told Mrs. Wedgeway what a splendid fellow her husband was, and, though she had known it before, the information made her so happy that she bloomed like a rose. Finally the Colonel called the crowd to order and said:

"Captain—excuse me—*Major* Wedgeway, we've come down here for the express purpose of making you promise to strike tents and come back to your old home, and we're not going to leave the house until you do it. I'll give you a steady place in my lumber mills that'll pay you a great deal better than what you are doing now, and I'll see that your record in the State Adjutant-General's office is corrected."

"That ain't all," said Big Stikes; "we want to show you off, an' we're goin' to do it if all New York tries to prevent us."

Wedgeway looked at his wife, so did the Colonel, with an encouraging nod as he said:

"My wife and daughters, madam, shall be ready to adore you at sight. They always believe what I tell them. As for you, Maj. Wedgeway, I've stupidly forgotten to tell you of the greatest attraction out there. When you left us so unceremoniously I made it my business to take charge of your effects, feeling certain, as I've said before, that you would turn up again. Your sword is at my house awaiting you."

"I'll go!" said Wedgeway.

The boys departed at a late hour, and the Wedgeways lay awake all night talking about it. Little Phil lay down with his clothes on to listen to them, but somehow strayed off to dreamland; so at least it seemed, for in one of the few periods of silence his parents heard him murmur:

"Strange about Wedgeway!"

A Relic.

On the wall above the mantel
There's an ancient weapon hung,
Tarnished, dusty, old, and rusty,
Springfield pattern, sixty-one;
And the spiders, all unconscious
Of its power, upon it crawl,
And have webbed it, breach and muzzle,
Where it hangs upon the wall.

Could it speak 'twould tell a story
That would startle young and old,
Tales of long and weary marches
Could that weapon true unfold,
Tales of battle, tales of carnage
That would blanch the bravest cheek,
From Bull Run to Appomattox,
Could that ancient weapon speak.

Dear indeed is that old musket,
It had sure voice long ago,
Not a friend so true and trusty
On the field to meet the foe.
Then it spoke and to a purpose,
Fiery was the tale it told,
Leaden was the fearful message
From that weapon grim and old.

And I love it—who can blame me?
It and I were closest chums,
Old and rusty, tried and trusty,
Best of all your make of guns.
Comrades dead and comrades living,
It reminds me of you all;
Elbows touch whene'er I view it
As it hangs upon the wall.

Brings again your kindly faces
From that distant long ago,
When we faced the storm of battle
On the field to meet the foe.
On the wall above the mantel
There's an ancient weapon hung,
Tarnished, dusty, worn, and rusty,
Springfield pattern, sixty-one.
—*J. Wilson Kenyon.*

Complete Seclusion.

"Quite a charming girl, that Miss Tilson," remarked the young man who has written a book, in a patronizing tone. "She asked me if I wouldn't put her into my next novel."

"Yes," replied his hated rival, "that is quite like her."

"How do you mean?"

"She never did care much for society; always seemed to prefer complete seclusion to anything else."—*Washington Post.*

Flirted with His Mother.

A Toledo society woman has played a good joke on her son by attending a swell private masquerade and allowing him to flirt with her; nay, more, ask for a kiss without the faintest suspicion on the young man's part as to who the fair charmer was. He followed her about the entire evening, and when the time for unmasking came was at her side ready to catch the first glimpse. Imagine his chagrin.—*Cleveland World.*

AN EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S DRESSES.

How New York's Four Hundred Sell Their Costumes and Poorer People Buy.

New York Sun: It is pretty generally understood that when a man of fashion has tired of his slightly worn clothing he disposes of it with reckless generosity to his valet or butler, or to any needy friend or relative who will take it out of his way. But what becomes of the gowns the fashionable woman wears once and then discards forever. They are never seen again; but they are utterly useless to the servants, and to bestow upon poor relations the Worth or Felix creations of gauze and brocade would be like giving Dresden china to a man who has nothing to eat. Sometimes one is tempted to believe that there is a kind of dress bureau to which these wonderful confections which flit before us for a moment are translated without touch of human hands. How many a woman would like to revel in the glories of such a paradise.

But there is a more tangible solution to the question of what the fashionable woman does with her gowns. A secret, sacredly-concealed sort of a dress exchange gives occupation to many gentlewomen of modest means, behind the veil of most profound gentility. The most flourishing exchange is so managed that the proprietor's own husband never dreams that his clever wife clothes her daughters off the proceeds of buying and selling other people's gowns. These places are never advertised, for publicity would speedily kill patronage. One woman whispers to another of the wonderful bargains to be found at Mme. B——'s, and one matron suggests to another the advantage of leaving her cast-off finery in this market. The woman proprietor is necessarily one of the elect, knowing and known of a large circle of friends. Perhaps her husband has lost his money, perhaps his income will not keep the daughters in Paris gowns and pay the caterer for balls and dinners. The lady begins in a small way to act as mediator between the woman who would like to sell a gown and some other friend whom she fancies it will suit, and all for a small present. But when larger custom is secured she deals in more important affairs. A society woman who goes to many dinners and balls finds at the close of the season a large number of valuable gowns on her hands. Each has been worn but once, or possibly twice, and cannot be worn again. She sends them by private messenger to the exchange and they are sold for whatever they will bring, generally about half their value, the seller receiving a commission on the amount she manages to secure for the gowns. Perhaps a lady gets a misfit gown that she cannot wear. That, too, goes quickly to the woman who perhaps knows some one it will suit and notifies her. A lady going into mourning usually has many gowns and jewels as well, to be sold, all of which bring a fair price.

Now as to the purchasers. They, too, are ladies either of a different social circle from those who sell, from another town, or perhaps of small means, who would never dream of buying gowns in a second-hand place, but can find wonderful bargains in these exchanges.

The woman who goes to many dinners in a season often buys for $100 a dinner-gown costing $300 and made of most expensive and elegant material, which can be remodeled into every appearance of a new gown. And women hangers-on to the rim of society's bright circle are glad to avail themselves of the gowns for which they could not pay first cost.

One lady has this season bought almost her entire summer outfit at a brown-stone house in the fashionable district where a man in buttons opens the door and the elegantly-dressed woman who receives her looks less like a shopkeeper than like a queen. Another point: Occasionally the woman who drives in her carriage with servants in livery on the box has less hard cash to call her own than the maid who combs her hair. And such a woman is very glad to sell the old bits of jewelry that perhaps her husband has forgotten that he gave her, or to raise a little money on her diamonds for a time of need. Jewelers in good standing will not purchase a lady's jewels without asking too many uncomfortable questions, consulting the husband, perhaps, or the father, when her comfort and safety depend on the greatest secrecy in the transaction.

It is an interesting, and to the wife an aggravating fact, that many men of wealth, while allowing their wives every luxury of life on account, give them very little spending money. A woman in sables and diamonds must be in rather desperate circumstances to step down from her carriage and ask to have ten dollars' worth of postage stamps charged, and then ask the clerk to buy the stamps again that she may have the money. Yet this has been actually done by the wife of one of the most prominent men in the city. Consequently it may be readily seen how the dress exchange is patronized by women whose husbands would be furious if they knew of this little resort for ready money.

And, on the other hand, a woman obliged to dress on a small allowance, if she happens to have a friend who is this kind of a dress broker, can secure a Paris gown which has never been worn, perhaps because its owner went into crêpe after the season's outfit was secured. One of the gowns hung away in a dress broker's cabinet is a wonderful composition of silk and lace prepared for but never worn at the Queen's drawing-room. There is no more resemblance between these exchanges and the ordinary second hand store than between a Bowery pawnbroker's and a Broadway bank, and the ladies who patronize them would scorn to sell their finery at a second-hand store almost as much as to buy it at the same place.

KATE FIELD DISCUSSES GENTLEMEN.

They Are Extremely Scarce in America as in Other Countries.

An American woman recently assailed Julien Gordon in the New York *Tribune* because this writer in the *Cosmopolitan* took American men to task for neglect of personal appearance. Julien Gordon is right. Our men, as a rule, however often they may resort to soap and water, are far too careless in their attire—so careless, in fact, as to offer an extraordinary contrast to our women, who, when endowed with money, devote more time to clothes than all the rest of my sex in the four quarters of the globe. The very woman who sails into a hotel dining-room arrayed in diamonds and Worth gowns is content with a husband who appears in the same linen and business-suit he has worn all day, and who thinks that, having washed hands and face and brushed his hair, he has performed his whole duty to society. Getting into a dress coat is an event like Christmas and Fourth of July—a momentary concession to Mrs. Grundy, rather than the outcome of eternal fitness and a tribute to home.

As a final argument which was intended to annihilate Julien Gordon, her critic exclaimed: "All Americans are gentlemen!" From the bottom of my heart I wish they were, but no human being in his senses dare make such a statement. Any one who observes or travels knows that gentlemen are extremely rare the world over, quite as uncommon in the United States as in other "civilized" countries.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

Hints for Travelers.

Nausea, from the motion of the cars, may be prevented, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*, in the following way: Take a sheet of writing-paper large enough to cover both the chest and stomach, and put it on under the clothing next to the person. If one sheet is not large enough paste the edges of two or three together, for the chest and stomach must be well covered. Wear the paper thus as long as you are traveling, and change it every day if your journey is a long one. Those who have tried it say that it is a perfect defense.

Those to whom the term "sleeper" is a hollow mockery may profit by the experience of salesmen and others who travel frequently and have the bed made up with the pillow toward the locomotive. Just why this should make sleep easier is not explained, but the plan is highly recommended.

If you are ever in straits for a clean handkerchief or two when no washerwoman is within easy call try this plan: Upon reaching your hotel take all your soiled handkerchiefs, wash and rinse them, and spread them out smoothly on the window-panes. Be sure that there are no creases and that the corners form right angles. When dry and carefully folded no one could tell that they had not been ironed. Heavily embroidered handkerchiefs will not look as smooth as plain ones, but will certainly defy detection across a car aisle.

He Must Be a Sport.

A writer in a French periodical whose business it is to watch the course of social drift has found that the French girl's ideal cavalier is no longer the gentlemen who can perform a cotillon with elegant tact, wield the sword with courage, or manage a conversation with spirit and brilliancy. "No," exclaims this writer in some disgust, "he is a fellow covered from head to foot with horseshoes as ornaments. He has a horseshoe on his breast-pin, a horseshoe on his finger-ring, horseshoes on his studs, a horseshoe on the handle of his umbrella." The stable is above the drawing-room, figuratively speaking, and the lawn-tennis court is back of the race track. But this is France, not America.

LOVING AND MARRYING A PRINCE.

Stories of the Courtship and Wedding of Albert Edward of Wales.

Lippincott's Magazine: Two stories are related on creditable authority of the manner in which the heir apparent to the throne of England first heard of the charms of the Prince of Denmark's daughter; and both of them form pretty incidents in the prologue of what is regarded as the most charming royal romance in modern times. H. R. H. Albert Edward chanced, so it is said, to be whiling away part of a long summer afternoon with two or three congenial spirits, young men of rank and position near enough to his own to make even discussions on domestic questions possible, and the matrimonial outlook for one of the party was brought up. Col. —— drew from his pocket the photograph, as he supposed, of his fiancée to show it proudly to his companions. But instead of Lady ——'s likeness there appeared a rather poorly taken carte de visite of the most charming girl the Prince's eyes had ever rested upon—a girl wearing a simple little white gown and loose white jacket, with a black velvet ribbon circling her throat, and her hair smoothed back from her brow, leaving the beautiful young face to be admired for itself alone. The eyes and lips seemed to be smiling at the Prince, who gazed at the picture, demanding to know who in the world this lovely "country girl" might be. "The daughter of the Prince of Denmark," was the answer, and, naturally enough, the carte de visite changed owners. H. R. H. showed it that evening to a confidential friend—one who knew of the matrimonial designs of the queen for the Prince of Wales, a bride from one of the well-known German houses having been selected. The quaint little photograph had not left the Prince's keeping when a few days later he again, and quite by chance, encountered at the house of a certain Duchess the same noble young face, this time exquisitely painted in miniature, the property of a lady who had just returned from Denmark.

Never, so it is said, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, had there been anything so sumptuous as the preparations for the progress of this royal bride from Gravesend to London, thence on to Windsor Castle. It seemed as though the whole nation had swarmed into public view, so crowded were the thoroughfares, the country-side, and the shores which greeted the eyes of the Danish girl, whose new dignity seemed to have acquired something positively spectacular in the splendor with which the people set it forth.

Early in the day sixty young ladies, attired in the red and white colors of Denmark, assembled at the wharves to strew flowers beneath the feet of the Prince's bride. The moment the yacht came in view bearing its precious freight the air was rent with cheers, at which, so relates a lady in the party, Alexandra turned pale with excitement and clung to her mother, hardly knowing what to do or say in answer to the wild tumult of the people. Those upon the shore saw a pretty sight—a timid, girlish figure, dressed entirely in white, who appeared on the deck at her mother's side; then, returning to the cabin, was seen first at one window, then at another, the bewitching face framed in a little white bonnet, the work of her own hands—that which, it may be remarked, had to be replaced at Gravesend for something more suited to the bride of the Prince of Wales. The Prince's yacht approached that of his bride, the gangway was thrown down, and immediately he was seen by all those thousands to rush across it, and, waiting for no formal word of greeting, and to the delight of the onlookers, caught the Princess in his arms and kissed her, "just," as an honest Yorkshire man said to me in describing the scene, "as though she were any other lass."

SUMMER GIRLS.

Mr. Gotham—"You are looking badly today." Boston Girl—"Yes. These new eye-glasses don't fit."—*Good News.*

There is nothing true but heaven. Though some women have golden hair others have but plaited hair.—*The Jewelers' Circular.*

Freshly (to Miss Autumn, who has just made a sarcastic remark)—"You are withering, Miss Autumn." Miss A.—"Sir—r—r—r?!!!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

He—"And why are you going to the mountains this summer?" She—"O! I hope that 'One impulse from a vernal wood may teach me more of man,' you know."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Ethel—"I am going to Europe this summer and expect to capture a Count." Maud—"And I am going to the seaside. I expect to capture more than I can count."—*New York Herald.*

Minnie—"I have just received such a nice letter from Will. He says his only thoughts are of me." Mamie—"He probably tells the truth. He never was much of a thinker."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"I am so awfully busy," sighed the dear girl. "I expect to graduate in June, and I spend one hour every day on my essay and the dressmaker demands the other hours."—*New York Herald.*

The girl who hasn't yet "come out"
Her bathing suit begins to trim,
And though she's young without a doubt,
She'll soon be in the swim.
—*New York Press.*

She is a paradox, men say,
Though sweet and charming still,
She follows but her wonted way
When she would have her will.
—*New York Press.*

Miss De Platte—"Jobb, Lott & Co. have some remarkable bargains at their French prints counter." Old Lady—"Land sakes! Have these titled foreigners got to offering themselves on bargain counters?"—*Good News.*

Gillygall—"Now, Miss Gwace, if you desiawed to cut a diamond what would you use?" Miss Keene—"The heart of any man that can regularly visit a girl two years without offering her a ring."—*Jeweler's Weekly.*

Edith (soliloquizing)—"I'm so glad he proposes by letter. No fuss—no helping him on—and plenty of time to run down to papa's office and look him up in Bradstreet's before I give him an answer."—*New York Continent.*

"I suppose it is something of a tribute to one's beauty when a gentleman rises and gives one his seat in a car," said Miss May Ture somewhat proudly. "That depends," said Miss Keene; "in some cases it is a mark of respect for age."—*New York Press.*

Edith—"You can't imagine how Mr. Bulfinch complimented your singing." Ethel—"Did he, though?" Edith—"Yes, he said 'twas simply heavenly." Ethel—"Really?" Edith—"Well, just the same thing; he said 'twas simply unearthly."—*Boston Courier.*

Madge—"Jack, do you really, really love me?" Jack—"Madge, you are the only woman that I have ever lov——" Madge—"Jack, I've been in Newport for three seasons and I would sooner lose your love than have that measly, moldy, mildewed chestnut rung in upon me again."—*New York Herald.*

A small boy, in a composition upon a girl, writes "If a girl don't feel like doing a thing you can't make her, no matter whether she had orter or not. If she won't she won't, and she will get out of it somehow. That is all I know about girls this time." And if this boy marries three times and lives to a ripe old age that will be all he will ever know about girls.—*New York Recorder.*

She knows no Latin, she knows no Greek,
But the purest American she can speak;
She knows the uses of her and she
And the proper places of I and me.
She doesn't use big words to tell
A story, although she can use them well;
In short, she's a girl without pretense,
With an ample supply of common sense,
And I'd rather have her any day
Than the girl who can parley voo frongsay.
—*New York Press.*

A Woman's Eternity.

She (icily, to rejected suitor)—"Did I not say 'never!' to you yesterday? Why do you ask me again?"

He (bravely)—"Well, as this is the next day after 'never' I thought I'd call to see if you hadn't changed your eternal resolution."—*Judge.*

Beneficial Exercise.

Mr. Pinkie (10 p. m.)—"My dear, the doctor says a brisk walk before going to bed will insure sleep to insomnia sufferers like myself."

Mrs. Pinkie—"Well, my dear, I will clear the room so you can walk. Please carry the baby with you."—*New York Weekly.*

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Oracles.

Before the birth-song of the Galilean
Thrilled through the spheres afar,
Long ere the echo of that sweet peace pæan
Was borne from star to star,

Men sought from phrophets, priests, and statues graven,
To gain some gleam of light
That should illume the future's pathway, paven
With shadows dark as night.

Far in the heart of Libyan deserts arid
Was Ammon's altar reared;
And long and patiently the pilgrims tarried
To list the voice they feared.

The laureled Pythian priestess of Apollo
From hills that Delphi crown,
Inspired by breathings from her cave's black hollow,
Sent her weird visions down.

Dodonian oaks, through whom low tongues seemed crying
To every wandering breeze,
Drew, by their power of wondrous prophesying,
Strange folk far over seas.

Happy were they who dreamed of no deceiving,
Whate'er the worshiped shrine,
Who lived undoubting lives out, still believing
In tokens sibylline.

Shall we, who bow before the one eternal
And gracious Godhead, hold
In scorn what they deemed sacred in those vernal
Sweet Grecian days of old?

Ah, no, for while, its lustrous light outflinging,
Clear gleams the morning star,
The vocal trees, the free birds' rapturous singing,
Will be oracular!
—*Clinton Scollard.*

The Young Widow.

She is modest, but not bashful,
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young and not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsive;
Now advancing and now shy—
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature;
She is schooled in all the arts;
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
O! a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow—all the while.

Are you sad? How very serious
Will her handsome face become!
Are you angry? She is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb!
Are you mirthful? How her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out!
She can lure and catch and play you
As the angler does the trout.

Ye old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so bald and wise;
Young Englishmen of twenty,
With the love-looks in your eyes;
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.
—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

They Come.

They come, the merry insect train!
The borers and the dippers;
The little gnates waltz in again,
And eke the gallinippers.
The vart-colored ants, the flies
That tittilate our features,
The bee with penetrating ties,
And sundry sundried creatures.

The weevil and the cutworm now
Do polish up their armor;
The chinch bug makes his vernal bow
In ambush for the farmer.
The weird curculio setteth out
To mad the fruit tree tillers,
And in each garden lurk about
Ten billion caterpillars.

The *culex* pirates agitate
Their understandings furry,
And move from out the larvæ state
To subjugate New Jersey;
The beetle dons his working clothes,
The moth is redivivus,
The wasp throws off his attic dose,
And threatens to enlive us.

Ah, yes! The *hymenoptera*,
The *diptera*, and so forth,
Hemiptera, *orthoptera*,
Etcetera, will go forth
Ere long our peace of mind to roast,
Our hides to stab and polish;
That winging, singing, stinging host
That Congress can't abolish.
—*Boston Courier.*

Kissing Good-By.

A kiss he took and a backward look,
And her heart grew suddenly lighter;
A trifle, you say, to color a day,
Yet the dull gray morn seemed brighter.
For hearts are such that a tender touch
May banish a look of sadness.
A small, slight thing can make us sing,
But a frown will check our gladness.

The cheeriest ray along our way
Is the little act of kindness,
And the keenest sting some careless thing
That was done in a moment of blindness.
We can bravely face life in a home where strife
No foothold can discover,
And be lovers still if we only will,
Though youth's bright days are over.

Ah, sharp as swords cut the unkind words
That are far beyond recalling,
When a face lies hid 'neath a coffin-lid
And bitter tears are falling.
We fain would give half the lives we live
To undo our idle scorning;
Then let us not miss the smile and kiss
When we part in the light of morning.
—*Lillian Plunkett.*

Ghosts.

I.

A turn of the head, a gesture slight
Of that girl, unknown, in the window there,
Recall in a flash to my mind the night,
The fateful night, of our parting, where
We stood opposed; her angry glance,
Her small hand clenched in passionate rage,
Ah! that was the end of our romance:
And we both wrote finis upon the page.

II.

And yet, was it ended, when here tonight
A girl's slight movement, as it appears,
Can call up memories clear and bright,
That I thought were dead for all the years
Of life for me! And the thought comes now,
If she, by a chance some man should see
Whose face or whose ways were mine, somehow,
Just what and how would she think of me?

A Poem of the Suburbs.

The moon rides bravely out tonight,
Along her course of solemn blue;
And 'cross her face, as if in jest,
A wine-sweet wind from out the west,
Puffs star-flecked clouds of fleecy hue.

Below, the streets are silver bright,
And faintest footfall sounds afar.
The branches of the leafless trees
Are all a-whisper, and bend to tease
The walks their ebony shadows mar.

In soldier files the street-lamps gleam,
And where they merge in one pale star,
There fades a blur of sea-green light,
As if some wandering, restless sprite—
"Great Scott! That must have been my car."
—*George W. Arnold Jr.*

An Idler.

She cannot wind the distaff,
She can nor bake nor brew;
Her hands are indeed too dainty
Such labors to pursue.

She cares not to follow the harvest,
She neither can sew nor glean,
But waits for the weary reapers
With cheerful calm serene.

Commanding all to serve her,
From service she is free;
But, ah, my babe, so helpless,
Is health and wealth to me!
—*Florence Earle Coates.*

Permanency.

A lover carved upon a bed of stone
His lady's name, and set thereto a rhyme;
And on the rock were marks beside his own,
Scratched by a glacier in primeval time.

And yet the passion that his spirit stirred,
The while he cut her fond and fleeting name,
Methinks was more eternal than the word
The ice age spoke—time's snow against love's flame!
—*Richard E. Burton.*

Blessings Upon the Married Flirt.

Dorothy Maddox has been studying the ways of maidens, matrons, and bachelors, and through the Philadelphia *Inquirer* informs the girls that "it is no use. You might as well accept the situation and no longer declare war against the married flirt. She is a social blessing which monsieur is in no hurry to relinquish. She always knows just what to say and just what to do; is never on the qui vive for a proposal; supplies her own little amusements and her bachelor friends' as well, and does it at her husband's expense, which is certainly for the bachelor an altogether jolly situation. Society girls on the tiptoe of expectancy for a $5 bunch of violets and a lace kerchief thrown in, are enough to scare off even the most … youths. The modern maiden wants too much. The married belle asks for nothing from her carpet knight save his delightful society. Wonder, then, that the bachelor of today has his own particular theories respecting life [illegible]